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Little Entente Lifts Threat To Desert League

Action Follows Reported Franco-British Plan to Postpone Reforms

Avoid Schisms

Eden and Blum Confer on Plans for Regional Agreements on Military Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 29—The League narrowly escaped its greatest crisis when in a meeting of the Little Entente powers last week end it was decided after all not to issue a threat of withdrawal in the present circumstances.

Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia took the suggestion of revision so seriously that there was an urgent question of the collective resignation. But in the course of the consultation it was conveyed to them that France and Britain are in agreement on the postponement of the so-called reform until the September Assembly and even then it will be submitted to a committee. This means that if the Great Powers have their way the practical step to reform will be put off until "the Greek Calends"—meaning never.

Withdrawals Threaten

There exists, nevertheless, the opposite danger, namely that some South American states will withdraw, unless there is a limitation of their obligations under the Covenant. They do not mean to be dragged into a European war in matters which are altogether remote from their interests in consequence of the wide implications of Article XVI.

Between the advocates of a stronger League and the advocates of a weaker League, the Franco-British view, in conversations here between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, supported by Earl Stanhope, French Premier Léon Blum and his Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, appears to be crystallizing into a proposition of merely regional and clearly specified commitments to military action, if necessary, to supplement larger commitments to economic action. But the details will not be worked out for some time.

For Collective Security

Reasons why the Little Entente took such a firm sand with threat of resignations which might have broken up the League, is that collective resistance to aggression is in their view the League's real reason for being.

If it is now admitted that the Covenant is no longer valid and that it will be replaced by another document as yet unwritten at some vague date in the future, then bellicose countries will be encouraged in the meantime to attack, believing they can do so with impunity.

If the League has failed in the Ethiopian affair it is not because the Covenant was an inadequate instruments, stated Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, but because there was reluctance in many quarters to apply it.

Peace Indivisible

What is lacking is the will to work the League. But that is no reason for abandoning its provisions, he argued. In Europe, at any rate, peace must be regarded as indivisible.

Moreover, he argued, anything which tends to rob the smaller nations of their equality with the Great Powers will provoke a fatal schism in the League.

It is hoped, in view of this plain intimation, that Argentina and Chile will not put their initiative in the Assembly—over which Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is slated to preside—further than as a simple declaration. Time is needed to consider carefully both the question of nonrecognition of the Italianized Ethiopia and changes in the Covenant as a consequence of the unhappy experience of the past nine months. Precipitation now may run the League on the rocks.

Pro-Italian Drive

Poland's decision to lift sanctions immediately without waiting for the League discussion is on the whole welcomed. It makes it impossible for any body of opinion in the Assembly to oppose the liquidation of sanctions.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Blum in their long talk are said to have found themselves in accord on the need of Italy's speedy return to the European concert. It is regarded as desirable that she should appear at Montreaux Conference on the Dardanelles next week. And it is felt to be essential that the Locarno Powers, to which Italy belongs, should meet without further delay to consider the situation produced by Germany's proscratination in responding to the questionnaire.

It is argued that after all European peace is of chief importance in the scale of values and it is proposed to hold the Locarno Conference as soon

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Japan's Rejection of Treaty Restores 16-Inch Naval Guns; British Push Bilateral Pacts

London Gets Formal Notification From Tokyo That Accord Signed by Britain, U. S. and France Is Unacceptable Under Present Circumstances

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Japan formally notified the British Government today she would not adhere to the 1936 London Naval Treaty.

The move was authoritatively characterized as a serious blow to British hopes of working out a general naval treaty.

It was stated that it might jeopardize some provisions of the new treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain and France, since certain provisions become operative only if Japan joins.

British Seek Bilateral Pacts

The Foreign Office announced: "The counselor of the Japanese Embassy called at the Foreign Office and left a memorandum which it was stated the Japanese Government did not, in the present circumstances, intend to accede to the London Naval Agreement of 1936."

The Japanese action came while Great Britain was dickering, thus far inconclusively, with Germany, Poland and Russia for bilateral agreements along the lines of the tripartite treaty.

Hoped Japan Would Sign

This treaty will be the only limitation on warships left after Dec. 31.

The British had been hopeful Japan eventually would adhere to the 1936 treaty and that all powers could be drawn together in one treaty.

(Among the 1936 treaty provisions which required Japan's adherence before becoming effective was a clause providing for the exchange of building plans before starting naval construction. Another clause concerned a cut in the size of the largest guns from 16 inches to 14 inches. Unless Japan and Italy agreed to this cut, the maximum would remain at 16 inches.)

Retirement Plan Aids All Workers At Rochester U.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Assuming a pioneering position in educational social security, the University of Richester, yesterday announced adoption of a employee retirement and insurance plan available to all the 1100 full-time employees of the institution.

Announcement of approval of the plan by the trustees, effective July 1, was made by President Alan Valentine.

"As far as I know," he said, Rochester is the first university to make regularized provision of this kind for all its employee's, although many institutions are studying all-inclusive social security."

All Members Benefit

"Since 1921," explained President Valentine, "a contributory retirement plan for faculty members, similar to others at various large universities, has been in operation here. This, however, does not provide for nonfaculty members, who constitute 74 per cent of the total number of university employees. The teachers' retirement fund has been supplemented by a generous mutually contributory annuity plan for this larger group of employees, to be administered through a private insurance company.

"The university will contribute approximately 50 per cent of the cost of both the retirement income for the nonfaculty employees and the insurance for all employees.

1100 Employees

"This will place the 1100 employees of the university on the same basis and bring the institution in harmony with the spirit of the Federal Security Act from which educational enterprises are exempted.

"All calculations are based on a retirement age of 65, the annuity being 1½ per cent of the salary for each year as contributor. This means, of course, that employees with the most years of service between their present age and retirement will receive the largest annuities."

New Device Helps Send Planes Higher Into Stratosphere

DAYTON, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—"Flying Heels" for airplanes in the stratosphere were announced today at the material division of the United States Army Air Corps at Wright Field.

The "heels" use the kick in the engine exhaust through a supercharger to drive planes in the stratosphere. They enable United States army planes to outperform any others in the world at high altitudes.

This supercharger is a small Ferris wheel, driven on the turbine principle, by jets of exhaust gas. It attains the almost incredible speed of 40,000 revolutions a minute under the impact of exhaust gases striking tiny vanes. In the stratosphere this supercharger compresses the air to sea level density.

Non-Bending Golf Arrives in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—An ingenious device for picking up golf balls, patented by Mr. T. Hamilton, a member of the Ringway Golf Club, here, aims at taking back-bending out of golf.

The inventor claims that the golfer who likes to practice to improve his game can carry as many as 15 balls in this device. Instead of having to bend down to pick them up, the golfer simply places the tube over the balls and they spring up and are held in position.

Taking the form of a 2ft. 7in. tube, which is 1⅓ inches wide, the invention has enamel plate fittings and a polished wood handle of black enamel. A slotted semi-spherical indentation, at the bottom of the tube, acts as a spring and retains the balls inside the tube.

To release the golf balls, the golfer has merely to invert the tube and extract the balls one at a time.

Academic Liberty Heads Program At N.E.A. Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29—Thousands of schoolteachers from all parts of the United States gathered here yesterday for their greatest meeting of the year, prepared and anxious to deal decisively with such vital topics as academic freedom and the elevation of education in America.

It was the opening of the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the National Education Association of the United States, and it taxed to capacity every hotel and meeting place in this delightful Rose City of the Pacific Northwest. For a week Portland promises to be the vital educational center of the nation.

Many Problems on Programs

There were those among the leaders of the gathering who made no efforts to hide their opinion that American education stands at the crossroads. Fired upon by zealous, but not always well informed patriots, faced for the first time by a decline in school attendance, compelled to absorb the economies and curtailed budgets of depression years, they see the teachers of America challenged as never before to lift education, despite all obstacles, to new levels of excellence.

"Education moving forward" was given as the keynote of the session by Agnes Samuelson, president of the association, and one method of securing this progress was presented by Bruce R. Baxter, president of

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Major Parties Face Complex Voting Power

Various 'Third Parties' Make Floating Vote an Unknown Quantity

May Decide Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Four national political conventions are over. The positions of three other important specitl groups on the nation's increasingly complex political map need still to be clarified.

Here is a tabulation of today's situation:

The Republicans present to the country a ticket with an attempted progressive appeal, based on the known policies of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the presidential candidate. His running mate, Col. Frank Knox, is a shade more conservative than the Governor; John D. M. Hamilton, their campaign manager, is a thoroughly practical and tireless young Kansas politician who is now engaged in lining up industrial leaders of the East behind his candidate.

He was formerly in the conservative wing of Kansas Republicanism, were factional lines cut deeper than party lines.

Landon Clarifies Platform

The Republican platform has been criticized by the Republican press for numerous ambiguities, but it was notably improved when Governor Landon himself amended it in three respects. It possesses the defects of a document based upon hasty compromise in the last-minute fervor of a political convention. Yet it has some appeal to progressives, and fully expresses the views of those who believe with its opening words that "America is in peril."

The Democrats, of course, have renominated the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, with a platform made-in-advance, committed in broad generalizations and sometimes concrete expressions, to all the aims and devices of the New Deal. They have the more-or-less solid support of present office-holders, a vast campaigning arm, responsive to the marching orders of James A. Farley.

President Shows Intent

Also, President Roosevelt's acceptance speech showed the kind of appeal he intends to make—with all his political skill—first to the "common man," second to the floating vote, half way between the two parties, and finally to liberals and reformers generally.

He has the support of organized labor, but the position of the farmers who backed him in 1932 is dubious.

Also, he is faced by the departure from the party not only of the five Democrats led by Alfred E. Smith, but of a number of other leaders, most of them not now in public office. These attacks may serve to remove such part of the Democratic

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, June 29

Arms Halt—Hinged on Anglo-French Accord

The National Peace Congress at Leeds, Eng., heard several important world figures discuss different phases of the question of international amity, over the week end. It was one of a series of similar meetings held in Britain.

The Marquis of Lothian declared that now Japan and Italy had reached their objectives in China and Ethiopia, the sole barrier to 25 years of peace lies in the future activities of Germany. Concessions to the Reich, he said, should be "because they were just and not because extorted by sword or bomb."

W. E. Arnold-Forster, executive committeeman of the League of Nations Union, saw the notorious arms race before the World War "leisurely and safe" compared to the present one now in progress—advocated Anglo-French accord as best hope for reducing European armaments.

'Signor Tafari'—To address League Assembly

Emperor Haile Selassie, or Signor Tafari as he is known [illegible] Italians, will address the League of Nations Assembly in person [illegible]morrow.

His message will be delivered in French, according to spokesmen [illegible]ported by the Associated Press. Observers expect a speedy end to an[illegible] Italian sanctions. Whether statesmen will indorse the doctrine of no[illegible] recognition of territory acquired by force is still undetermined.

Such action would at least imply disapproval of Italy's annexation [illegible] Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, over the week end, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia seriously considered withdrawal from the League but decided to withhold threat.

Little Entente holds that anything which tends to rob the smaller nations of their equality with Great Powers will provoke serious schism in League. Reluctance of the League materially to aid E[illegible] against an aggressor is held to be a precedent dangerous to th[illegible] of small nations.

Co-operatives—May Be New U. S. Spearhead

Consumer and producer co-operatives, heretofore inconspicuous in this country, because of their relatively slow growth in large industrial centers, come to the fore as possible spearheads of the attack on national economic problems.

Because co-operatives are so little known to the majority of Americans they are surprised to see the prominent part played by these business organizations abroad.

Attention is focused on the apparent success of Europe's co-operatives by the appointment of a special three-man-commission by President Roosevelt to study these share-and-share-alike groups in the various fields in which they have sprung up.

American Co-operatives

Here in the United States consumers co-operatives in some of the northwestern states have competed successfully with the larger oil and gasoline companies. The sending, therefore of President Roosevelt's commission, is seen by those close to the political scene as an effort to

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President Gives a Final Fillip to a Teeming Week

International; Wide World

Two Remarkable Views of Roosevelt Acceptance Ceremonies

Top: General View of the 100,000 Persons, Estimated, That Filled the Franklin Field Stadium of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia to Overflowing to Cheer President Roosevelt's Speech Accepting His Renomination for President of the United States. Bottom: President Roosevelt Waves His Hand in Responding to the Great Outburst of Applause That Greeted His Arrival. To the Right of the President Is Vice-President Garner. Applauding at Left Is Postmaster General Farley, While Directly Behind the President's Upraised Arm Is James Roosevelt, His Eldest Son.

5 Air-Mail Claims Paid; $5,000,000 In Suits Pending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The aftermath of Postmaster General Farley's air-mail contract cancellations reached a significant stage here today following the week-end settlement of five of the law suits arising out of that action "out of court."

Ten suits remain pending involving claims of nearly $5,000,000 against the Government for alleged illegal damages inflicted on the air lines when their air-mail route certificates were annulled. These 10 suits presumably will be pressed to an ultimate conclusion, since June 15 was the deadline for a settlement under which claims could be paid the contractors by the Post Office Department as a routine administrative matter. Hereafter, Congress must appropriate any money to be paid in a settlement agreement or court-awarded damages.

Ristine Report

The announcement that five of the claims had been settled again called attention to the long-suppressed Ristine report which is understood to have found that while certain irregularities were involved in the so-called mail contracts, there was nothing to justify criminal proceedings by the Government.

Col. Carl Ristine prepared the report at the request of Homer Cummings, Attorney-General, with a view to determining whether the Government should prosecute the companies for the actions on which Mr. Farley predicated his cancellations. The reported findings of Colonel Ristine are considered in informed quarters to throw some doubt on the propriety and legality of the cancellations in so far as any actual criminal action is concerned.

It is a pertinent fact that while 15 airlines have sued the Government in the civil courts for recovery of damages, the Government has

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Lehman Still Silent On Change in Plans

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman returned home today from the Democratic convention and a "family chat" with President Roosevelt amid a growing belief he would defer reconsideration of his retirement announcement until late summer—perhaps just before the state convention.

President Roosevelt repeatedly has urged his successor as chief executive of New York State to reconsider his decision to retire, and delegates at the convention last week took part in a nation-wide movement to draft him.

Party leaders felt that the Governor's name on the state ticket would be of assistance to President Roosevelt in carrying New York with its 47 electoral votes.

Roosevelt Speech Is Taken By Many to Indicate Added Federal Hand in Economics

[illegible]win D. Canham

Staff C[illegible] of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] in one of those surpassingly moving scenes which the showmanship of the New Deal knows how well to create, more than 100,000 people gathered under a misty moon, Saturday night to hear Franklin D. Roosevelt accept the renomination of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, and rededicate himself to a twentieth-century battle for economic freedom to match the political freedom won in Philadelphia in 1776.

There may not be many who would challenge the actual words of the President in his brief address, delivered with all his mastery into microphones that carried the message to uncounted millions in the nation.

Implications Are Broad

But many in the opposition will challenge the implications of his words, which point toward the daily involvement of government in economic activities such as never has been witnessed in the United States. The speech was a bold commitment to centralized federal power, following the party's platform.

President Roosevelt called upon the people to seek through their Government freedom from "economic royalists," and he said that liberty and democracy not only in the United States but in the world, hinge upon "the overthrow of this kind of power."

His goal was to give government "the vibrant personal character that is the emobidment of human charity," and recognizing that such a policy is practically interpreted in terms of money, he waved aside the fiscal criticisms of his opponents by saying:

No Deficit in Fortitude

"We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude."

He waved aside also the many critics of his Administration's daily policies by saying:

"Governments can err—Presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales. Better the occasional faults of a governmen that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

Will Live in History

The speech was brief but the scene of its delivery will stand as one of the most imposing and impressive political rallies in American history, whatever the voters say. And many voters were obviously greatly affected by the President's words.

The crowd of more than 100,000 on Franklin Field were swept away by the scene that culminated in the President's appealing oratory. When as 9:37 the radio announcers cried: "Your President has arrived!" the throng set up a great cheer that echoed up to the low, light clouds which made the evening sky hazy and gave the moon a yellow glow.

Already the scene had been given a dignity by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and Miss Lily Pons, who in the gathering twilight—a tiny figure with gleaming shoulders under the bright lights—had broken the spell of cheap political claptrap that hovered over much of the convention as she sang "Lo, the

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Television Sets In 100 N. Y. Homes Aid Major Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Television receiving sets spotted in 100 homes about the New York metropolitan area began to record images and data as the Radio Corporation of America began an elaborate program of field tests today. The television waves were broadcast from the tower of the Empire State Building, 1250 feet above the ground.

While official observers waited to report on the reception and study methods by which it might be improved, portable receivers were moved about Manhattan skyscrapers to obtain television images in various positions of exposure to the waves. Stressing that they wished to pursue the work quietly, engineers said that months might elapse before results were made known.

There was no public exhibition of the receivers, and the company announced that none would be offered until the status of television was more advanced. Perhaps 18 months or two years would be necessary to perfect the instruments, they said.

Meanwhile, attempts were being made to simplify the control of television receivers so they can be handled with greater ease by the average person. Costly apparatus, with television sets representing an expenditure of $500 at present, will have to be reduced before the public can give the sets wide acceptance, it was said.

Waves broadcast from the 10-meter transmitter high up in the skyscraper travel only in a direct line and can be received by sets within sight of the Empire State Building, but engineers were dubious about their value to sets located in indirect positions. Part of their project, it was said, will be to determine how television line-of-sight waves may be bent around to television sets by means of reflectors.

Steel Defies Attempts At Unionization

Institute Declares War on What It Calls External Influences

To Guard Employees

Action Meets Move of Lewis Committee of Mine Workers for One Big Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The sharp decline in steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange, beginning the latter half of last week, reflects the rather rapid gathering of clouds over the prospect of the steel industry, which issued a statement today defying attempts at unionization of the industry.

The seriousness of the labor situation was indirectly indicated by the statement of the American Iron & Steel Institute, charging that "persons and organizations not connected with the industry have taken charge" of "a campaign to unionize the employees of the steel industry."

"The objective of the campaign," it continues, "is the 'closed shop,' which prohibits employment of anyone not a union member. The steel industry will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or to pay tribute for the right to work. . . .

"The steel industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining and it is in effect throughout the industry.

Aimed at Disruption

"The overwhelming majority of the employees of the steel industry recently participated in annual elections under their own representation plans and elected their representatives for collective bargaining. The elections were conducted by the employees themselves by secret ballot. One of the purposes of the announced campaign is to overthrow those plans and the representatives so elected.

"The steel industry is recovering from six years of depression and huge losses, and the employees are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. Any interruption of the forward movement will seriously injure the employees and their families, and all business dependent upon the industry, and will endanger the welfare of the country.

"The announced drive, with its accompanying agitation for industrial strife, threatens such interruptions.

"The steel industry will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from interference from any source."

Future in Doubt

Officials of the Iron and Steel Institute refused to amplify the statement or to say whether the steel makers would launch a defense against the plans of Mr. Lewis or whether they would wait for the next move by the union leaders.

In quarters believed to be informed it was said, however, that the immediate action decided upon would be to discharge any employee discovered attempting to intimidate or to coerce other workers with a view to inducing them to join the Amalgamated Association.

When labor leaders were asked what would be their reply to such action, it was said they probably would invoke the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which establishes the right of collective bargaining.

The Iron and Steel Institute represents more than 95 per cent of the steel industry and is headed by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. On its board of directors are representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Steel, Jones and Laughlin, National Steel, Youngstown Steel and Tube and Inland Steel.

Only a Few of List

These, however, are only a few of the big companies in the institute, which is representative of the entire industry.

The announcement by the institute was seen in industrial and labor quarters here as indicating a crisis in this big industry, especially in view of the organization work that has been going on under the direction of Mr. Lewis and the Amalgamated and their success in lining up some of the most important unions in the country to back them in their move for the closed shop in the steel mills. A fund of $500,000 has been raised to carry forward this unionization work, and it was confidently predicted in labor quarters here today that this sum could be doubled in the event of labor trouble.

Lined up with Mr. Lewis and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Federation of Flat Glass Makers of America, the International Typographical Union, the International Association of United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, the International Garment Workers' Union, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is president, and the United Textile Workers of America.

This is the first attempt to effect a closed shop in the steel industry since 1919, when William Z. Foster

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New Steps Taken By Union Heads For Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 27—Formation of a Labor Party was seen here today as having been brought a step nearer following agreement by some of the foremost union leaders in the East that they were willing to co-operate for political organization.

The pledge, which came at a round-table discussion at the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute here, was opposed only by James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, who held that labor would best be served by working through the two old parties and insisting that both the Republicans and Democrats designate at least 40 per cent of their candidates from labor's ranks.

While politics was the chief subject of discussion at the conference, Alex Rose, manager of the Millinery Workers' Union, who presided, stressed that the institute was not a political convention, but, instead, was a means for the presentation of opinions which might later crystallize into political action.

An address by Louis Waldman of New York, Right Wing Socialist leader, criticizing the Democratic platform adopted in Philadelphia, featured the proceedings last night.

He held that with both major parties now committed to a constitutional amendment dealing with labor legislation, if needed, the only question left to be decided was what kind of a constitutional amendment should be had and how far it should go.

"In view of the credit sought by the Democratic Party for the New Deal program, which was in the main killed by the Supreme Court, it must be written down as a want of political candor not to have declared in the platform that such a constitutional amendment was necessary," he continued. "By this time they should have known whether or not the New Deal was worth saving.

Mr. Waldman proposed that the powers of Congress be broadened in the field of social and labor legislation, and secondly, Congress must be given power to regulate our economic and financial institutions on a national scale and where desirable to own, operate and manage economic enterprises.

In the morning session, Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the Republican Party was silent on the question of a constitutional amendment, notwithstanding the telegram sent to the convention by Governor Landon and that the labor planks were anti-union.

"The Democratic platform contains an excellent plank," he said. "The language isn't specific, but it does say if these problems cannot be solved by the Constitution as it is now written, we shall advocate a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Ogburn held that since a constitutional amendment would have to be interpreted by the Supreme Court, the election of liberal Presidents was necessary if there were to be liberal judges on the Supreme Court bench.

An alliance between farmers and labor would be impractical until the agricultural groups discard current ideas about monetary inflation in the opinion of delegates. Describing inflation as destructive to wage earners and stressing the prominent part which it played in uniting the Lemke and Coughlin forces, speakers emphasized that many compromises on such matters would have to be reached before a fundamental realignment of political forces was possible in the United States.

Dude Ranches Get Collegiate Rating

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., June 29

THE University of Wyoming has gone into the subject of dude ranching in a serious way, so serious, in fact, it is officially called "recreational ranching."

"We have a new course for the training of workers in recreational ranching, commonly called dude ranching," said Dr. Arthur G. Crane, president of the university, who was here today for the National Education Association convention.

"Dude ranching is becoming a big business in Wyoming, totaling $10,000,000 annually now; it will be many times this in a few years.

"When visitors come from the East to vacation at the 'dude ranches,' every member must be satisfied or they all leave; Mama maybe only wants to pick wild flowers, Dad goes fishing, Jimmy and Josephine are wild about horses.

"Our graduates are fitted to help everyone, and also to keep the books, collect funds, and to feed the guests."

Academic Freedom Defended by N. E. A.

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Williamette University, Salem Ore. Speaking at the opening session of the convention, Mr. Baxter stressed the great need of character in teachers if that good quality is to be transmitted to students in promotion of the better life in America.

Youth Is Defended

Mr. Baxter came to the defense of the younger generation, reading an indictment of their allegedly wayward and pleasure loving natures which sounded thoroughly modern, but which he revealed was taken from an N. E. A. report of 1905, and consequently reflected upon most of the teachers to whom he was speaking rather than their students. Criticism of the young, in almost identical terms, he traced back to the writings of Egypt of 3000 years ago, inferring that it was a bit of human nature rather than a valid charge.

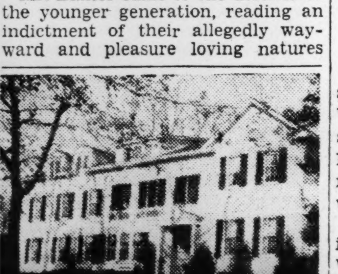
Further, he boistered the position of modern young people by recounting examples of their behavior under depression trials, in which large numbers of them have gone forward without the jobs they were trained to fill, on greatly curtailed finances, and yet holding aloft the standards of good citizenship and morality. Such young people, he declared, are learning that money not only has no permanent connection with the true satisfactions of life, but that the lives of those who get are soon forgotten while those who achieve are gratefully remembered for centuries.

While delegates organized their many departmental groups for a busy week of conferences, and Portland entertained them with sight-seeing trips and an evening of symphony music at the Multnomah Civic Stadium, the undercurrent of popular interest concerned three things:

(1) What will be done concerning academic freedom? A committee is prepared to report strongly on this subject after lengthy studies of Washington's "Little Red Rider" and similar efforts to curtail teaching of government. Action will await submission of a resolution later in the week, but it is easily the temper of the gathering to frown upon efforts to curtail in any way the teaching of government in the schools. Not that the teachers are desirous of spreading subversive doctrine: on the contrary, it is their position that only through free comparison of the American system with other current governmental systems can the true superiority of the American way be demonstrated to school children.

(2) Delegates await with much interest the outcome of efforts to amend the charter and bring about technical reorganization within the structure of the N. E. A. This trend is not popularly digested by the delegates as yet, and awaits thorough study later in the meeting.

(3) A searching comparative study of the current political arena, with explanations of their platforms by well qualified representatives of three major political parties. Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana will champion the Democratic cause; former Congressman Burton L. French will speak for the Republicans, while Norman Thomas himself will present the position of the Socialists. Each speaker has been appointed officially by the party he represents, and the teachers plan to allow each rebuttal as well as original time, so that in the spirit of true debate they may trace the real differences among the platforms of the parties in the coming presidential election.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Steel Trade Defies Unionization Move

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Industrial Workers of the World moved in this direction. The strike failed, as did the famous Homestead strike of 1892, with the result that the open shop principle was maintained.

There are about 500,000 workers in the steel industry, but no figures were obtainable regarding the union membership. Before the present unionization drive was started, however, the Amalgamated membership was said to be about 8000.

Against this, the steel companies have about 550,000 stockholders whose dividends last year were placed at $39,000,000. The pay rolls were said to have amounted in the same 12 months to $695,000,000.

Lewis Committee Busy

Organizers sponsored by the Committee on Industrial Organization, headed by John Lewis, are now attempting to organize the 500,000 men in the industry about the nucleus of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, which last winter had only 8000 members.

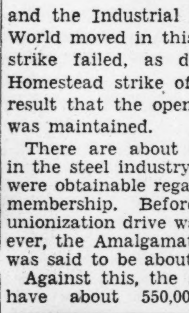
No Official Strike Talk

While there has been no official talk of a strike, it is thought possible that rank-and-file organizers might get out of hand and use strikes as means of stirring up interest. The industry is in that stage of the business sycle where strikes are most effective.

The political aspects of a strike are involved. It might alienate voters from the Administration, whose pro-labor attitude was clearly shown only a fortnight ago when Mr. Ickes penalized Jones & Laughlin because he did not like their labor policy. On the other hand, the Administration might settle the strike and so capitalize it.

Discussion of a wage rise continues, but it is all unofficial. Hourly wages have been increased three times since 1933 and are now said to be about 6 per cent higher than in 1929.

However, some observers have seen a possibility that the recent price rise might be followed by a wage increase well timed to head off organizers.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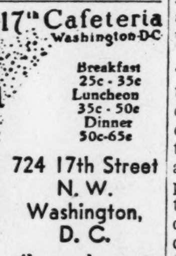

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The World's Day
Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

find out for himself whether or not the co-operative movement can be used as an effective weapon against monopolies.

Europe's Co-operatives

In Great Britain it is estimated that about one in every six persons is a member of a consumer's co-operative. Further study shows that the Wholesale Society, which supplies the British co-operatives, carries on a business of approximately $500,000,000 annually.

Elsewhere, the movement has mushroomed to the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, where it has met with generally accepted success.

The Swedish Co-operative movement, which has attracted the eye of President Roosevelt, was begun in 1899, and did an estimated business of $100,000,000 last year, says a special Associated Press correspondent, sent there to study the growth of co-operatives. There are nearly 650 member societies each of which claims "Co-operatives have brought lower prices."

Co-operative Principles

Major tenets usually accepted by the co-operative groups are:

One vote for each member—regardless of the number of shares he holds.

Cash sales only.

Prices at prevailing levels.

Profits to be used for dividends, for other benefits to members, for expansion, and for promoting the "co-operative idea."

Unrestricted and voluntary membership. No discrimination.

Invested capital to receive interest—if any—at not above minimum prevailing rates.

Air Mail Suits—For $6,000,000 Still Pending

Postmaster General Farley's cancellation of air mail contracts more than a year ago resulted in 15 suits against the Government by air lines, five of which have been settled by an agreement to pay $601,511 in accrued earnings and to return $396,000 in performance bonds.

G. William Ramseyer, commissioner of the Court of Claims, said today the 10 suits still pending before him could not be heard before fall, "This is not an unusual delay for suits of this size," he said, according to Associated Press. The amount involved is more than $6,000,000.

Solomon's Gate—Found in Palestine

The ancient gate built for the city of Megiddo by King Solomon—the stronghold of Armageddon battlefield for 2500 years—has been uncovered in Palestine.

Megiddo, battlefield of the Old Testament, was the scene of operations in 1918 when British forces broke the Turkish front in Palestine.

Discovery of the gate was announced today through the Associated Press by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

Speed Record—For Passenger Train

A new American speed record for a 12-car passenger train was chalked up today for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Its City of Denver, Number Two made the trip from Omaha to Denver several days ago in seven hours and 26 minutes, an average speed of 75.3 miles an hour, says the Associated Press.

Royalists of Steel, Labor Organizer Says, Demand Own Dynasty

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—Philip Murray, head of the Committee for Industrial Unionization of the Steel Industry, declared in a statement today that "the royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty."

Replying to a statement issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York, Mr. Murray said:

"Incidentally, it becomes apparent who dictated the so-called labor plank of the Republican Party. Just compare the wording of the statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute with that in the G. O. P. platform."

The institute's statement asserted the industry's belief "in the principles of collective bargaining," and charged a campaign to unionize the industry was being made by "persons and organizations not connected with the industry."

"Their statement," he continued, "emphasizes the position taken by the President in his speech of acceptance at Philadelphia last Saturday wherein the President stated that the nation's business was gradually drifting from one private enterprise to that of private privilege, and that the economic royalists of the country were chiefly interested in depriving the workers of the right to enjoy their constitutional freedom.

"It is stated by the American Iron and Steel Institute that the steel industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining. Unfortunately, however, the institute and we differ on the interpretation of the word 'bargaining.' It believes that the bargain begins and ends in one person. We believe it takes two to make a bargain. The royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty, and through this Frankenstein, use it as a means to continue an alleged system of collective bargaining."

Mr. Murray asserted the union accepted the statement "as being defeatist" and declared the institute's "propaganda is outmoded and bewhiskered with age."

Customs Men Cut Free Liquor Imports Of Ship Passengers

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A new tariff regulation has gone into effect, limiting the amount of liquor which a passenger can bring into the United States duty free to one gallon.

Persons returning from West Indies cruises, who had bought up to the limit of $100 worth of liquor previously allowed, discovered customs men assessing heavy duties on their personal imports.

Hours before the liner Carinthia docked, from Nassau, Bahama Islands and Havana, her passengers received radio warning that their liquor would be taxed upon its arrival in New York.

The new regulation was announced Saturday, effective immediately, and the first cruise ships to dock thereafter were the liner Peten, with 112 passengers and the Carinthia, with 807 passengers. The Peten's passengers knew nothing of the ruling until they started through customs.

The customs fee on aged foreign liquor is $2.50 a gallon in most instances. Cuban rum draws a tariff of $2 a gallon. In addition, thereis a $2 a gallon internal revenue duty.

The two vessels brought in 285 cases on which $2000 in duties was levied.

Columbia Selects Four For Italian Fellowships

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The names of exchange fellows to be sent to Italy from Columbia University were announced yesterday.

Marcus Burr Mallett, New Milford, Conn., will pursue studies in philosophy at the University of Rome.

Graham Erskine, Willton, Conn., will study architecture at the University of Rome. Milton Burnett Dobrin, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Anne Christine Cottrell, Staunton, Va., were announced as recipients of graduate resident scholarships.

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Roosevelt Clan Holds Reunion In Ancestral Halls

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Widely separated most of the time by their varied and far-flung fields of activity, President Roosevelt and other members of his family made the week end a "get-together" occasion which some observers believed today was a Roosevelt record.

Eight members of the family, not including "in-laws," were present when the President gave his acceptance speech at Philadelphia, and six of the eight continued the reunion at Hyde Park over the week end.

Elliot, second of the President's four sons, had to return to Fort Worth, Texas, after the Philadelphia meeting, and Franklin Jr., a Harvard University student, was compelled to hurry away to an undisclosed destination.

Those who spent the week end at Hyde Park were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt; the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, his sons James and John, his daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, together with Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of the President's son.

All of those at the reunion were glad to see the President's mother able to walk again, with the aid of a cane, following an injury to her hip in a fall several weeks ago.

Most of the Roosevelts planned to scatter again today, with the President departing tonight for Washington.

Organists Pick Cincinnati

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—The American Guild of Organists, at its recent annual meeting, recommended Cincinnati, Ohio, for the 1937 convention. Other cities seeking the nomination included Hartford, Conn.

Democrats Name Eight Women As Vice-Chairmen of Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—As a final gesture to the women who took an unprecedented part in the Democratic national convention last week party leaders before leaving for home named eight women to vice-chairmanships of the national committee.

The women appointed, along with 10 men, were Miss Mary W. Dewson, New York; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady, California; Mrs. Samuel Ralston, Indiana; Miss Helen Hanson, Maine; Mrs. Douglas Brown, West Virginia, and Mrs. Ann Strubel, South Dakota.

Earlier in the week when women succeeded in gaining admission to the platform committee as alternates, James A. Farley, chairman of the national committee, promised them there would be further recognition before the week was over.

Appreciation Voiced

Miss Dewson voiced the appreciation of the women to the national committee at its meeting Saturday afternoon.

"We felt," she stated, "that elections can be won between campaigns. So as soon as you men went to Washington four years ago, we began our work. We felt soon after he began his administration that President Roosevelt was going to set a record, and we began to study that record so that when 1936 came around, we would be familiar enough with it to discuss it with the voters.

"So we set up what we called the 'reporter plan,' through which we have trained 15,000 women in the country to carry this plan to the people and to tell the facts of the Roosevelt record. They are ready now.

"Then we felt that if these women were going to talk about the party record, they ought to have fifty-fifty representation, not only in a national sense, but in every precinct and state, and that is what we have worked for thus far. We are delighted, gentlemen, with the recognition that you have given us here.

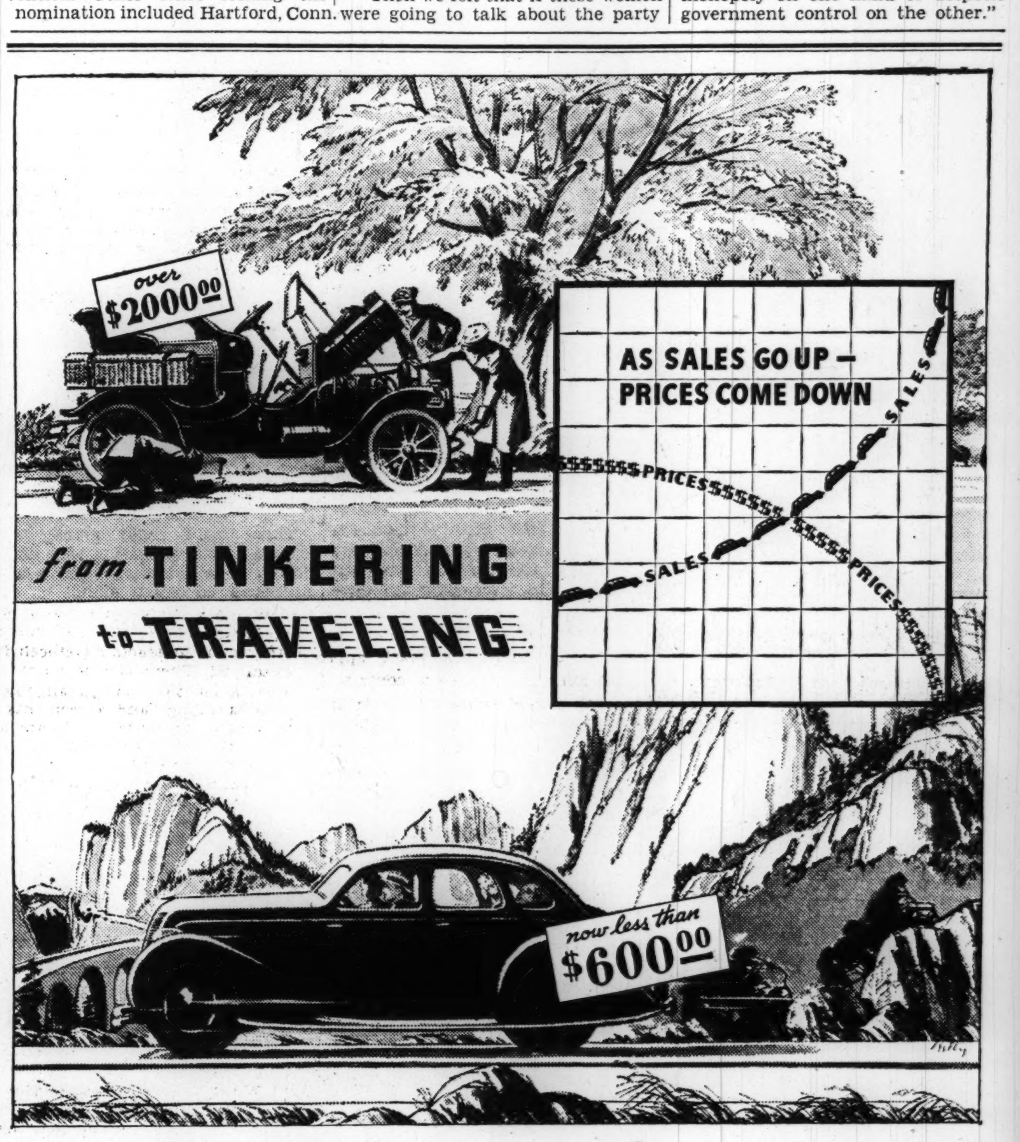
"In this convention you have taken us into the very heart of the party. You have allowed us to sit and assist in the making of the platform, which we had wished to do so long. I can't tell you what it meant to women when you passed that resolution the other day—I wish I had words to do so. But I can say that, in our opinion, Democratic men are infinitely superior to men of the Republican party."

Sectional organization problems were discussed by Miss Dewson and women Democrats from many states at a series of 15-minute conferences held yesterday. Today she returned to New York to direct women's campaign activities from her headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore.

Professor Urges Prices Based on 'Ability to Pay'

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Prof. W. D. Ennis of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, A. J., suggesting that government price control is "probably unconstitutional" and private control "certainly unlawful," proposed today that prices be classified by ability to pay.

Addressing the sixth annual economics conference for engineers, Dr. Ennis cited an extension of "class pricing" of industrial and agricultural products as preferable to the various forms of "price control which cannot be separated from monopoly on one hand or despotic government control on the other."



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Landon Goes Shopping For Family Groceries

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 29 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas can do the family grocery shopping—and not forget the milk.

The man the Republicans hope will be the next President personally did the over-the-week-end food buying for his family, vacationing on a ranch five miles out of town.

Accompanied by Peggy Anne, his 19-year-old daughter, the Governor, attired in riding togs, visited a village grocery Saturday.

Week-End Menu

From a list compiled by Mrs. Landon, the Governor ordered: lamb chops, short ribs of beef, green peas, red raspberries, milk, butter and some canned goods.

As he did his buying, a number of customers recognized him and came up to greet the bareheaded, suntanned Kansan.

After an exchange of greetings, the Governor picked up his sack of groceries and climbed into a roadster driven by Peggy Anne.

Work on Speech

As he continued the leisurely formation of his speech accepting the Republican nomination, Governor Landon had before him the Democratic platform and the acceptance speech of President Roosevelt, which he marked for a period of uninterrupted study. The Governor's acceptance speech, formally opening his campaign, will be delivered at Topeka, July 23.

The family attended church at Estes Park Conference yesterday, after which the Governor, held indoors by an afternoon downpour, spent much of his time reading newspapers and other matter.

California Veterans Taken Off Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation removed approximately 900 indigent ex-service men from county welfare rolls, the Board of Supervisors reports.

According to Rex Thomson, supercannot be given persons having intendent of charities, county aid financial resources, regardless of their source. He said removal of these cases reduced the county relief load by less than 1 per cent.

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Spadework for Campaign Is Begun by Both Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Real election spadework started here today.

With the resounding phrases, the noble promises and the vague generalizations of the conventions over and out of the way the less conspicuous but far more important business of going after particular types of votes began.

The list of ground-breakings included specific Democratic bids for labor and farmer votes while Republicans started after all those who are disturbed by New Deal money-spending proclivities.

Maj. George L. Berry, president of labor's Non-Partisan League, opened the Roosevelt campaign for labor votes with a formal statement declaring that encouragement to "company unions" and "yellow dog contracts" are a certainty if Republicans are successful in the presidential elections. He challenged the sincerity of the Republican platform pledge to observe labor's rights of collective bargaining.

Food for the Farmer

For the benefit of the farmer there was the annual report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which pointed out carefully that combined farm cash income from cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs increased by 90 per cent during the period from 1932 to 1935. In other words, according to the report, the farmer gained mightily during the period before the Supreme Court outlawed the AAA system. This is the official New Deal version of AAA and the version which it will present to the farmers during the elections as earnest of the New Deal's sincere interest in the welfare of the farmer. It was drafted and signed by Chester C. Davis before he left AAA for a seat on the Federal Reserve Board.

G. O. P. Exposes Budget

Republicans were not behindhand in this process of dramatizing specific issues for the benefit of specific groups of voters. On their side of the fence, Representative John Taber of New York, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, released a detailed analysis of New Deal spending according to which the budget for the present year has been held below that of last by what Mr. Taber termed "fraudulent" legislation.

According to Mr. Taber, the new budget would be greater by $2,500,000,000 than it is had it been patterned after the model of the last budget. He claims that the relief appropriation provided for the coming fiscal year is actually only the amount which the New Deal needs up to Jan. 1, 1937. He suggests that the deliberate intention of the Administration was to appropriate only for this short period, presumably for the sake of election year appearances.

Who Will Hold the Bag?

He said that "last year's appropriation was intended to cover a 12-month period, while th: year it is openly stated that the wasteful and inefficient relief for which we have appropriated funds in the second session will all be expended by Jan. 1, 1937."

According to the Taber figures the New Deal has broken with its own precedents by this device which enables them to represent a decrease in appropriations this year over last. The implications which he leaves, but does not state, are that by Jan. 1 when the money runs out, the elections will be over. If Mr. Roosevelt has won it will be comparatively easy to obtain further relief appropriations from Congress. If he is defeated, the Democrats will be leaving nothing for them in the relief treasure chest.

New Deal Bids for Labor

The New Deal's bid for labor votes comes from an organization which, for the time being, represents an unofficial labor section of the New Deal. Major Berry himself is also the President's co-ordinator for industrial recovery. Associated with him in the Labor Non-Partisan League is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and leading force in the Committee for Industrial organization.

The faction of organized labor they represent is more definitely committed to the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt than is the American Federation of Labor. Their zeal for Mr. Roosevelt is considered a part of their campaign to gain control of the federation away from William Green, its president, and the craft union faction which he leads.

An Indirect Hit

The Berry statement did not attack Governor Landon, Republican nominee, by name, but hinted strongly in his direction. Mr. Landon's labor record is expected to play a strong part in the campaign. Labor circles here are already filled with stories of his alleged personal hostility to organized labor. He is charged with using Kansas militia to protect strike-breakers; with refusing to employ organized labor himself. Such stories have already reached almost tne proportions of a whispering campaign.

The Chester Davis report was an apologia for AAA made public at a time convenient for distribution in farming areas during the campaign. In it he covered the entire period of AAA, but devoting particular attention to the last year which ended when the Supreme Court brought about "the end of one phase of agricultural adjustment." Subsequently the soil conservation program has been instituted to achieve the same ends.

Many Other Factors Helped

The report said that the cash income from the five major commodities increased from $1,365,000,000 in 1932 to $2,593,000,000 in 1935, while the cash income from all other farm products increased from $3,012,000,000 in 1932 to $4,307,000,000 in 1935.

Mr. Davis, however, said that the operations under the act were only one of a number of factors which brought about the improvement in the farmers' position. He credited dollar devaluation, business recovery, and other factors with aiding in that improvment.

The report pointed out that the annual cash income from farm production increased from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935. Rental and benefit payment disbursals accounted for nearly 25 per cent of this increase, it said. The remainder was attributed to increase in prices.

Hamilton Outlines Campaign Plan To New Jersey G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 27—Republican leaders in New Jersey are today formulating plans "to sell Landon and Knox" to the Garden State voters in November following a conference at the farm of Henry W. Jeffers, state chairman, in Plainsboro last night to hear John D. M. Hamilton, new national chairman, talk on the campaign.

On recommendation of Edward C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, it was decided that Mr. Jeffers' name a committee of seven to put into effect Mr. Hamilton's scheme of getting out the vote. Mr. Jeffers was instructed to consult with Daniel E. Pomeroy, national committeeman; United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, who is up for re-election, and Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Republican leader in Essex County, with regard to the make-up of the committee.

It was recalled that a similar committee worked in the Hoover campaign of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton told the meeting how they had worked in Kansas to elect Mr. Landon and said that the same scheme, followed in New Jersey, would result in him carrying the Garden State.

While neither Gov. Harold G. Hoffman nor Walter E. Edge attended the meeting, no significance was attached to this, since they are both known to be for the Landon-Knox ticket.

Five Air Mail Suits Settled Out of Court

(Continued from Page 1)

not instituted any counter-suits against the lines.

The Ristine report has never been made public. However, a letter from Mr. Cummings accompanying the announcement of the five out-of-court settlements is believed to contain the nucleus of that report. The letter stated:

"Reports of the inspectors to the Post Office Department and other available data relating to this and other mail contracts have been fully examined. There can be no reasonable doubt that the arrangements, understandings and agreements out of which the route certificate subsequently grew, were highly irregular, and interfered with the freedom of competition contemplated by the statutes.

Certificates Cancelled

"These circumstances and irregularities were such as to impel you to cancel the route certificates as a necessary preparatory step to the putting of the air-mail system of the country upon a more wholesome basis, and one that would work both for the better development of air transportation and the more economical handling of the mails by such means.

"While the course pursued by you in this respect was amply warranted, it is our opinion that the irregularities referred to are not such as to justify or require criminal prosecution. Such irregularities would, however, be pertinent and vital factors in the event of further litigation."

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BBC Announcer Comes to Study U. S. Radiocasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, June 29—Among the passengers disembarking from the Ausonia, Saturday afternoon, was the British Broadcasting Company's announcer, Stuart Hibberd. He is visiting Canada and the United States on a vacation trip.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's best-known voice is taking a holiday in Canada and the United States. But before sailing from England Chief Radio Announcer Stuart Hibberd—owner of the voice—was heard by British listeners in a novel role, tatlking about himself.

Since making his first radio announcement in 1924, Mr. Hibberd has broadcast about 50,000 hours. His voice is heard most nights in most British homes. It was surely high time Mr. Hibberd told a few things about himself.

Announcing, reading news bulletins and introducing artists is not boring even after 50,000 hours of it, Mr. Hibberd said. No two nights are alike and each night is a first night for all practical purposes. These sound like the words of an enthusiast. And Mr. Hibberd is an enthusiast. He believes the most important qualification for an announcer is a keenness for his job. Other qualifications, he says, are quickness in dealing with difficult situations, knowledge of languages and experience of people and the world.

The only time he seems to have ben bored was reading birthday greetings to 500 children.

They Do Make Mistakes

Talking of slips, he admitted how he described a whale as 512 feet long instead of 51 feet. But this slip was capped by Mr. W. N. Shewen, chief Empire announcer, who described in the same program how he told millions of listeners that a concert was coming from the "Bathroom at Pump," instead of the "Pump Room at Bath."

This feature which introduced Mr. Hibberd and others more intimately to their listeners was the 100th of a series called "In Town Tonight." It has proved very popular in giving a cross section of life in Britain by bringing to the microphone tramps, sweeps, engine drivers, navvies and people in every conceivable walk of life. There have been many unusual "professions" represented and many unfamiliar dialects.

Responsible for this feature has been Mr. A. W. Hanson. He told listeners of 1000 different characters he had discovered for these programs. Some insist on dressing up for the part. A woman chimney-sweep arrived with her face covered with soot. A veteran tub-thumper or street-corner orator who came to broadcast could neither read nor write and Mr. Hanson told how various articles were placed in front of him at the microphone to remind him of what he had to talk about.

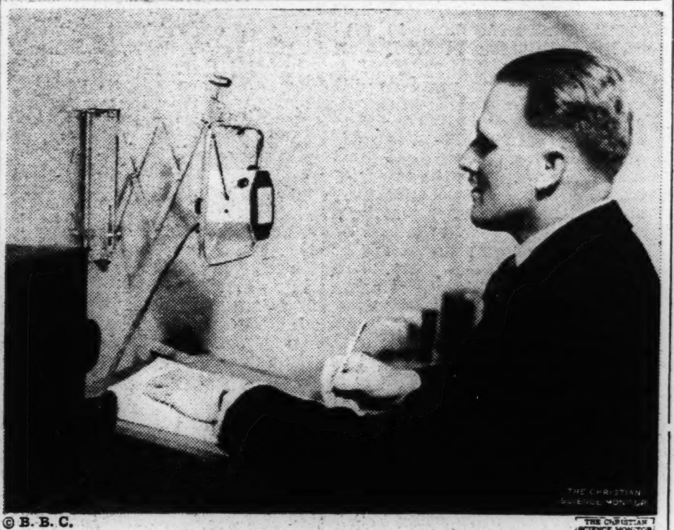
A Deception

Mr. Hibberd pleads guilty to deceiving the public once—but only once. He revealed how one Sunday night only the preacher arrived for the studio service without the choir.

Mr. Hibberd juggled with wavelengths, preacher and gramophone disks and apparently nobody spotted the difference.

Although Mr. Hibberd is going on vacation he is looking forward to studying American radio technique from close quarters. He plans to return from Canada via New York and the Queen Mary. Before leaving here he had no definite arrangements for speaking over the air in North America, but it seems likely he may find an opportunity to say "How-de-do" in what is widely regarded as the best speaking voice in Britain.

Has Broadcast 50,000 Hours



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Stuart Hibberd, B. B. C. Announcer

Possessor of Britain's Best Known Radio Voice Comes for Holiday in Canada and United States.

Communist Heads Find Guarantee Of Peace in Sovietism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—The Communist Party of the United States, stressing an immediate threat of war in the Far East and praising the Soviet Union as an aid to peace, started final deliberations in its ninth annual convention at the Manhattan Opera House here today. Nomination of its national ticket is scheduled at the closing session tomorrow.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, virtually was assured of the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Sentiment of delegates indicated also that James W. Ford, Negro, and Communist leader in Harlem, would be on the ticket with Mr. Browder.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Governor of New York State, emphasized yesterday that world peace upon a permanent basis could be established only through uniting the proletariat of all nations, races and religious beliefs behind the pacifistic policy of the Soviet Union. He condemned what were said to be the war preparations of Fascist-controlled nations.

The attitudes on American foreign policy professed by both major parties came in for denunciation by Mr. Minor. He said:

"The present official foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration is 'neutrality.' But Hearst and the du Ponts also speak of 'neutrality,' and I am afraid that they will sway the American nation. The neutrality slogan of the Roosevelt Administration is exactly the same sort of thing as President Wilson's campaign slogan, 'he kept us out of war.'"

"The foreign policy of Landon and the Republican Party is a blank sheet of paper with the fountain pen in the hands of William Randolph Hearst, the representative of the most reactionary, most Chauvinistic and most warlike elements in the finance capital—Wall Street."

Government Speeds Appeal On Rail Pension Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Checks addressed to approximately 1000 aged railway workers were held up today as the Railroad Retirement Board pondered the full effect of a decision of the United States District Court holding the Pension Act unconstitutional.

A spokesman for the board, which went into an emergency session, said an immediate appeal would be carried to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

In Cleveland, delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers voted last night to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Justice Jennings Bailey ruled yesterday that the retirement act and its accompanying tax measure violated the due process provisions of the Constitution.

Payments Delayed

The decision halted preparations of the board for making its first pension payments July 1 to railway employees over 65 years old. Fewer than 1000 checks had been prepared because the carriers had refused to open their personnel records until after the decision.

Murray W. Latimer, board chairman, made no immediate comment on the decision, nor did he indicate the future of the board's 400 employees.

Counsel for Government and railroads will go before Justice Bailey Tuesday to agree upon the wording of a final decree. On that day the tax law would have forced the carriers to make a first quarterly payment of $15,000,000.

Injunction Granted

Justice Bailey granted an injunction forbidding the collection of taxes under the revenue act, and preventing the retirement board from taking action to obtain the carriers' personnel records.

The tax law would have imposed a 3½ per cent levy on railroad pay rolls and an equal contribution on employees' wages, bringing the total revenue for the year to $120,000,000.

The board had estimated the first year's annuities at $47,000,000.

Justice Bailey upheld their contention that the tax and pension laws were "inseparable parts" of a single regulatory scheme which violated the due process provisions of the Fifth Amendment.

He based his ruling on a United States Supreme Court decision handed down last year in the Alton case declaring the 1934 retirement act unconstitutional. That measure had attempted to set up a similar retirement system, under a single law including both pension and revenue provisions.

Effective July 1

The pension act was to have gone into effect July 1. A first quarterly payment from the railroads of $15,000,000 was due to be collected June 30.

Chief Justice Hughes, in dissenting from the Supreme Court's decision in the Alton case, said last year that the Court apparently had closed the door to all types of compulsory railroad retirement legislation.

Congressional Rush Assailed by Chamber

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said today that Congress, in the rush for adjournment, passed legislation "vitally affecting business without mature consideration of the consequences."

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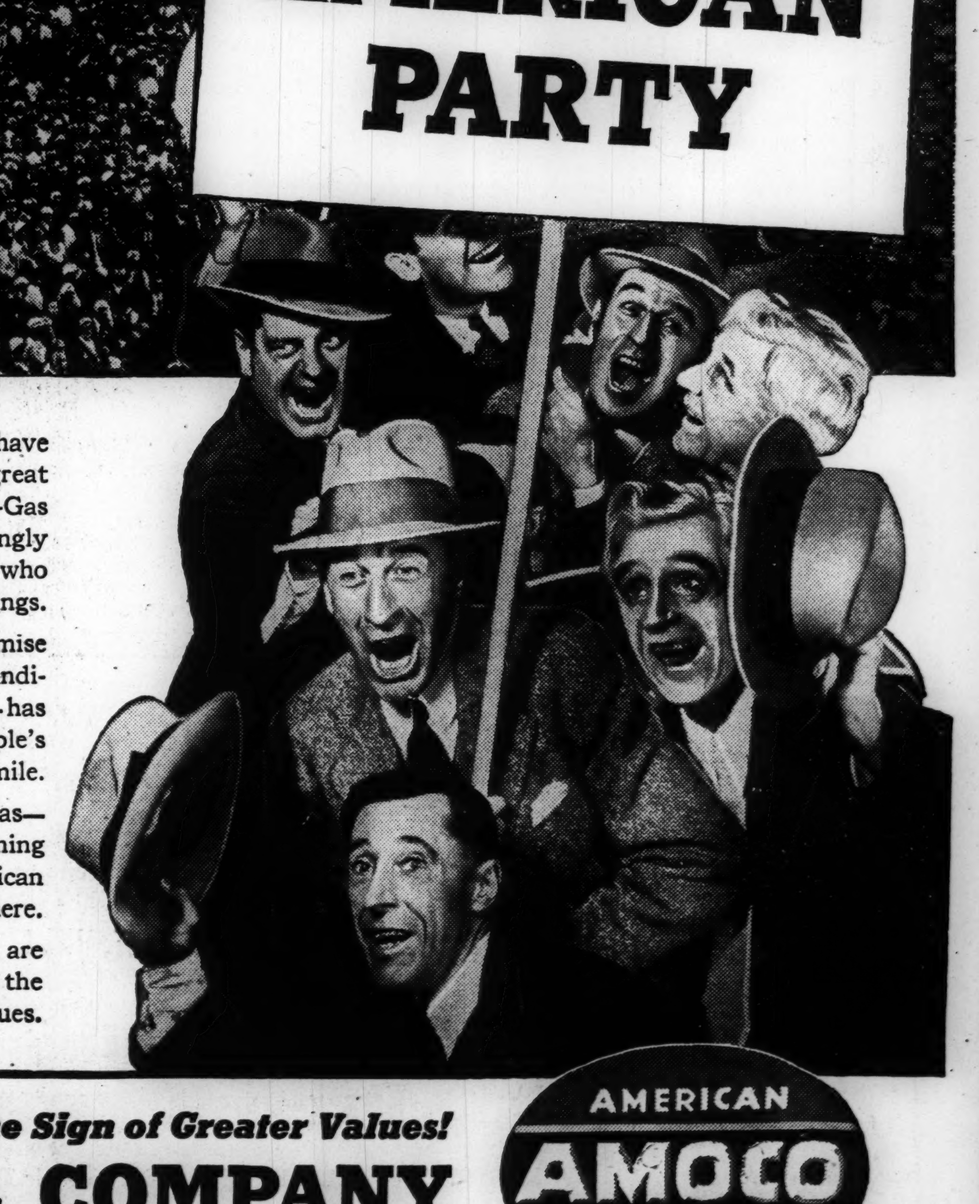
BY A HUGE MAJORITY



TWO CONVENTIONS are over. Two great parties have indicated their choice. But there's still another great party—the "American" Party. Its candidates—Amoco-Gas and Orange American Gas—have been overwhelmingly re-nominated by the million and more voting motorists who support the "American" Platform of Service and Savings.

They're re-nominated on a platform where the promise is always performed. Amoco-Gas was the *original* candidate in the *special motor fuel field* 21 years ago—has always been returned to office, and is again the people's choice. It costs a bit more by the gallon—but less by the mile.

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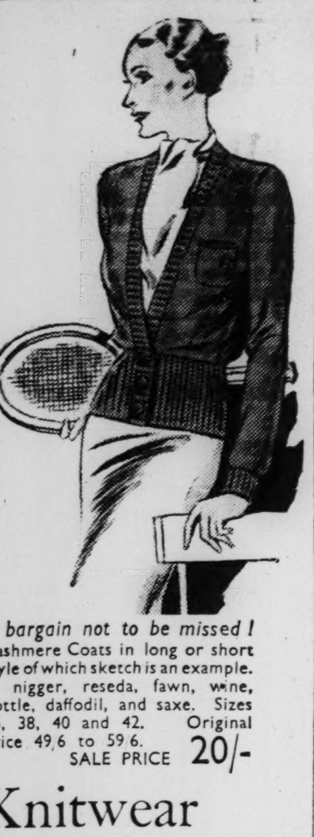
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New Deal Drive Set to Begin By Middle of July

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee has drawn up its list of campaign directors, agneed to set up headquarters in New York City and planned a mid-July start of the presidential drive.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, re-elected national chairman, said the campaign committee would be organized and headquarters set up in the Biltmore Hotel as soon after July 15 as arrangements could be completed.

Mr. Farley said that any announcement about his leaving the Post Office Department would have to come from President Roosevelt, after they talked over the situation next week.

The National Committee, after it had elected Mr. Farley, chose the following other officers:

Secretary—L. W. Robert Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Treasurer—W. Forbes Morgan, secretary for the last year.

Vice-chairmen — Vice-President Garner, David E. Fitzgerald Sr., Connecticut; Lynn Broderick, Kansas; A. B. Chandler, Kentucky; Louis Jiggitts, Mississippi; James P. Aylward, Missouri; Frank Hague, New Jersey; Charles Sawyer, Ohio; A. S. Brown, Utah; C. E. Broughton, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady, California; Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana; Helen N. Hanson, Maine; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ann Struble, South Dakota; Mrs. Douglas W. Brown, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, District of Columbia, and Mary W. Dewson, head of the women's division.

Contests for places on the committee from Arizona, Washington, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone were referred to a subcommittee headed by Brooks Hays of Arkansas. Contestants were asked to file briefs.

Mr. Farley told the committee that the party was financially solvent and that "Roosevelt nominator" gatherings throughout the country should add substantially to the war chest.

Clark Howell Sr., Atlanta, Ga., publisher, said this solvency at the end of a convention was the first he had known of in his many years of party service.

Roosevelt's Speech of Acceptance

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination Saturday follows:

Senator Robinson, members of the Democratic convention, my friends:

We meet at a time of great moment to the future of the nation. It is an occasion to be dedicated to the simple and sincere expression of an attitude toward problems, the determination of which will profoundly affect America.

I come not only as the leader of a party—not only as a candidate for high office, but as one upon whom many critical hours have imposed and still impose a grave responsibility.

For the sympathy, help, and confidence with which Americans have sustained me in my task I am grateful. For their loyalty I salute the members of our great party, in and out of official life in every part of the union. I salute those of other parties, especially those in the Congress, who on so many occasions put partisanship aside. I thank the Governors of the several states, their Legislatures, their state and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all, I thank the millions of Americans who have borne disaster bravely and have dared to smile through the storm.

'We Have Conquered Fear'

America will not forget these recent years—will not forget that the rescue was not a mere party task—it was the concern of all of us. In our strength we rose together, rallied our energies together, applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived.

In those days we feared fear. That was why we fought fear. And today, my friends, we have won against the most dangerous of our foes—we have conquered fear.

But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world. Clouds of suspicion, tides of ill-will and intolerance gather darkly in many places. In our own land, we enjoy indeed a fullness of life greater than that of most nations. But the rush of modern civilization itself has raised for us new difficulties, new problems, which must be solved if we are to preserve to the United States the political and economic freedom for which Washington and Jefferson planned and fought.

Philadelphia is a good city in which to write American history. This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom—to give to 1936 as the founders gave to 1776—an American way of life.

'Tyranny of a Political Autocracy'

The very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy—from the eighteenth-century royalists, who held special privileges from the crown. It was to perpetuate their privilege that they governed without the consent of the governed; that they denied the right of free assembly and free speech; that they restricted the worship of God; that they put the average man's property and the average man's life in pawn to the mercenaries of dynastic power—that they regimented the people.

And so it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American revolution was fought. That victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own government. Political tyranny was wiped out at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which reordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity; the telegraph and the radio; mass production, mass distribution—all of these combined to bring forward a new civilization and with it a new problem for those who would remain free.

'New Era of Royaltists'

For out of this modern civilization royalists carved new dynasties. New kingdoms were built upon concentration of control over material things. Through new uses of corporations, banks and securities, new machinery of industry and agriculture, of labor and capital—all undreamed of by the fathers—the whole structure of modern life was impressed into this royal service.

There was no place among this royalty for our many thousands of small business men and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of in[illegible]tive and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farme[illegible] en honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their o[illegible]tion to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.

It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor and their properties. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man.

The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. The savings of the average family, the capital of the small business man, the investments set aside for old age—other people's money—these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.

Farmers Under Dictatorship

Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.

Throughout the nation, opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise.

An old English judge once said: "Necessitious men are not free men." Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.

For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness.

Against economic tryanny such as this, the citizen could only appeal to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.

Freedom for Every Citizen

The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote but they denied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and live.

Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half and half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power. In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, the flag and the Constitution stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection; and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the overprivileged alike.

The brave and clear platform adopted by this convention, to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are protection of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster.

'Resolute Enemy Within Our Gates'

But the resolute enemy within our gates is ever ready to beat down our words unless in greater courage we will fight for them.

For more than three years we have fought for them. This convention in every word and deed has pledged that that fight will go on.

The defeats and victories of these years have given to us as a people a new understanding of our government and of ourselves. Never since the early days of the New England town meeting have the affairs of government been so widely discussed and so clearly appreciated. It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most worldly of worlds is moral principle.

We do not see faith, hope and charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout supports of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith—In the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorships.

Hope—Renewed because we know so well the progress we have made.

Charity—In the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity literally translated from the original means love, the love that understands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in true sympathy and wisdom helps men to help themselves.

We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the embodiment of human charity.

We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude.

To Display 'Palace of Privilege'

In the place of the palace of privilege we seek to build a temple out of faith and hope and charity.

It is a sobering thing to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us but to the people. The standard is not in the hands of you and me alone. It is carried by America. We seek daily to profit from experience, to learn to do better as our task proceeds.

Governments can err—presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales.

Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of others much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny.

In this world of ours in other lands, there are some people, who, in times past, have lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown too weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy.

I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their ancient hope. They began to know that here in America we are waging a great war. It is not alone a war against want and destitution and economic demoralization. It is a war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world.

I accept the commission you have tendered me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war.

Text of Garner's Acceptance

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The text of the speech by John Nance Garner of Texas accepting Democratic nomination for Vice-President Saturday:

Mr. Chairman, friends:

My words shall be as few as they shall be fervent and sincere. I am a soldier and my duty is to follow where the commander leads. I accept the rules of war as laid down in the platform.

I am not insensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me. This confidence which my fellow countrymen have reposed in me I accept as a solemn trust. And I am not unmindful of the responsibility which goes with that trust.

I gladly accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency now tendered to me for the second time. The sense of personal satisfaction in this honor is enhanced and heightened by the thought that I am again to be on the ticket with Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I shall stand with him in the months ahead as I stood with him before the voters of this country in 1932—as I have stood, in sharing with him since March 4, 1933, the obligations and duties and responsibilities which the constitution imposes.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is my leader, my commander-in-chief. In this presence, before this multitude and with the stars of heaven to bear witness to my covenant, I renew the pledge of fealty I gave four years ago.

In Franklin Delano Roosevelt the hopes of a nation have been reborn. Despair has given place to confidence. Despondency and gloom have made way for happiness. Laughter is again heard in the land.

We are now, as it were, midway in our course. Great as are the things which have been accomplished to bring order out of chaos in which we found the country in March, 1933, much remains to be done.

No Return to Old Deal

There must be no return to old conceptiins denominated as the Old Deal. And what do we mean by the Old Deal? We mean a political system which fosters an economic order giving special privilege to a few favored ones through the sacrifices of the many. By the New Deal we mean simply an adaption of the laws of the country so that the greatest good will come to the greatest number—the protection of the rights of that vast majority of our populace, men, women and children—to whom the Old Deal meant want, hardship, despair and degradation.

Our people have not forgotten the wretchedness to which these sins of omission and commission of 12 years of the Old Deal had plunged the country when the New Deal was ushered in on a March day in 1933. But the dawn of a new day was at hand. The time for a change had come. The country welcomed a new leader. And I cheerfully bear witness here and now to the loyal support of New Deal measures and principles accorded in Congress by certain of our friends of the opposition. With voice and vote many brethren of Republican persuasion have shown how they could, in time of national peril, rise above partisanship and heed the call for help of a stricken country.

To Protect the Many

We still lack for the support of all those who believe as we do that the function of government is to protect the many from the selfishness of the few, to guarantee to all the means of livelihood and participation in the things that make liife good and noble and worth the living.

That is our platform. Upon that platform I stand and I am proud to stand with our leader—a leader who has never 'faltered in his course and never once lost faith that in the sovereign will of the American people rests true wisdom in government and the way to security, peace and happiness.

In that faith I put my trust. In that faith I pledge anew my allgiance to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Radio Strike Pickets Arrested in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Police took four men from picketing crowds outside the Radio Corporation of America plant today and charged them with inciting to riot. One of the four, James B. Carey of Glassboro, national president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, was shouting for "more action," police charged. He was placed in a cell in default of $1000 bail.

The strike was called a week ago to enforce demands for a 20 per cent wage increase.

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Job Relief Crisis Looms in Illinois As U. S. Halts Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—What happens when the Federal Government stops contributions for state unemployment relief and the state returns the administration of relief to the local communities is dramatized here as Cook County faces July 1, the date of the change, with an inadequate pocketbook.

While the problems attendant upon the shift of responsibility for direct relief from higher to lower levels of government are present in many states, they are intensified here by a political feud between the Chicago Kelly-Nash machine and Gov. Henry Horner. The Kelly-Nash group takes the position that Chicago cannot raise the money to make up for the discontinued federal funds and that the State should supply needed cash. Governor Horner insists that the State cannot provide the additional funds without upsetting its budget and wrecking the "pay-as-you-go" policy adopted by his administration. He vetoed a bill which would have given the counties one-half instead of one-third of the state sales-tax receipts.

90,000 Need Help

Social workers are less concerned with the political implications of this conflict than with the impending problem of supplying 90,000 families on relief with food and rent money after the present appropriation expires on the first day of the month. Relief standards already have been cut to a minimum, they say.

The mechanics of returning relief to local agencies has been handled here without much difficulty. The city council assured the city a trained personnel by appointing Leo M. Lyons executive secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, as Commissioner of Relief. It is understood that experienced workers in the state relief office, who are residents of Chicago, will be retained.

Experts maintain that it is impossible to administer relief as efficiently through 1400 townships as through a single state commission.

Rely on Property Tax

Raising funds through units of local government presents another problem. Cities and countries must rely in the main on the general property tax, already overworked. The State and the Natioanl Government, on the other hand, have wider taxing powers and can levy income, sales, and other special taxes.

Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association, recently made the statement that the relief problem is bound up with that of conflicting taxation, and cannot be solved without a removal of these conflicts.

Reluctance of Chicago officials to impose any additional property tax to supplement state relief funds is complicating matters here.

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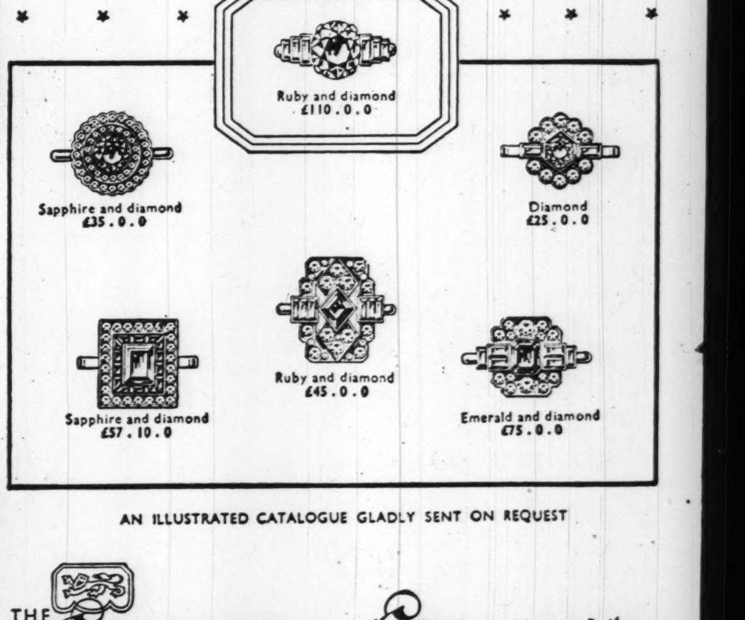

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U. S. at Geneva Criticizes Slowness in Curbing Drugs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 29—Dissatisfaction on the part of the United States with international slowness in curbing the drug traffic was evidenced when the United States representative to the narcotics commission meeting here refused to sign a new convention on the subject. Stuart J. Fuller of the State Department at Washington, who is representing the United States on the commission, stated that the proposed action would be a retrograde step for the United States and that it would weaken international controls now in force.

Mr. Fuller made a strong attack against what he termed Japanese tolerance of conditions. He forcibly drew attention to the unhappy prevalence of drug-taking in China and contiguous countries, indicting Japanese smugglers for their encouragement of this vice, and denouncing as inadequate the measures taken by the Japanese Government in regions over which they have control.

His unusual outspokenness caused much comment.

Quantities Available

Over 90 per cent of the opium grown in the entire world, he declared, is produced in China, North and South of the Great Wall, and vast quantities of heroin also come from this area. Further, the price of drugs is lower in China than anywhere else in the world. But he added significantly that the bulk of production of opium in China takes place in the "frontier provinces." It was important to remember that the National Government of China had no longer control over some of the "frontier provinces."

In a number of provinces, including Szechuan, Manchuria, Jehol, Sinkiang, Shanghai, Suiyuan and Chakar, production was being permitted and was increasing.

Then he proceeded to denounce the smuggling of opium into China. The situation in Manchuria and Jehol, where no legislation exists to control manufacture of or trade in derivatives, was especially serious. This was resulting in a "terrifying spread of drug addiction."

Japan Haven for Traffic

"In all these years," he said, "no effective action has been taken to remedy a situation which makes not only China, but Japan itself and all Japanese possessions, a haven and a refuge for traffickers."

Japanese law imposed only trivial penalties upon traffickers, Mr. Fuller stated, and demanded "that the Japanese Government, whose subjects have been more widely and more closely connected with the illicit traffic in China in morphine, heroin, cocaine than those of other countries, should, without further delay, take steps to punish effectively the Japanese and Koreans, who are responsible for clandestine manufacture and illicit traffic."

Canadian's Charge

To this charge, Col. Alexander Dunstan Sharman of Canada added another equally grave. It is given in the precise terms of the official report of the Information Section of the League:

"Two years ago his Government felt very strongly that Canada was being made the victim of traffic from the Far East, but were not at that time in possession of sufficient evidence to prove the source of this traffic. It was now clear from evidence uncovered upon the arrest of traffickers in Vancouver, that the source of narcotics coming to Canada in the illicit traffic was Japan. . . . The fact that manufactured drugs could be bought very cheaply in Japan, combined with the fact that the penalties imposed by the Japanese Government upon traffickers were trivial, accounted for the fact that traffickers could operate from the Japanese coast with scarcely any risk. He urged the Japanese Government to take steps to prevent the further development of the traffic."

Maj. William H. Coles of Great Britain also deplored the illicit traffic of Japanese nationals in British colonies.

Japan Called On

The Portuguese delegate Augusto de Vasconcellos, made an appeal to the Japanese representative, Massa Aki Hotta.

In the course of the discussion Massa Aki Hotta said that his Government was concerned about "the situation on the West Coast of North America and had instructed its consuls in towns there to cooperate with the American and Canadian authorities to put a stop to the illicit traffic from Japan. As regards the question of penalties imposed under Japanese law, these were being reconsidered. There had been difficulties in the way of amending Japanese legislation in this regard.

"He could assure the Advisory Committee that the Japanese Government was by no means indifferent to the problem of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

Running It Down

At a subsequent meeting he informed the Committee that the documents sent by the Canadian Government with reference to Japanese traffickers arrested in Vancouver had now arrived in Japen.

"The investigations set on foot by his Government had already resulted in 26 arrests and the matter was being pursued through the courts. The Japanese Government was making good use of the information furnished by the Canadian Government and intended to pursue their campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

In the end a resolution was passed in which the Advisory Committee stated that its attention had been drawn to the increasingly serious situation existing in China as regards the clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. "The appeal made by the Chinese representative for the collaboration of the Governments concerned for the purpose of ending the alarming illicit traffic merits the practical support of Governments.

"The seriousness of the situation in China is partly due to the fact that the maximum penalties which can be imposed under Japanese law on traffickers of Japanese nationality have proved totally inadequate to serve as a deterrent or to prevent the illicit traffic."

Committee Attitude

The committee "notes with great satisfaction the measures already taken by the Chinese Government for the purpose of suppressing the clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the territory under its control; addresses an earnest appeal to the Government of China to continue and intensify its efforts toward this end and requests to be kept constantly informed of the situation; addresses an equally earnest appeal to the Japanese Government to continue and redouble its efforts and to take such action as may be necessary to provide penalties for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and for their manufacture likely to act as effective deterrents wherever Japanest jurisdiction extends; and recommends all governments which have not already done so to take every possible step to prevent their nationals from engaging in illicit traffic in China."

Little Entente Lifts Threat To Desert League

(Continued from Page 1)

as Italy agrees. It may be held at Geneva, or in Brussels.

M. Delbos has frankly expressed to Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, his concern for the National Socialist campaign against the League Commissioner, Sean Lester, in Danzig. It is widely believed that Danzig authorities, presumably with the backing of the Reich, mean to shake off the tutelage of the League.

Fey Stirs Monarchists At Vienna by Calling Otto 'Kaiser of Austria'

VIENNA, June 29 (AP)—Major Emil Fey, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria and ousted head of the Vienna Heimwehr, called the Hapsburg Archduke Otto "Kaiser of Austria" today in an address to a vast monarchist demonstration.

It was a meeting of the Veterans' Association of the historic Vienna Deutschmeister regiment.

"As we were loyal to Franz Josef and Karl, now we are loyal to Otto," Major Fey declared.

Another speaker was cheered by the veterans when he said: "Kaiser Otto already is with us, because he is living in the heart of all Austrians."

The pronouncement of Major Fey, who was removed from the leadership of the Vienna Heimwehr by Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, was seized on by political observers as a possible hint of which direction Heimwehr sentiment may go.

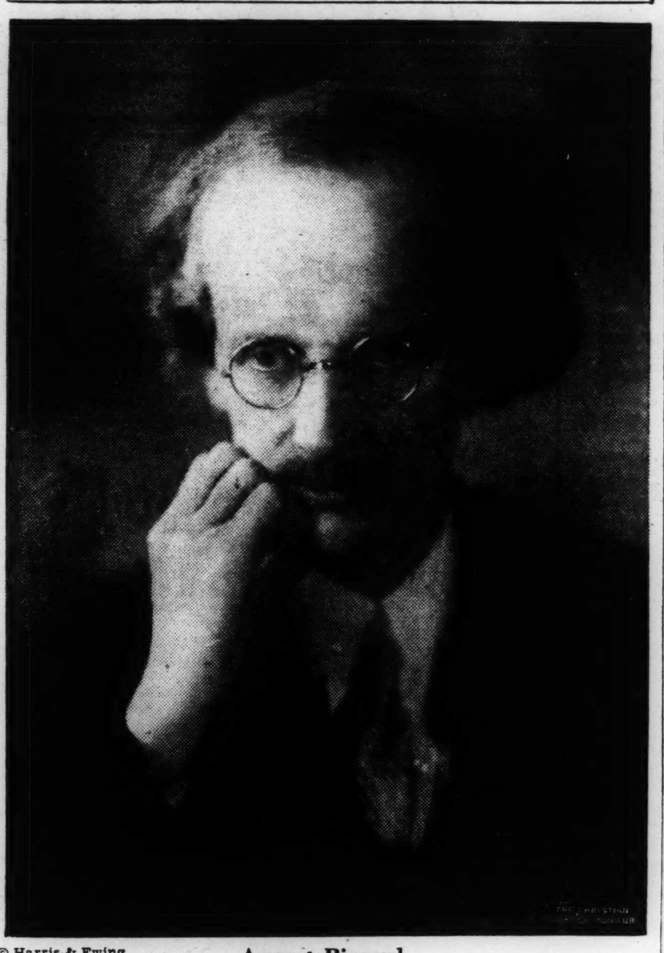
Major Fey is the idol of that faction of the Heimwehr which is cool toward Prince von Starhemberg.

Through the Archduke Eugene, Otto sent a message to the veterans saying he accepted with joy all petitions by solders to be their honorary patron.

Declared Otto: "As the old Austrian army was mobilized only for defense, so I hope the new army will be active only to repel aggressors."

In some quarters, the phrase was interpreted as warning the Little Entente of Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia against military action in the event of the restoration of the throne in Austria.

A Man in the News



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August Piccard
Stratospherist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROF. Auguste Piccard, who is now preparing for a "bigger, better and higher" stratosphere exploration from Poland late in November, rose to fame suddenly in 1932 when his first balloon carried him 10 miles up—and into general public view.

The Swiss physicist, whose twin brother Jean lives in Wilmington, Del., is a professor at the University of Brussels. Though in appearance he does resemble a Jules Verne scientific adventurer, his own personality is always overshadowed by his dreams of conquest over the powers of nature—of power drawn from atoms or from light, and of the possibilities of interplanetary travel. His own life is as much submerged in interest by his theories and experiments as are individual countries in the wider view of the world's surface obtained from the stratosphere.

National Frontiers Ignored

It has often been said that natural science knows no nationality, and this was certainly true of Professor Piccard's first flight, for he, a Swiss professor at a Belgian university, took off from Augsburg, Ger., in a German-made balloon, which landed in Austria.

Among the first to congratulate the professor after this flight was his old friend and teacher, Albert Einstein, with whom he had studied at the University of Zurich. At that time Dr. Einstein had requested his help in constructing instruments for making precision measurements of radioactivity and electromagnetism in liquids. The instruments finally used were invented by Professor Piccard.

Among the first to verify the Michelson and Morley experiments which gave rise to the Einstein theories was Professor Piccard.

Other Work More Important

With so many physical and electrical problems in which he is deeply interested, he feels that the stratosphere flights, though spectacular, are probably the least important part of his work.

Dr. Einstein begged him not to incur the risks attending such experiments again, but rather to consider the value of his other work and the well-being of his wife and five children. Mrs. Piccard is known to feel that the notoriety achieved by the stratosphere ascensions is more of an obstacle than an assistance to her husband's career.

The professor, however, is convinced of the safety of the equipment now being prepared for an ascent during which he hopes to reach a height of 20 miles—seven miles higher than the point reached by Russian stratosphere explorers in January, 1934, and twice as high as his own first attempt.

Among the admirers of his efforts to get a little closer to the stars are many Indian tribes. Several of them have offered to make him a chief, it is reported.

Collective Security Urged At British Peace Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS Eng., June 29—Mr. W. E. Arnold-Forster of the League of Nations Union, Mr. Andrew Conley, representing British organized labor, and the Marquis of Lothian have been among the speakers at the National Peace Congress which is in session here.

The meeting is one of a number of gatherings held in different parts of Britain during the week end in support of the ideals of collective security.

Depends on Germany

Lord Lothian said that now that Japan had found outlets in China, and Italy in Ethiopia, the German question alone stood in way of the possibility of 25 years of peace in which those moral elements which were the real strength of the League of Nations might have time to grow.

Concessions to Germany, however —say in Austria and Danzig and by giving economic openings overseas —should be "because they were just and not because extorted by sword or bomb."

Reducation in Armament

Mr. Arnold Forster in this connection saw in Anglo-French co-operation the best hope of reducing European armaments.

"The present arms race," Mr. Arnold-Forster said, "is beyond comparison, the most rapid in pace, and the most dangerous ever known. The notorious arms race before the World War was leisurely and safe compared to this.

Enormous Increase

"In the six years before 1914 the nations increased their expenditure on armaments by about £187,000,000, but in 1935, on a most conservative estimate, the nations spent on armaments twice as much as the colossal sum — £1,000,000,000 — which they were spending in 1932 when the Disarmament Conference began. There has never been such a rise, and the increase continues at that rate."

More significant still, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, is the increase of killing power, especially the power to strike a smashing blow suddenly at long range. Air power has increased in danger manyfold, even since 1933. Furthermore, almost all restrictions upon quantities of armaments have been overthrown, i. e., the one-sided restrictions of the peace treaties and the valuable achievements of the Washington and London naval treaties.

The only surviving checks, according to the speaker, are those that may result for the present from the Anglo-German naval agreement and those precariously agreed upon in the recent London Treaty, which restrict warship designers to just such limits of size and gun caliber as they would choose for themselves if there were no agreement.

A redeeming feature was found in the Anglo-American understanding, which will preclude dangerous competition in this quarter.

Mr. Arnold-Forster held that the present British Government's claim that it was "rearming as a contribution to collective security" was ill justified by the Government's record on collective security.

Mutual Agreement

In a world in which Japanese, Italian and German militarists were arming to the teeth, and in which so little had been done to vindicate the twin fundamentals of peaceful change and sanctions against aggression, it was possible, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, that the armed powers on the side of the states most likely to prove loyal to the League's peace system might have to be increased for the time being.

If this need was established, the contributions to the pooled strength, he said, should be mutually agreed, not self-judged, and should be mutually accepted as reducing the need for national armaments. Probably the best hope for the future, he added, now lay in the new Government of France.

Mexico to Use Movies In Educational Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The cinema, when properly handled, is an important instrument in modern teaching, the Department of Education has decided. The department will film features of educational content. Pictures on geography, history and other subjects will be shown during school hours.

British-Egyptian Alliance to Enter Bargaining Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner to Egypt, left here June 27 to resume talks for an Anglo-Egyptian alliance.

Though no official confirmation is available, it is assumed that Sir Miles has obtained the Cabinet's approval for ultimate withdrawal of British troops from their present locations in Cairo and Alexandria to less conspicuous sections of the country as part of a final settlement between the two countries.

The military question has hitherto been the chief stumblingblock to agreement. During the 1930 negotiations between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha it was agreed that British troops which remained on Egyptian soil for the protection of the Suez Canal should be stationed in the Canal Zone itself.

At that time it was assumed that any menace to Egypt was from the east. The last few months, however, have shown there is much more serious menace from the west.

The British Government's strategical advisers have therefore demurred strongly to the idea of leaving Cairo and Alexandria, and in the case of the air force, Aboukir, for less convenient localities. The Egyptians, on the other hand, feel that they cannot be really independent with an alien garrison in their two chief towns.

The talks reached an impasse and Sir Miles returned to England for consultations with the Cabinet.

Precisely what the High Commissioner has now been empowered to offer the Egyptians is not known. But there are reason to believe it represents a substantial change from the former attitude, even if it does not agree 100 per cent with the Egyptian standpoint.

It is generally felt that the military issue is the crux of the present conversations, so if the fresh instructions to Sir Miles enable him to meet Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha on this point there is every expectation of the talks developing into official negotations in the near future.

Syrian Arabs Back Move Against Palestine Jews

BEIRUT, Syria, June 27 (AP)—Young Syrian Arabs added their support today to the Nationalist campaign against British and Jews in Palestine.

The Syrian leaders urged Arab Kings to support actively their brothers in the Holy Land and strengthened a commercial boycott already organized in their country.

Many merchants cut off shipments of goods to Palestine Jews and young native vigilantes erected a blockade against truckloads of produce.

The widespread sympathy movement, designed to aid Palestine Arabs to win satisfaction from the British Administration against Jewish immigration and land ownership, has had a serious effect on Beirut trade.

Land transportation was becoming virtually impossible between Palestine and Beirut, officials said.

Groups of young men in Damascus established a watch over garages for shipments of chickens, eggs, and vegetables routed to Palestine. Many truck cargoes have been destroyed near Sidon, the principal route between Beirut and Haifa.

Relief committees in large centers and villages were named to collect funds to support striking Palestine Arabs.

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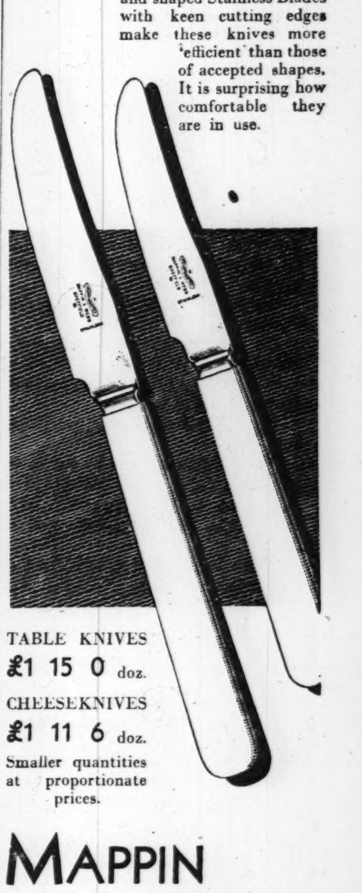

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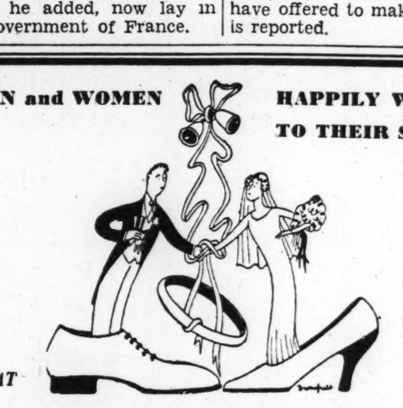

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By Margaret Gibbs

The toys—Billy, the clown; Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the cupboard in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they packed a few things to start housekeeping with, climbed into a toy airplane and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, and found a large cave and two small ones to live in. Out walking one day, they came on a wild Teddy Bear, who became quite friendly, which pleased everyone but Albert. It was plain that something was wrong with Albert.

Chapter Three

ALBERT, the Duck, sat by the lakeside staring gloomily into the water. The others were playing "Tag," but Albert would not join them. Teddy Bear was playing.

"I don't want to play with that Bear," he grumbled to himself. "I don't see why he should be here at all. Before he came I was the only animal in the party—and now I'm not."

No doubt about it—Albert was jealous.

Presently Emily came across to him.

"Come along, Albert," she said, "everything is ready and we are just going to start for the picnic."

The toys had decided to go to the woods that day.

"Don't think I'll come," muttered Albert.

"Nonsense," said Emily, sharply. "None of your sulks, Albert, please. Come along at once, and don't be a little silly."

She left him, and went back to the others, who were already setting off with the picnic basket.

A Question of a Hat

As Albert slowly followed her Billy ran up to him crying, "Come on, quick, we're going to have a splendid day. Emily has packed a glorious lunch, and Teddy is going to show us a perfect place for a picnic."

"Brother Teddy!" snapped Albert. "I don't see why—"

He was interrupted by an exclamation from Emily.

"Geraldine! You are never going to wear that hat?"

Geraldine actually had her best hat on.

"Yes I am going to wear it," she said quickly. "I'm so tired of my old one, and I haven't worn my best hat once since we've been here."

"But it's not a picnic hat at all," protested Emily. "You'll spoil it, Geraldine."

"Oh, but I'll be most terribly careful," Geraldine pleaded. "And if it should rain, I've got my sunshade."

"Very well," said Emily, "but don't say I didn't warn you."

Geraldine's hat and Albert's sulks were both forgotten, however, when the toys reached the spot which Teddy had promised to show them—a green dell in the woods, through which a stream ran sparkling toward the lake.

"It's perfect," they cried. "Just the very place!"

"Let's stay here all day," begged Billy. "We can have such fun."

But Albert Couldn't Climb

"Lunch first," announced Emily. "Come along, everybody, help to get it ready."

After lunch they rested for a time, until Teddy exclaimed, "I'm going to climb that tree," and instantly swung himself up among the branches.

"Wait for us! We're coming too!" shouted Billy and Thomas, while Geraldine tossed her hat to Albert crying, "Mind that, please," and was off after them.

"Come on, Emily, you can do it—it's easy," called Billy, already half way up; and crying out that she would race them all, Emily, too, joined the climbers.

Only Albert was left. He stood alone beneath the tree, staring forlornly up at them.

"And they leave me to mind a hat," he said, bitterly.

He turned away. "They've forgotten me," he whispered. "They don't want me any more."

"Come on—it's fine—try this branch!" he heard the others calling to each other. Then, "Look at Teddy; he's right at the top. Can't he climb!"

Two tears ran down Albert's beak. "Teddy!" he sobbed. "It's always Teddy now. What did he come for? I wanted to be the only Animal One."

Suddenly he made up his mind. He stopped crying and stamped his foot furiously. "I'll run away—for ever—that's what I'll do," he hissed.

He found a piece of pencil that had fallen from Billy's pocket, and seizing a paper bag left from the lunch, he wrote in very shaky writing:

NOBODY LUVS ME SO
I HAVE RUN AWAY.
ALBERT

He placed the paper beside Geraldine's hat, where it was certain to be seen, then plunged into the stream, and paddled off round the bend and out of sight.

A Discovery

After a time the others became tired of tree climbing.

"I'm coming down now," announced Billy.

"We had better all come down," said Emily. "It must be time to go home. Come along, everybody."

It was not until they were all down again that they remembered the little duck.

"Where's Albert?" asked Thomas.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Emily. "I'd forgotten him. Wherever can he be? Albert! Albert!"

There was no answer.

Suddenly Geraldine caught sight of the paper bag beside her hat. She snatched it up.

"It's a note," she announced, "from Albert. He's run away!"

She handed the note to Emily, and the others crowded round to read it.

"I thought there was something the matter with him this morning," said Emily. "Nobody loves me, indeed! What has the little silly got into his head now? Well, we must just find him, that's all."

"We ought not to have gone off climbing and left him alone," said Teddy. "It was my fault, I'm afraid. I forgot he couldn't climb trees."

"We all forgot," said Emily. "But it's no use worrying now, the thing to do is to find him."

They spread out in all directions, searching and calling, but there was no sign of Albert.

"Perhaps he went home after all," suggested Teddy.

"He may have done that," Emily agreed. "We had better go and see."

"But he said he had run away," insisted Thomas. "People don't run away home."

Geraldine's Hat Again

"People do all sorts of funny things, especially people like Albert," said Emily. "Don't be aggravating, Thomas, but come and help me pack the picnic basket."

"I'll have one more look," said Geraldine, "while you are getting ready. If I stand on this rock I can see—oh! my hat!"

It was too late. A puff of wind, coming just as Geraldine stepped onto the rock, caught her hat and blew it into the stream.

"Save it! save it!" she cried, wildly, racing along the bank of the stream with the others following, some on one side and some on the other.

Billy snatched up a stick and tried to catch the hat as it floated along, but the stick was too short, and before anyone could prevent it, the hat was carried past and whirled round the corner and out of sight.

Geraldine burst into tears.

"And it had a real feather in it!" she wailed.

Billy put his arm round her.

"Don't cry," he said, "we'll come and look for it again tomorrow. Very likely we shall find it, washed ashore somewhere."

"Come along home," put in Emily. "It is getting late, and perhaps Albert is waiting for us."

But when they got back the cave was empty, and there was no sign of him anywhere. His nest by the shore was empty too.

"It can't be helped," said Emily, "we must just leave him to come home when he feels like it. He can't have gone far, and a night in the woods won't hurt him."

Nobody felt like going to bed, however, and they all sat round the fire, waiting and hoping Albert would come, until at last Emily said they really must not stay up any longer.

"Build the barricade quickly. Billy," she said, "and then be off to bed, everyone."

Billy seized a kettle and a saucepan. Then he stopped.

"No," he said, "we won't build the barricade tonight. It would be better to let anyone in than to keep Albert out."

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Others Were Playing Tag, but Albert Would Not Join Them

Great-Crest Comes On Duty

YESTERDAY when we looked up in the woods, it seemed as though all the birds from the South had chosen this special spot to spend the summer.

"They're like airplanes," we thought; "but where are their beacons, and who directs this heavy summer traffic?"

But that was yesterday! Today in the woods we were startled to hear a loud, shrill policeman's whistle. At first we thought some schoolboys were playing near by. You know how fond boys are of those toy whistles. Then the call sounded again, right above us in the big hickory tree. Yes, right up in the hickory's dark branches was the whistler. We stood very still, the better to see this new arrival. Who was he?

His name is Crested Flycatcher, but we call him Great-Crest. When he raised his crest, it reminded us of the London bobby's helmet. His beautiful tail, almost four inches long, glows red when spread out in flight. Great-Crest reminded us of a traffic officer for several reasons.

Not only does he "carry" a regular policeman's whistle, but he sounds the different signals which you hear on the busy city streets. There's the short, quick whistle which means "Go Ahead!" There's the little sound which urges on a balky motor, and the beckoning call for the man-in-a-hurry.

But most surprising of all to come from a bird, is the long loud whistle meaning "Stop!" Perhaps the policeman has never blown that signal for you, but surely you know which one it is! Great-Crest uses this signal very often.

Great-Crest has all these whistles at his command, and he used them yesterday afternoon as we watched him directing the air traffic of the birds. The hickory tree top was his "box." As a flock of shiny starlings approached, Great-Crest urged them on their way.

A robin stopped on the hickory, and Great-Crest sounded a warning as he darted down to speak to this feathered friend. The Baltimore orioles made a right turn. The catbird came to a full stop in the apple tree. Barnyard swallows circled above, heeding the loud whistle to stay in their own lane.

It was suppertime, really, for birds as well as for men, and the air lanes were very busy. Great-Crest seemed to enjoy his traffic duty.

Soon he was joined by Mrs. Great-Crest. That lady bird had been house hunting in the woods.

Presently there was a letup in the air traffic. Great-Crest looked all around; the sky was clear. With a last loud whistle, he left his "box" and followed his mate into the deep woods. We thought they went to look at the new "house" together.

M. M. S.

Tahu Goes Traveling

TAHU, the little Indian boy, put his right hand to his heart, then flung it straight out. That sign meant he was very, very happy. His father and mother were going to take him south and west and east to visit other little Indian boys and see how they lived.

Tahu's parents had a lot of beautiful Indian belts, and necklaces, and even beaded buckskin suits which they were going to exchange for other Indian articles their people did not make. They loved to barter and while they were busy, Tahu would make the acquaintance of many little Indian boys. He was a Stony Indian and lived in Alberta, Canada. His father had been teaching him the sign language, for the Indians they were to visit did not understand the Stony language.

Now when Tahu and his little friends played together they used the sign language. It was very simple. You thought what you were going to say and then expressed it in the simplest way.

When you saw anyone coming toward you, you put your right hand up, palm outward in friendly greetings. If there were three white men approaching, then the right hand went up to the forehead as if shading the eyes from the sun, because white men wore hats. After that you put up three fingers of the right hand because there were three white men, and funnier still, if those white men were on horseback the forefinger and third finger of the right hand were placed astride the closed fingers of the left, and if they were galloping then you moved both hands fast.

Oh, it was great fun! If Tahu rubbed his hand across his stomach two or three times, it meant he was very hungry, but little Indian boys did not make that sign often because they were taught to wait patiently for their meals.

Tahu was very sure now he could talk to other little Indian boys of another tribe in the sign language. He hoped sometime there would come up a thundershower for he knew how to tell about that very easily. First you clapped your hands for the thunder, then made a zigzag movement with one hand for the lightning, and then you raised both hands and then bending the hands from the wrists with fingers held loose, the hands went gently downward just like the raindrops.

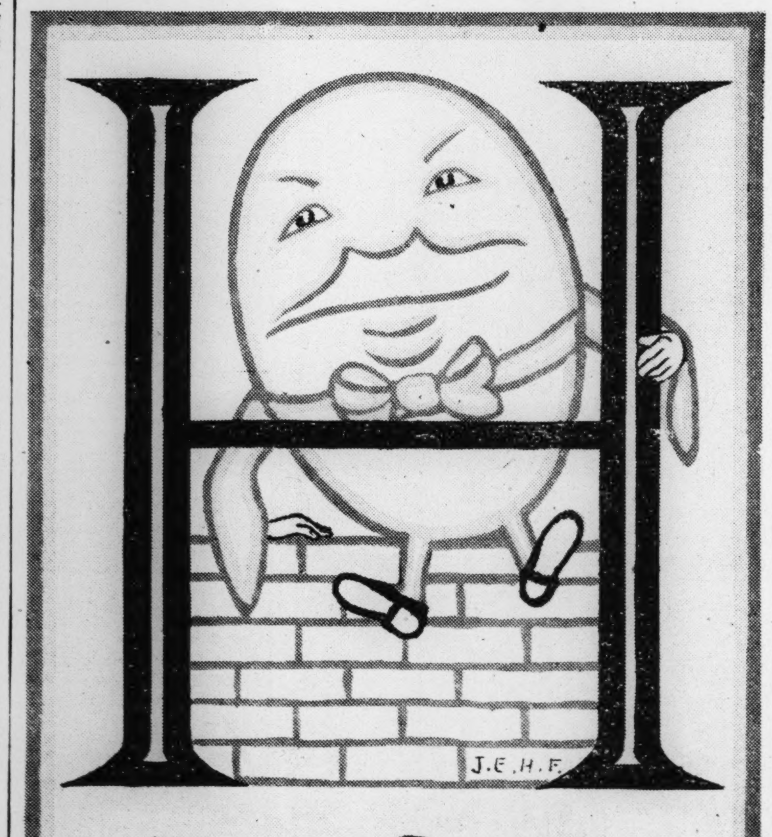
Tahu sighed happily, but he did wish they were going to start right off. His mother and father, however, were waiting for the moon to be full so they could ride away into the night by its light. They were not going on a train but in their trusty auto that had taken them over many roadless plains and up even into the mountains.

In just four days they would be off. That made Tahu very glad, so making the sign again for happy, by putting his right hand to his heart and then flinging his hand straight in front of him, Tahu yawned and went indoors to bed.

TA-DE-WIN

Courtesy of Frank Myers

Tahu Raised His Right Hand to His Forehead, Which, in Sign Language, Meant That a White Man Was Coming



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

H for Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again.

Books You Will Enjoy

Book Reviews

AN Irish tale of a shoemaker and his animals is among the very entertaining new summer books—*Old John*, by Mairin Cregan.

"Old John," as the shoemaker's friends affectionately called him, lived in a thatched cottage at the edge of a wood. When he looked out of his front window, he saw the sea beneath him, and when he looked out of his back window he saw a mountain towering over him. He thought these were the grandest sights any man could wish for. Miss Cregan was born in Kerry, Ireland, and knows the people and the scenes of which she has written.

When Old John got up every morning he opened the door, took a can in his hand and whistled. Immediately Kruger, his faithful dog, would rush up to him, take the handle of the can between his teeth and run off to the well for water. Then Nanny, the goat, would come to be milked, and Old John would find in the nest of Circin Rua, his little red hen, a lovely brown egg laid especially for him.

After getting his breakfast in this manner, with the help of his animals, Old John would sit on a stone seat outside his door and make or repair the boots and shoes.

Very happily Old John and his animals lived together, until Gruaga, an outcast of the Fairie, gets a grudge against them. But Bainin (pronounced Bawneen), who loves Old John and his animals, chooses to leave her happy home in the Rath (fairyland) and become a little white cat to live in the shoemaker's home and help him get rid of Gruaga.

How she did this and the part that Kruger and the red-tasseled boots played in it you must find out by reading this charming folk tale for yourself. The book is beautifully illustrated by Helen Sewell.

⁂

A DELIGHTFUL book which will help you to name the birds you see in the country and at the seashore is *295 American Birds*, by Thomas S. Roberts. There are 90 colored plates in the book, each picturing a group of birds in natural surroundings.

The pictures are lovely and recall to us how very beautiful many of these birds are, besides being such accurate portraits that if you become familiar with any of them you can hardly help recognizing the birds afterwards when you see them.

The only descriptive text in the book is found in the captions which identify the birds in each plate and an alphabetical index referring to the plate numbers on which the different species may be found.

This is an admirable book.

⁂

FOR our very small readers we have three excellent books this month. There is the story of *Pig-o-wee*, a skinny mountain pig, written and illustrated by Ellis Credle, who knows a lot about children and animals in the mountain country

The pictures are delightful and as for the story, you must read it yourself to discover what Pig-o-wee brought to Lem and his Mammy and Pappy. Although Lem and Piggy took three trips to the store in the valley—trip, trip, trip and tramp, tramp, tramp they went, over the humps and through the hollows—and came back empty handed each time, before there appeared in the Ellis's cabin the new thing which brought all the people on Chinkapin Mountain and all the people on the humps and hollows to wonder and to listen.

A book that will be very helpful if you spend your holidays at the shore is *Beachcomber Bobbie*, by Florence Bourgeois. Bobbie spent a month at the beach and, like all other small boys, every day would bring back to the cottage a pailful of shells and other things he found on the sand. The things he found are illustrated in natural colors and actual size, and it is lots of fun to match against the pictures the treasures you pick up on the sand yourself. I know two small girls—six and three years old—who are finding out the names of many of the shells they pick up by looking for the pictures most like them in *Beachcomber Bobbie*. Often they fit the shell right over the picture, and it matches exactly.

Little Ones, by Dorothy Kunhardt, is all about baby animals—a lamb, a kitten, a colt, puppies, pigs, goats, rabbits, calves and many others—and has lots of pictures.

Just as you enjoy watching the baby creatures at the farm, you will like to read this book and look at the pictures. The stories are about the things these young creatures see, hear, feel and do. Here are a few lines from the colt story:

"All of a sudden the colt galloped down to the end of the field where his mother was eating stalks of corn.
He put his ears straight back. He made his ears lie flat down.
He kicked his heels up at his mother.
He tried to look fierce.
His mother saw him trying to look fierce. She saw he was only making believe.
Then she came over and bit his back, but just a little bite. It was only a make-believe bite.
Then his mother made her ears lie flat down and she tried to look fierce too.
But she was doing it only for a joke."

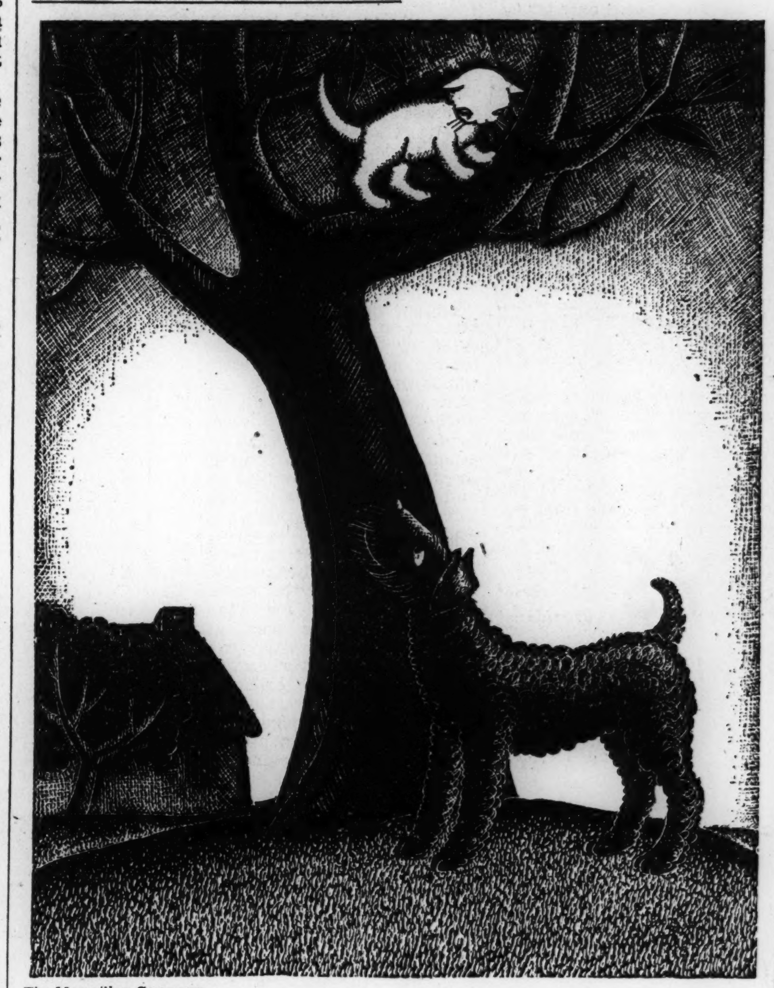
E. C.

⁂

JACKS and Janes between the ages of 7 and 10 will welcome a new "story-telling" book by Miss Elizabeth Clark. Here are true stories and made-up stories; fairy tales and ancient legends, all written in Elizabeth Clark's most delightful way.

Like a bee flying far for its honey, Miss Clark gathers her tales from all parts of the world. From Iceland comes the mythical story of Iduna and her Golden Apples; from Scotland a tale of the Eagle that fed Saint Cuthbert nearly 1300 years ago. England, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Greece contribute folk tales, and very old stories come from Indian tribes in North America and from the Indian Jungle. Many charming drawings by Miss Nina K. Brisley illustrate each story.

D. A. L.



The Macmillan Company

Bainin and Kruger: *A Drawing by Helen Sewell for "Old John," by Mairin Cregan*

Old John, by Mairin Cregan. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

295 American Birds, by Thomas S. Roberts. Illustrated with colored lithograph plates. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. $2.

Pig-o-wee, by Ellis Credle. Illustrated in colors by the author. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company. $1.

Beachcomber Bobbie, by Florence Bourgeois. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: William C. D. Glaser. $.50.

Little Ones, by Dorothy Kunhardt. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Tales for Jack and Jane, by Elizabeth Clark. Illustrated by Nina K. Brisley. London: University of London Press. 3s. 6d. net.

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The Cowboy

IT IS only in his own imagination that he has any personal resemblance to a cowboy—that is, if real-life cowboys are truthfully portrayed upon the screen of Derreen's one and only cinema. In the first place, he is far too small; for, if there is one physical trait shared by all the cowboys seen on that screen since it was hung, it is that of considerable height; while Jamesy Quin, their adorer, is what the neighbors describe with decision as a "small, low, stocky butt of a young lad."

The fact, too, that he must spend several hours of every day in the gray schoolhouse a mile away is a serious handicap to any would-be cowboy, who should by right—and here again the people of Derreen must accept the evidence of the screen—spend all his waking hours on horseback, whirling a lasso, firing a revolver, or simply galloping at almost incredible speed up hill and down dale. "That cowboy lad is a rale allegater," admirers say; and mean, not that he resembles a crocodile, but simply that, in the local phraseology, he "allegates," or does the most astounding things without turning a hair.

IT IS ON such a cowboy hero that Jamesy, aged nine, has molded himself so carefully. Wild long-horned cattle that should rush through a rocky canon, or stream across a dusty hillside, are represented by his grandmother's few placid dairy cows, driven by him every winter morning to the river that is crossed by the road a quarter of a mile away. Having, as he himself puts it, "drunk their nuff," they come back to the little yard a good deal more slowly than they went to the drinking place, for the hill is steep and cold water makes weighty ballast. At the end of April, when those cows go to their summer pasturage and stay there for some months, Jamesy's favorite job comes to an end, and he relinquishes regretfully the carefully practiced role of cowboy and becomes something quite different; a fireman perhaps, or an engine driver, or even a policeman. Whatever part he plays, he takes it seriously; and the onlooker who presumes that he is an ordinary engine driver, when really he is a fireman, is made aware immediately of his own lack of penetration.

AT THIS TIME of year, when the move to the summer pasture is imminent, Jamesy's cowboy imitation is as near perfection as it can be; for, by long practice, it has grown to be second nature to him. Unfortunately for his plans, he must follow the cows on foot and, remembering the dazzling speed attained by his model, this is a real grievance with Jamesy Quin. "If I had a high-flier of a horse like his," he says sometimes, "you wouldn't see them cows batin' along the road they'd go so quick," and, the tarred surface being as glossy as it is, he is probably right.

Even without visiting the local cinema, it is quite possible for those householders who live near Jamesy's grandmother to guess, from his demeanor, the particular kind of episode in the Star's career which was last seen by his followers; though some of his best efforts are foiled by the unruffled placidity of his small herd. His breathless discovery of notorious cattle thieves, at the place where a narrow lane branches off from the main road, was completely ruined by the utter indifference of the loitering cows. According to the screen version of such an encounter, they should have shown their horrified terror of the danger; but, instead, they showed a friendly and unruffled interest in the two small boys ambushed there, and jeering at the "play acting" of the amateur cowboy.

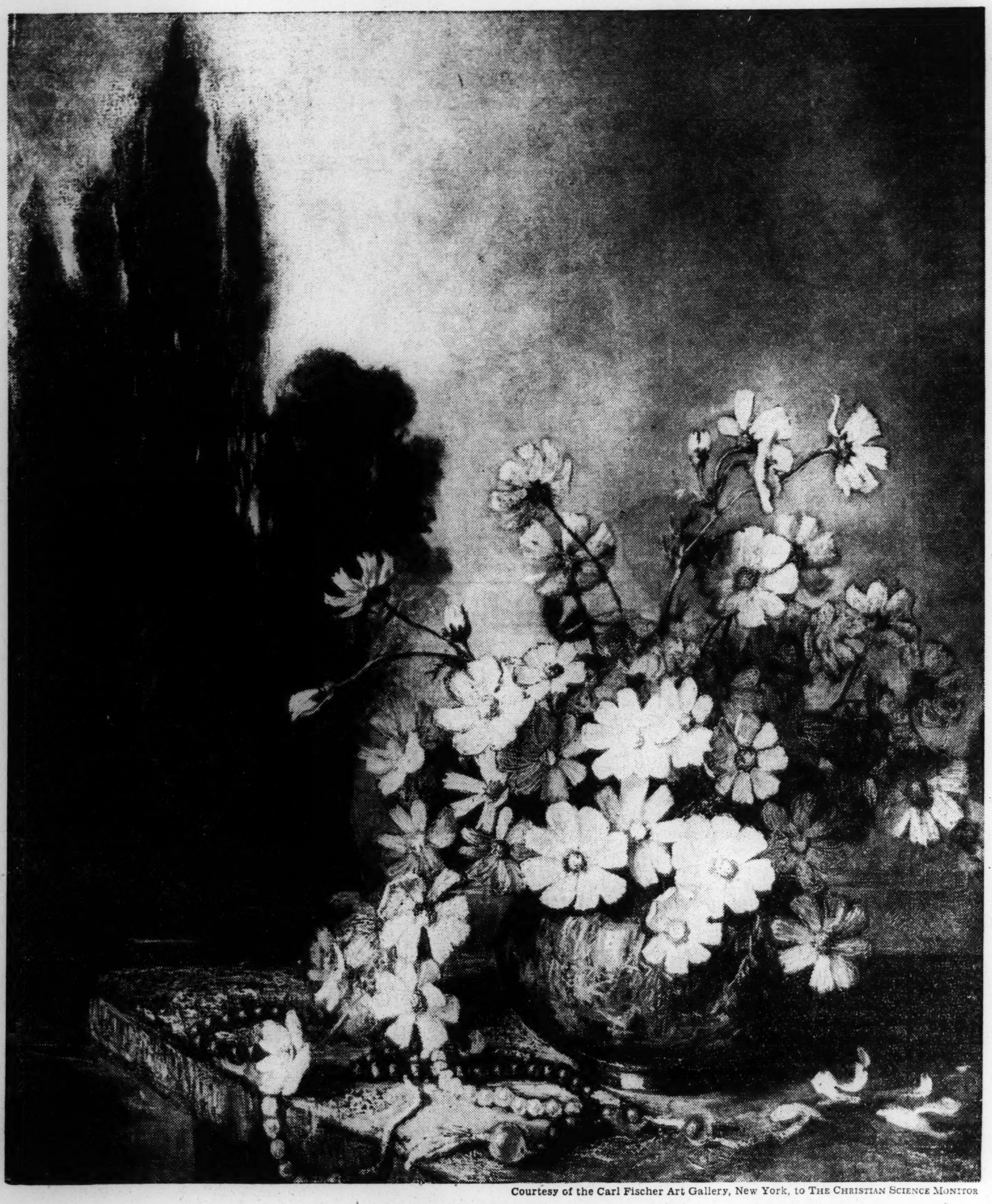
When the lasso that ought to have settled across old Polly's horns, jerking her back from immediate destruction in the approved style, merely flicked her broad hind-quarters, she only looked round at Jamesy with reproach; and went on a little faster toward the shallow pool where the cattle drink, and where, her guardian had decided, a mountain lion lurked.

ALL THROUGH THE long winter months, the cowboy's progress toward perfection in his chosen role has been watched and listened to by those whose windows overlook that smooth, steep road. Triumphantly he has passed through the yodeling stage, though he had to work hard to overcome the evident dislike of his grandmother's cows for the weird sounds he produced when practicing. At one stage a tormented neighbor pointed out to him that, as a matter of fact, she did not think that cowboys yodeled at all; but his answer was brief: "Buck yodels a caution," he said firmly, and went on practicing his hero's new stunt.

For a while his need of a mount of some kind was really pressing. This was during the reign of the cattle-range song, "Old Faithful," and he felt it was nothing without the clip-clop of a horse's hooves as an accompaniment. Being a cowboy that believes in making the best of things, however, he supplied the accompaniment himself, and surprised his charges afresh by cantering just behind them with a regular beat of his nailed boots on the hard roadway.

IN A LITTLE while, Jamesy will drive the cows down the hill for the last time until autumn comes, and on that morning he will show the neighbors what he can really do in his imitation of his dare-devil hero. Already they are wondering what his next role will be.

D. M. LARGE



Courtesy of the Carl Fischer Art Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FLOWER PIECE, *by Gabriella Fabbricotti*

HER "flower-children" is Gabriella Fabbricotti's term for her paintings. Flowers, jewels, trees and the sea enter into her compositions as poetic images. This is exemplified in the accompanying reproduction of one of her recent paintings, with its presentation of flowers in the foreground, set in a sumptuous vase, a pearl necklace lying beneath the drooping blossoms, a calm stretch of dark water beyond and majestic cypresses in the distance. A composed picture based upon poetic responses to her materials, with an imaginative use of lighting that is partly of the studio, with its focus of interest upon the flowers, and partly of the out-of-doors with its luminous sky.

Gabriella Fabbricotti, youngest daughter of the late Count Fabbricotti, dwells in a Florentine villa that has long been in the family and was the temporary residence of Queen Victoria during one of her springtime visits to Florence. Here is a now monumental fir tree which she planted as a memento in the garden which she found to be such a gracious retreat. It was in the garden that Gabriella Fabbricotti lived from infancy in the presence of the flowers that mean so much to her.

When the artist was twenty, she sent a flower piece to the International Exhibition in Venice. The picture was bought at once by a German, despite the objections of an Egyptian who believed that his larger offer should be accepted after the sale had been made. One of her early group exhibitions in Milan closed with all but three of the thirty pictures sold. The Italian Government received from her a donation of one hundred twenty-nine pastels, her commemoration of Italy's wartime activities, which are now in the Castel Sant' Angelo National Museum in Rome, in two rooms frescoed and arranged by the artist herself. During the war she was a Red Cross nurse, and for her devoted service she was decorated. The Italian Colonial Office acquired a group of pastels, made by her in Somaliland.

Preventive Armament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE will come to the world proportionately as individuals learn to love God and their neighbor as themselves—two Scriptural commandments emphasized by our Master. The Christian Scientist knows that God is infinite, ever-present Love, who includes in Himself nothing unlovely. His universe, including man, is intact and eternal, and therefore no warlike, destructive, unhappy, or unwholesome elements have any place therein. Man, born of God, is satisfied, perfect, loving, and dwells in eternal Love, wherein there is no cause for friction, greed, animosity, vice, or hate.

In her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes plain the mental nature of truly effective protection. It consists in spirituality, which reflects divine Truth and Love in meekness, faith, hope, and such like. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) she writes: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This is a wonderful statement which Christian Scientists have often proved true. The armor of "good thoughts" not only protects ourselves, but benefits all whom we think about.

Healing of hate and fear will result if we let loving, peaceful, constructive thoughts reign within. In proportion as this is done, "war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 467). There is nothing to fight about in the kingdom of divine Love. And we may accept God's promise, voiced by the prophet Jeremiah (29:11), "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end."

God, divine Mind, is conscious only of peace, happiness, and joy. The children of God are held in the consciousness of divine Love, and are the recipients of all the good and unfailing protection that a loving Father bestows. Nothing truly good ever comes to an end. Good is ever available, if we will but open our eyes to see it. Such wonderful truth should break down all that would limit, distort, misrepresent, and restrict humanity.

Christian Scientists are grateful that the love of God is becoming clearer and more real to them, as their understanding of this Science grows. God is ever-present Love, and the real man, the image or reflection of Love, is not material; neither is he controlled by false material law. When Jesus said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," it was no impossible thing he asked. Christian Science reveals the real man, whom Christ Jesus presented as the image of God. Therefore the real man is invisible to the material senses, but is discerned in the degree that Christ, Truth, governs our thinking. For instance, no one can see joy, love, truth, health, fidelity, honesty, but their presence is felt, and their effects are far-reaching.

God is everywhere, and through the influence of Christian Science, mortal mind with its fearing, fighting, suspicious instincts is beginning to give way to the perfection of divine Mind. The light of Truth is dispelling the darkness of dissatisfaction, discontent, and warlike proclivities. God is the God of peace, and leads into the way of peace all who learn to bring themselves under His government of universal good. Christian Science makes it clear that the spiritual power of scientific right thinking reaches to the ends of the earth. The path of peace is followed by entertaining persistently only good, pure, loving, unselfish thoughts, and refusing to admit as real anything that is unlike God, good. And it is in this way that peace, quiet, and contentment will progressively reign on earth.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 6) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Christianization of mortals, whereby the mortal concept and all it includes is obliterated, lets in the divine sense of being, fulfils the law in righteousness, and consummates the First Commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' All Christian faith, hope, and prayer, all devout desire, virtually petition, Make me the image and likeness of divine Love."

What a wonderful prayer for each one to pray daily: "Make me the image and likeness of divine Love"! For as men are armed only with loving thoughts, all that makes for war, sin, unhappiness, and disease, will fall into oblivion, and God's kingdom will be established and God's will be done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Outside of Things

I WILL . . . enumerate more specifi[illegible] the qualities which, according to the opinions of all generations from Homer to the end of the nineteenth century, went into the making of a gentleman, not according to their precedency in importance, but as they may happen to come to my mind.

The first note is that of manners. The old order regarded courtliness as a fine art. Even today travelers report that this opinion is still held in the Orient. When two Japanese gentlemen meet, they regard their meeting as an opportunity for expressing all gradations of polite satisfactions. The old order was aware how large a part casual relations play in social life, how many a little makes a mickle, how even momentary meetings with friends and acquaintances, a lifting of the hat, a smile, a wave of the hand, a few steps out of one's way, a batch of conventional good wishes, an outward solicitude for one's health or prosperity, drop sufficient pleasantness into the fluctuating scales of ordinary existence to make the day a happy one. The old order understood how important is the outside of things. It is easy for an age that sets store by energy, by activity, by velocity, to laugh at attaching importance to the lifting of a hat, the dropping of a curtsy, the art of the tailor, of the coiffeur, of the milliner, and the various elegances of etiquette. But perhaps you well remember Velasquez's picture, "The Surrender of Breda"; how Spinola, the conquering general, bends forward to accept the tender of the city's key from the conquered Dutchman. I venture to assert that not one man in a hundred thousand knows or cares about the surrender of that little city, but that Spinola's attitude leaves its influence on every visitor to the Prado. A whole philosophy of life is delineated in that gracious portrayal of respect and sympathy. The picture represents not merely the Castillian conception of a gentleman in the days when Spanish gentlemen were the first in Europe, but one that existed, as I have said, from the time of Homer until yesterday.—HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK, in "In Praise of Gentlemen." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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On Traveling Without Money

I HAD a passion for travel, but no money. I made magnificent journeys in my mind. Often I watched the Continental trains leaving Liverpool Street station at night. In fancy I hid on one, and went out into the night. Stopped at a signal, I slipped down on to the line and across the fields. In the early morning I came to high ground, looming against a faint radiance from the sea. A sailing ship lay there, a topsail schooner for preference; her bell struck the hour, and a boat came from her to the shore. As I stepped into it men on the ship began to lift the anchor, and I heard the chain rattle aboard, as if expected—and went off to all the lands I had ever heard of.

In fact, save for one short week, I have never been out of this island. I wonder if it matters very much The mind *is* its own place. . . .

In my last government department I began to read blue books, which in those more spacious days were supplied freely at the public expense to people like my chief.

I always read Cromer's report on Egypt, a sober record of a great achievement, and I followed the Sudan campaigns fairly closely. Cromer and Lyautey, the great Frenchman of whom surprisingly few English people seem to have heard, are my two proconsul heroes. . . .

It is good to recognize others' good work. So doing tends to a certain generosity of outlook which, besides being noble in itself, is a great asset to a world power. It furnishes, too, a scale to measure our own achievements. We have done fine things in the world; but far above empire, wealth, and science, I prize what I believe England has for long stood for in this world, justice between race and race. I remember our backslidings and our inconsistencies, our follies and our faults, but if England sunk at her moorings to-morrow, French Canada and Dutch South Africa would stand as superb monuments to the political sense and righteousness which is one strain in a complex national character. The process began when we swallowed all the ancient grudges and admitted Scotland to an equal partnership. It will be continued until, in spite of two obstinate sets of men, Ireland will be added, perhaps as the most striking example of all.

And this is what England stands for to me:

Little green fields, neat hedgerows, orderly practical minds; a desire to look at the clean things and amend the low and dirty; the sea, the love of the sea, its clean smell, the stress of its conquest; the steadfast will that one shall not oppress another; all these things, and so much more.—From "Narrow Waters," authorship unacknowledged. (London: Hodge.)

The Dragon Fly

IN ITS placid oval the sky of summer
Bears the green blades of grass,
Making this world of earth and scented flowers
Sweet and secret where I lie hidden.
I look up past the roots, past the slender stems
To the blue lupin cutting a pattern into the blue above.
A dragonfly circles above me, fantastic and delicate—
Like some dream of a blossom and the summer wind.
His wings are the largest thing in this world.
I am become a part of summer fields.
The blades of grass around me rise again
And cast over me long, slender shadows.
Even the bees accept me and buzz a lullaby,
And the sun sends down its golden messengers
To free the perfumes of the lazy flowers.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

פערהיטונגס בעוואפונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

פרידען וועט קומען אויף דער וועלט פונקט אין דעם
מאס ווי די מענשען וועלען זיך אויסלערנען ליעב האבען
גאט און זייער שכן ווי זיך זעלבסט—צוויי ביבלישע
געבאט, אויף וועלכע אונזער לעהרער, קריסטוס יעזוס,
האט שטענדיג אנגעוויזען מיט אן איינדרוקספולער
שטימע. דער קריסטשען סייענטיסט ווייסט, אז גאט

[illegible]

מעהר דויטליך צו זיי, גלייך אין דעם מאס וואס זייער
קענטניס פון דער געטליכער וויסענשאפט פערגרעסערט
זיך. גאט איז אן אל-געגענווערטיגע ליבע, און דער
ווירקליכער מענש, דאס בילד אדער אפשפיגלונג פון
דער געטליכער ליבע, איז ניט מאטעריעליש; ער ווערט
אויך ניט קאנטראלירט פון דעם פאלשען מאטעריעלען

[illegible]

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Engineers Chart New Methods Of Farm Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 29—A few of the new farm improvements were talked about by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at their closing session, they presented several awards, announced their new officers and then started back home to begin more in earnest to raise the farmer from the doldrums.

The outstanding event on the program was a posthumous award to Mrs. Elwood Mead, widow of Dr. Mead, commissioner of reclamation in the United States Department of the Interior. The award, donated by the two sons and daughter of Cyrus Hall McCormick, farm machinery inventor, is for exceptional and meritorious engineering achievement in agriculture.

Dr. Mead had been selected for the award in December, 1935, shortly before he passed on. He had been an honorary member of the agricultural society since 1924.

Blasingame Heads Group

Ralph U. Blasingame, head of the department of agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania State College, was elected president of the society to succeed Lawrence F. Livingston of Wilmington, Del.

Other officers elected include S. P. Lyle, Washington, D. C., first vice-president; A. W. Turner, Chicago, second vice-president; Raymond Olney, St. Joseph, Mich., reelected secretary and treasurer, and H. B. Walker, Berkeley, Calif., councilor.

The student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Iowa State College, received the Farm Equipment Institute trophy for the most active student branch of the ASAE. Last year this award was won by the University of Georgia.

A. H. Powell of the Utah State College spoke briefly on the proposed use of the Diesel engine on the farm in many forms. He stated that the cheap operation costs of this type motor will greatly aid the farmer in securing low-cost production.

One of the newly perfected farm devices discussed was the "electric fence." George W. Kable, chief of the Tennessee Valley Authority farm machinery section, told about how this new development solves many of the farmer's fencing problems.

"The electric fence carries a charge of electricity," Mr. Kable explained, "which is imparted as a shock to livestock coming in contact with it. A few shocks from such a fence wire apparently imbues an animal with a respect for stretched wire and a sense of measurement which enables it to walk up to the wire and graze beneath it without being so indiscreet to come in contact with it. This fence, because of its advantages, is bound to soon find its place in the economic program of the modern farm."

F. A. Brooks of Davis, Calif., told of the research which is being conducted to protect internal combustion engines from the damaging dust particles. He told of the development of air cleaners for engines which will make for greater efficiency and endurance.

Irrigation Is Discussed

Speaking on irrigation resources of the West, Frank Adams of the University of California charged that there is at present a very definite need for co-operation between the Federal Government and states over waters. He urged a more economical use of waters for the most concerned.

"In the field of irrigation there is a need for a larger measure of planning and it should be carefully done in order that costs for irrigation shall not exceed the sum of benefits," Mr. Adams stated. "Permanent values should be considered instead of only the immediate," he said.

Conclusion of the four-day convention of the A. S. A. E. brought out that the farmers of the country are far from being neglected by the scientific world. Of more than 250 delegates from all sections of the country, all reported progress and improvement in the various lines of research.

Greater Stability Seen

Greater agricultural stability is being achieved, the engineers agreed. Business in general is coming more to a realization of the interdependence with agriculture, they say, and as such the engineering profession regarding farms and the farmer must push ahead at a steady pace.

Definite evidence brought out at the engineering society convention indicated that farmers throughout the country are carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction plans on a large scale. The general tendency on the part of the farmers, the engineers say, has been one of progression and the striving for a higher standard of living.

Honolulu Is Eager For Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

IMPATIENT and uncertain of federal assistance, Honolulu business and civic leaders are preparing to eliminate the city's slums.

The Honolulu Realty Board recently demanded that the city do something without delaying further in anticipation of federal aid.

It has been proposed that the move be started by a more rigid and exacting enforcement of building ordinances and sanitation requirements.

The president of the Board of Health would, according to the plans, be given the power to condemn property the owners of which do not co-operate with sanitation regulations.

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PERMANENTS

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, 27 Victor Street, 8 p. m. Aug. 14.

Mosman (Third Church, Sydney): Mosman Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 13.

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, George Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 11.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 10.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, Parsons Boulevard, 8 p. m., July 6. Radiocast Station WMCA

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Mexico Tightens Gambling Laws; Lottery Allowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The active campaign against gambling which President Cardenas undertook shortly after he entered office entered a new phase recently with the new decree that henceforh all roulette, dice and several other forms of professional gambling are illegal and will be strictly punished as a penal offense. This resolution came closely upon the heels of a persistent report to the effect that he Government was preparing to loosen up a trifle in its strict vigilance on gambling places.

It will be remembered that General Cardenas caused a nation-wide sensation by closing the Foreign Club immediately after he took office as well as many other spots which were winning Mexico the reputation of being a North American Monte Carlo. The Foreign Club had been open only a few months and catered almost exclusively to American tourists and the wealthiest of Mexico's City's society, when the President ordered it closed on the grounds that such establishments were detrimental to the nation's welfare.

Victims Exploited

His present revolution affecting the few remaining gambling games was motivated by his belief that "these games, by their very nature, are collective and therefore attract a greater number of criminal types; they also constitute the widest and easiest manner of exploiting their victims, which, unfortunately, are even drawn from the working class."

In the presidential decree the following games only were declared legal.

1. Chess, checkers and similar games; dominos, pool and billiards, all ball games; blank rifle shooting; all kinds of horse, dog, automobile and running races; wrestling and boxing.

Raffles Permitted

2. All kinds of raffles for money or prizes providing they first obtain permission from the Ministry of the Interior and abide by its rules.

3. The National Lottery is permitted to function in view of the fact that its returns are dedicated to the upkeep of the Public Charities Department and it is under government control.

4. Any house wishing to sponsor any of the above games must submit to the vigilance and supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, the State Government or the Federal District Department depending upon its location.

Minors Barred

5. All minors are prohibited from entering any establishment where betting takes place; nor are these permitted to function near schools or work centers.

6. Fines for infractions of the antigambling rules run from 20 to 1000 pesos for a first offense.

The effect of this decree will inevitably be widespread particularly in Tijuana and other centers just across the border where gambling has been the main attraction for American tourists.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 5, 12, 19, 26; **Richmond Hill**—First Church Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11:93mc, on July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on July 5, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

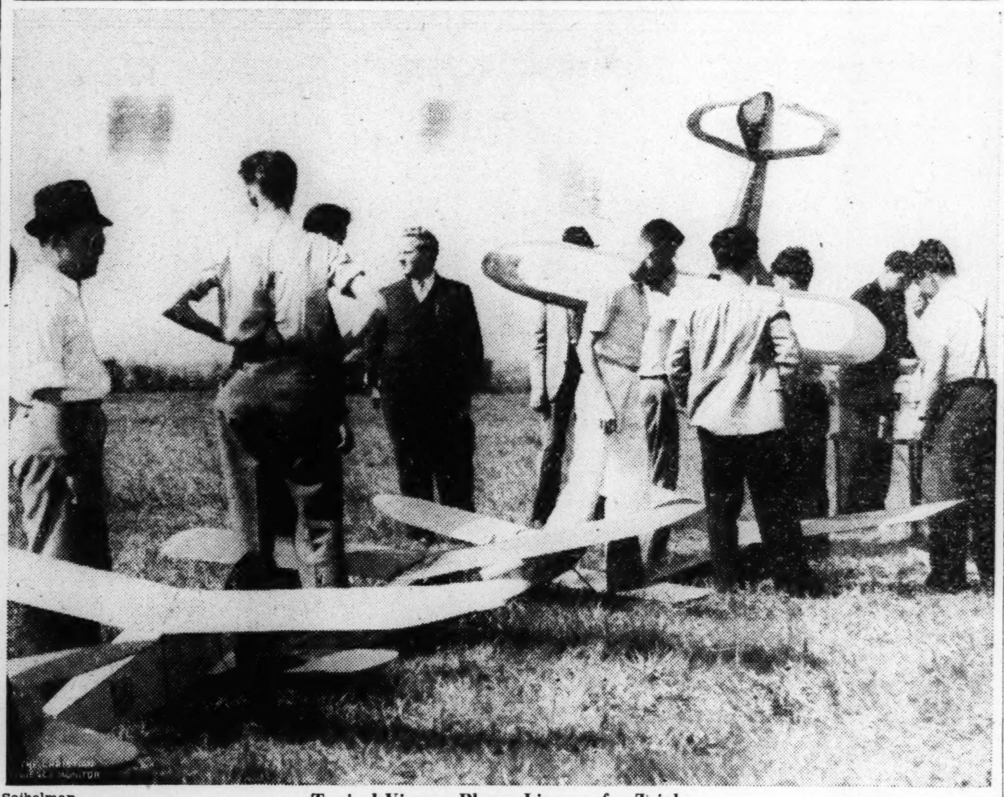
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on July 5, 12, 18, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

First American College Will Be Reconstructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The ruins of the first university established in Mexico, that of Tiriptio, Vera Cruz, which was founded in 1500 by Friar Alfonso de la Veracruz will be reconstructed by leading archeologists and engineers.

These Little Ships Have Their Own Motors



Soibelman

Typical View as Planes Line up for Trials

Model Airplanes Tune Up for Race Week at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 29—Swooping down upon this city from England, Canada, and the far corners of the United States, the greatest number of youthful amateur power model aviation enthusiasts ever to assemble at one time gave promise today that the 1936 National Championship Model Airplane Contest would surpass previous meets in number of entrants.

The events, which are to last three days, will open tomorrow with outdoor flying at the Wayne County Airport. At 10 a. m. the first official flights will be recorded, flights which this year are expected to shatter all existing marks.

Although competition is a day distant, already hundreds of model plane builders have trooped into contest headquarters at the Book-Cadillac to register for the national meet. So many had registered early today that it appeared likely pre-contest predictions of a turnout of more than 400 entrants were conservative. Not included in these estimations were half a hundred adults who have signed up to fly in the open class events for builders beyond the age of 20.

Interest is heightened this year by the participation of a team of six English model aviationists. These lads crossed the Atlantic on the Aquitania, and since their arrival in New York on June 25 have been entertained by the National Aeronautic Association and the New York Chapter of the English-Speaking Union. Their aim is to recapture for Great Britain the "Old Mug" of the model aero world. Itt is the Wakefield Trophy, presented by Sir Charles Wakefield in 1927 to the Society of Model Aeronautical Engineers, the official body governing model aviation in England.

The trophy placed in international competition has crossed the ocean several times since 1927, but because a New York University undergraduate, Gordon S. Light of Lebanon, Penna., won it with a flight by proxy last year in England, competition for the cup is being held this summer in America. A team of six entrants is chosen from each country at trials preceding the actual contest flying.

Besides England, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, France and Italy are expected to compete by proxy in the Wakefield event, according to the response made to invitations extended by the National Aeronautic Association.

The personnel of the 1933 national contest, which is sponsored by the Detroit Times Aviation Department and sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association, includes Lieut.-Col. Ralph Royce, commanding officer of Selfridge Field, general chairman; Lieut. Charles F. Greber, commanding officer of Grosse Isle Naval Air Base, and H. H. Strickland, vice-president of the National Air Service, field manager; Lieut. H. W. Alden, National Aeronautic Association representative; H. S. Walesby, aviation editor of the Detroit Times, contest director.

There will be three full days of contest flying and the awarding of prizes at the annual banquet. At the end of the competition several meetings are planned to establish and put in working order an American academy for model aeronautics, an organization of model aeronautical engineers in the United States, as a nonprofit enterprise.

Mormon Council Maps Plans to Help Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Substantial progress in launching programs designed to help needy members to take care of themselves was reported at a regional conference of leaders of the Latter-Day Saints recently at the Mormon Tabernacle here. Melvin J. Ballard of Salt Lake City, Utah, member of the Latter-Day Saints council of 12, assisted in formation of the regional setup.

"The giving of direct relief without service is a menace," Mr. Ballard declared. "The church, through cooperative effort, will first get members away from direct relief. It is not intended to disturb those already working on government projects until that time when the Government returns the burden of relief to the states," he said.

Prehistoric City Dug Up

LYNCH, Neb., June 26 (AP)—Dr. Earl H. Bell, University of Nebraska anthropologist, said today he and eight students had unearthed near Lynch what probably was the largest prehistoric city in North America.

The primitive settlement—described by Dr. Bell as "one of the most sensational sites ever found in this country"—was located beneath the shifting sands of an ancient desert. The anthropologist said the discovery indicated a midwestern agricultural civilization flourished "possibly 4000 years" ago.

The first excavations indicated the city was three miles long and a half-mile wide, and large sections evidently were inhabited densely. Remains uncovered included carbonized ears of corn, large and small beans and squash. There also are pieces of pottery large enough to hold half a bushel of produce.

Dr. Bell said a type of house hitherto unknown also was found. He believed it a forerunner of the subterranean houses common to later Nebraska civilizations.

The natural scientist attributed the large size of the city to its "ideal location for an early civilization," amid bluffs above Ponca Creek. The near-by lowland was irrigated naturally by springs, and the highland to the north was a rich hunting ground, he said.

There are two distinct layers of soil: five feet of sand on top—believed blown in from the west during centuries of desert climate. Lower, there is a black-colored soil, packed hard, he said.

Dr. Bell's expedition is the first to enter the northeast Niobrara Valley.

Chautauqua Plans Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 29—Arrangements for a program of lectures, plays and musical performances in connection with the annual session of the Chautauqua Women's Club, to open here on July 4, were announced today.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision Aids Chilean Freedom of Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recent verdict of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case affecting the liberty of the press was acclaimed by influential journalistic interests in many South American countries. The case was that in which the State of Louisiana had imposed a tax on newspapers' earnings through advertisements. The court held that the tax was calculated to prevent diffusion of news to which the public was entitled.

On various occasions South American governments have attempted taxation of newspaper advertising. Prominent organs like La Prensa, El Mercurio and El Comercio have always upheld the absolute unconstitutionality of such taxes. Their argument is that if a newspaper has to depend upon the proceeds gained by the publication of advertisements, their taxation would prevent its appearance. That is exactly what their constitutions were framed to avoid—as freedom of the press and liberty of expression are guaranteed—notwithstanding which several governments, the Argentine for one, have tried to enforce the tax.

Subsidies

In Argentina, the Deliberative Council sanctioned the advertising tax; but the Intendente (the Governor) vetoed it upon journalistic representations. The American judicial decision has come at an opportune time for these free-press defenders, for they feel that it will strengthen their hand in the campaign to resist attacks on newspaper independence throughout the continent, La Prensa, referring to the Supreme Court opinion, said:

"It is to be welcomed, because it comes at a moment when efforts are being made to apply to the newspapers a tax which tends to weaken their independence, in rude contrast with the subsidies which the governments and municipalities bestow upon those papers which back up their actions."

Exemption

Chilean newspapers, despite many protests, were forced to pay a 2 per cent tax on their advertising accounts while the general sales tax was levied in this country, but secured exemption for their circulation revenue on the ground that it might restrict sales; and the authorities recognized that any tax tending to restrict the circulation of the printed word contravened the liberty of the press, as envisaged in the Constitution. In this way newspaper and magazine subscriptions and sales were excepted from the tax.

Beginning this year, the sales tax ceased to be a prop of the national budget and was replaced by a 5 per cent levy on imports, and articles manufactured in the country, and a 2½ per cent tax on "services rendered" and interest charges. The director of internal revenue classified advertising as a service, and the newspaper world was also confronted with the 5 per cent levy on paper, plates and other essentials manufactured in the country. Escape from the tax was impossible, as, if they switched over to foreign supplies, they were immediately faced with the extra import levy.

Blow at Liberty

Here was a clear case of a blow, indirect as it might be, at press freedom, and the reaction was instantaneous. Proprietors, contract printers and working journalists, all acting through their trade organizations, protested, and thanks to the perspicacity and reasonableness of the Administration, it was unnecessary to take their grievances into court. The Government recognized that the press would be prejudiced, and it made the newspapers and the entire publication world exempt from the new imposts.

The press figured with bread and food among "vital commodities for the people" and as such it was allowed to reach the public without aggravating charges.

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Closing Stocks
Page 12

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936 ☆☆

Senator Parkman to Quit Office; Drinking Increases in South End

Boston Today

Parkman Is Out Of Senate Race

Henry Parkman Jr., Back Bay member of the State Senate since 1928, is withdrawing from the political arena. "I am not a candidate for re-election to the Senate and shall retire at the end of my present term," his announcement today said.

Senator Parkman has been one of the Back Bay group in public service, constantly under fire of Governor Curley as "blue bloods," whose careers have been marked with advancement in the party councils. Senator Parkman's advance halted at the recent Springfield pre-primary convention when he was unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain party endorsement for the Republican nomination for attorney general. The award went to Judge Felix Forte, a power with the American-Italian vote.

"Before there is too much rejoicing in the camp of my political enemies," continued the Parkman statement, "let me add that I shall not cease to be actively interested in politics. On the contrary, whether in public office or not I shall continue to look for every opportunity to hit and hit hard at the racketeers in politics in the future as I have in the past throughout my public career.

"I hope I can make myself useful in coming campaigns by contributing to the elimination from the government of city, state and nation of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Hopes of Prorogue Tonight Shattered

There is little hope, with the eleventh-hour business thrust upon it, that the Legislature will prorogue tonight.

Among the items of business which the Governor sent in when the House convened at 2 p. m. was his recommendation that $300,000 should be provided by the State for cities and towns for replacement costs for 131 bridges destroyed by flood. A bill providing for this has been passed and signed but no appropriation means have been specified.

A second item was the Governor's asking for a subsupplementary budget appropriation of $230,000. This, he believes, will be passed. This subsupplementary includes provision for expenses of the Governor's office and an appropriation of $47,500 for personnel services in the income tax division.

In this latter connection two workers in the department are authors of a letter sent today to 300 workers in the division suggesting they use their efforts to induce legislators to appropriate this amount.

The Governor also urged the transfer of $3,214,000 from liquor license fees to the general fund.

Prior to the opening of the session, a Democratic caucus was held at 1:30 to strengthen party commitments.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall also called a meeting of the Republican clan to decide upon what course it would pursue in its fight to prevent the Governor getting more money. The Speaker urged all party members to be present for voting upon the several items and maintain a solid front.

Democrats Back Ready for Drive

Campaign buttons blossomed on many Boston lapels today as delegates, back from the Philadelphia convention of the Democrats, swung into the serious business of boosting Roosevelt and Garner in New England. Filled with the enthusiasm which the speeches, bands and cheering of a national convention embue in political workers, delegates today set about the task of catching up with Republicans who returned from their convention two weeks ago.

Most of the 300 Democrats attending the convention returned to Boston on the train last night. They were met at South Station at 7 p. m. by a throng of relatives and partisans numbering about 500. Two bands were in attendance and the returning Democrats and their friends paraded up Summer Street to Washington Street, thence to the State House. On the steps of the State House Governor Curley made a brief speech, dwelling on local financial affairs of the Commonwealth, predicting a hard fight in the national campaign, but prognosticating final party triumph.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, occasionally overcast, tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

Vermont: Scattered showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

For All the Rest of New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly northwest; slightly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	78	Minneapolis	70	86
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	66	68	New York	64	78
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	74	94
Helena	54	72	Philadelphia	66	82
Jacksonville	80	94	St. Louis	80	100
Kansas City	88	106	San Francisco	52	74
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	70	90
Miami	80	86			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 29.
B—Maximum, June 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:16 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8:48 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Fish Carries Searchlight

DOWN on Fish Pier where they see many strang deep-sea denizens, even old-time employees of the fish firms had to blink their eyes today as the steam trawler Ebb put down the first local sea monster reported this season.

It was an eel-like fish, described as being somewhat like the Lumps found a year ago, but this fish had differences. They named it the Chandelier Fish because it had a long arm reaching in front of its head. On the tip of the arm was a phosphorous substance which evidently gave light. It also apparently served as the fish's eyes, for no conventional eyes were found. It was said that it probably lived in very deep water.

The fish was about three feet long, and weighed some 20 pounds. It was taken off Georges Bank last week in 140 fathoms of water.

Both Sides Win Dolan Suit Point

It isn't often that opposing sides score on the same point of evidence, but that's what happened in Suffolk Superior Court today in the case in which the city of Boston is suing Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer and five others for $250,000 alleged illegal profits made during Mr. Dolan's incumbency.

The city has introduced into the court record that the city paid the Legal Securities Corporation for bonds before they had actually been delivered.

Today, Robert G. Dodge introduced more instances of this practice. On the stand was Arthur F. Swan, assistant city treasurer, tracing dates of sales and deliveries to the city.

Mr. Dodge noted that on securities that had been sold but not delivered until later on, the words "securities to be delivered" had been written on the bill to the city.

"Can you explain that?" asked Mr. Dodge. "It looks like a mistake."

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

Whereupon Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for Mr. Dolan, strode rapidly from his chair and planted himself beside Mr. Dodge.

"Whose writing is this?" he demanded of Mr. Swan.

"Mr. Dolan's."

"No mistake about that?"

"No, sir."

Thus it was pointed out by the defense that Mr. Dolan had invariably made careful note of those bonds which were to be delivered after they had been paid for. But

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

U. S. Limits Liquor 'Baggage'

Another avenue for evading the revenue tax on imported liquor has been closed with orders issued from Washington limiting the amount of liquor a traveler may bring into the country to one gallon.

Ever since repeal of prohibition, passengers on incoming steamers have brought in considerable liquor without payment of any duty or tax, claiming it as part of the $100 exemption from duty that all resident citizens are allowed when entering the United States.

Abuse of the privilege increased, say officials, and in the case of ships coming from near-by foreign ports such as Bermuda, almost every passenger brought in several cases of rum, whisky or other liquor. "Baggage" space on the piers, where customs officials look over the trunks and bags of incoming passengers, resembled a wholesale liquor store after a passengers ship had arrived from Bermuda.

Much of the liquor brought in by the passengers—purchased at relatively low cost abroad—was sold after its "importation" thus depriving the Government of the heavy tax and duty provided in the law for imported liquor.

Under the new ruling, passengers can bring in only one gallon each, free of duty. Any excess liquor must be paid for in regular import duty and revenue tax. Customs officials have been ordered to enforce the new rule immediately.

Amoskeag Bond Classifying Urged

Declaring that he is not opposed to any reorganization of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., but that he has his own views of the successful conduct of a manufacturing company which lost approximately $4,000,000 in 1924 and 1925, and since then lost a net of $13,000,000, Lothrop Withington today began his final argument on the reclassification of the firm's bondholders.

Mr. Withington, representing Mrs. Eliza S. Leland of Brookline, a bondholder, presented his claim before Arthur Black, special master, that the bondholders of the company should be divided into two classes, and that those who bought their bonds on the open market should receive preferential treatment over those who had received bonds in exchange for stock. He contended that such classification is necessary before any reorganization plan can be considered feasible.

He recalled the fact that a plan had been submitted to the court but had been wtihdrawn, because it was claimed that too much money would be taken from the quick assets of the company. In the consideration of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Boston Today

South End Drunks Increase

Agitation by a group of South End citizens for reduction of the number of establishments selling liquor in that section was considered today by the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission as being behind the record week-end drive of the police of the Warren Street Station against persons charged with drunkenness.

Last Saturday night and Sunday saw more than 200 persons rounded up on Dover Street in the South End.

The state ABC Commission last week heard the complaints of a citizens' delegation led by local pastors and priests that 63 stores were dispensing liquors in a very limited area and asked the commission to restrict the number of licenses. Statements that young children had been observed drinking the dregs from liquor bottles were made and substantiated.

The commission admitted that the great majority of licensing officials throughout the State considered that there are a sufficient number of liquor stores already licensed in the Commonwealth, and that all future applications will be most carefully scrutinized and weighed. The commission, however, denied direct responsibility for the drive of last week end, stating that it was not within its power to instigate police action.

Despite the predictions to the contrary, the police of Station 4 on Warren Street revealed today that repeal has brought about no reduction in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the contrary, the 200 men rounded up over Saturday and Sunday constitute the largest number of arrests ever made by a single station during a similar period. No such number were ever taken into custody during prohibition, the police Bureau of Statistics reveals.

Police officials stated that there was no special drive on, and attributed the large number frankly to the increase in drinking.

Provincetown In Arms Over Pier

Can the public be barred from a town pier?

This simple question has become an issue in this little fishing settlement of Provincetown, Mass — artist's colony in summer — with loyal rooters for each side lining up in two rival "camps." One side favors granting exclusive docking privileges at the Town Pier to one line, the other mantaining that none can be legally barred. Appeal has been made to the Supreme Court to decide the issue.

Meantime lively competition for such patronage as is available is developing, for Provincetown now has two lines of steamers operating to Boston for the first time in history of the excursion boat traffic. Each has been engaged in skirmishes over the question of docking facilities. But the point awaited by many potential passengers—that of prices or even a rate war—has apparently not been considered as yet, for the advertised price of passage on each line is the same.

It all came about when the Bay State Steamship Company, secured a lease of the Town Pier, with exclusive docking rights, at a "rental" of $3000 annually. The "down" pay-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

G. O. P. Leaders Plan Campaign

While Democrats accelerated their activities today, Republicans were not idle. Party chieftains were scheduled to meet at their 11 Beacon Street headquarters late today to choose a state chairman for the forthcoming contest. Despite assurances from leaders of continued party harmony, it was known that at least five men sought the keystone position.

As his party's gubernatorial designee, John W. Haigis of Greenfield will utter a potent word when the choice is made. In higher Republican circles today it was believed his eye was favorably cast on Heslop Sutherland, chairman of the Quincy G. O. P. committee.

Vernon W. Marr, incumbent, seeks re-election. Others prominently mentioned for the post included Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton; George Tarbell, former state chairman, and Christian A. Herter, the Representative so closely identified with Governor Curley's legislative opposition.

Debt Reaches New High For Rhode Island

Budget Director, However, Reports Operating Surplus

Balance for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—Rhode Island's fiscal year ends this week with an operating surplus of approximately $100,000, but with the largest debt in the history of the State. Exact figures will not be prepared for another fortnight, Christopher Del Sesto, state budget director, has announced, but the debt is expected to be considerably higher than the previous high mark of $21,975,217 on June 30, 1935.

Unexpended balances from several state departments, Mr. Del Sesto says, will swell the operating surplus for the year above the estimate he gave several weeks ago of $88,000. Additional and unexpected increases in revenue from alcoholic beverages, horse racing and motor vehicle fees and taxes also may boost the anticipated surplus, the budget director believes.

Social Security Status

July 1 not only marks the beginning of a new fiscal year for the State, it also marks the beginning of a new chapter in labor relations and social security undertakings. Only $200,000 was available during the past year for old age pensions for Rhode Island persons. For the coming year the Legislature has appropriated $400,000 and has available an additional $60,000 left over from the last twelvemonth period. The new system of federal aid provides that the Federal Government will match dollar for dollar the amount spent in the states for old age pensions. Thus if Rhode Island spends all its available $460,000, the Government at Washington also will provide $460,000 for the same purpose, making $920,000 available for pensions where only $200,000 was available during the past year.

Two thousand persons in the State will be receiving the monthly pensions beginning July 1. The State Old-Age Security Divisions expect to have 4000 on the rolls before the first of January, with a possible total of 7000 by July 1, 1937.

11,000 Applications Filed

More than 11,000 applications of persons over 65 years of age have been filed at the State House. So strict are the rules and regulations covering the old-age pensions, however, that months must elapse before the investigators can examine each application and pass on its merit.

Payments of old-age pensions began last October, with the recipients getting from $15 to $20 each per month. The amounts given are not expected to be increased in the coming year. Instead, the additional money available will be used to provide for more persons on the pension list.

Far-reaching labor laws also will become effective on July 1, when the new fiscal year begins.

The child labor law goes into effect on that date, requiring that children remain in school until 16 instead of 15. Also effective will be the minimum wage act for women and children, and the revised anti-injunction statute and amendment to the workmen's compensation act.

A balance of $1,500,000 remains in the State's unemployment relief fund as the fiscal year comes to an end. This sum, state officials have said, will be ample to carry the State's unemployment burden well into the next year.

Officials are silent on just what the State will do when the money is exhausted. Governor Green has indicated, however, that he believes the time has arrived when the State can cease borrowing to meet the costs of relief. He favors a program of paying for relief out of current revenue.

Successive bond issues for public works and relief are responsible for sending the State debt up to its record high mark, the Governor points out.

More Pedestrian Accidents Noted

The Massachusetts Safety Council, in a bulletin sent today to police chiefs of 125 cities and towns, noted an upward trend in pedestrian accidents. It asked the police heads to check this increase "before gains in accident reductions of early spring are lost."

Since April 1, the bulletin said, there have been 95 fatalities to pedestrians in the State and 60 to persons riding in automobiles.

From Far West and Overseas Come Advertising Delegates

Front Row, left to right: Herbert Houston, formerly of New York, president of the Advertising Federation; Edith Parnell, Editorial Manager to Sir Charles Higham and the only woman delegate from England; George W. Coleman, president of the A. F. A. in 1911; L. F. Pratt, a delegate from New York

Back Row, left to right: Leslie Harris, a member of the British delegation; Col. Wm. H. Rankin of New York; Harold C. Martin, retiring president of the Advertising Club of Denver; Harry Tipper, former executive of the Advertising Federation

Photos by a Staff Photographer

Katherine E. Howard

Winner of the Advertising Age national award for the best essay on advertising. She is from Spokane, Wash.

Remington Rand Reopens Factory, Few Men Return

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Charles A. Anderson, Chief of Police, said today that 21 persons returned to work at the Remington Rand, Inc., plant here, where a "sympathy strike" has been in force for more than a month.

The factory, which reopened today on orders issued by James H. Rand Jr., president, offered employment to 911 workers.

No Disorder at Plant

No disorder was evident as the plant opened its doors, although approximately 600 strikers picketed the land bordering the typewriter company's buildings. Seventy policemen from Middletown and neighboring towns were on hand.

A bus to carry workers and those wishing to return to their jobs plied virtually empty between the center of Middletown and the plant.

George K. Howland, plant manager, sent telegrams to virtually every one of the workers notifying them of the decision to reopen.

Only 911 Vacancies

The telegrams advised employees contemplating resumption of their labors today to notify plant officials, as there were only 911 positions available.

Mr. Howland said vacation schedules would be maintained and that at the end of the first week each employe would receive $15 as a vacation allowance in addition to his regular salary.

A few pickets were in evidence about the large factory Sunday, but with the coming of dusk these dispersed until the place was deserted.

Police Increase Guard

Police officials expected to send more than a score of officers to the plant today to prevent possible violence. More than 80 officers, some of them drawn from neighboring communities, were on hand Friday when the presence of Mr. Rand became known and was responsible for a large gathering of strikers at the factory grounds.

Hjalmer Anderson, union leader in charge of the striking forces, said only a few of his men would return to the plant today.

"Those who do show up can't make typewriters," Anderson said, "So it won't make any difference to us."

Newport to Open Tercentenary With Old Silver Exhibit

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29 (AP)—Newport will begin its celebration of Rhode Island's tercentenary July 4 with an exhibition of Colonial silver made by famous Newport craftsmen of pre-Revolutionary days.

Many families of this exclusive summer resort have loaned valuable pieces, churches have brought out aged communion plate and museums and collectors have co-operated.

Creations of such famous craftsmen as Samuel Vernon, Isaac Anthony, Benjamin Brenton, John Coddington and Jonathan Clarke will be on display in the historic Colony House.

The Colony's tercentenary events will conclude with a colonial ball, tentatively set for Perry Day on Sept. 10, the birthday of Newport's naval hero.

Convention Fetes Advertising Essay Contest Winners

A high school girl from Spokane, Wash., and a college youth of Eugene, Ore.—Miss Katherine Elizabeth Howard and Reinhart W. Knudsen—were a center of attraction at the 32d annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America here today, as they were presented with checks for $250 as first-prize winners in two essay contests sponsored by Advertising Age.

The two students, who made the trip across the continent as the guests of Advertising Age, were given their awards at the opening general session of the Advertising Federation convention, at which advertising men and women from all over the country were present.

Won First Award

Miss Howard, who has just graduated from a Spokane academy, won first award in the nation-wide high school contest conducted by the advertising publication for her essay on "How Advertising Helps the Consumer."

Mr. Knudsen, a senior in the school of journalism at the University of Oregon, gained first honors in the college classification for his essay on the "Economic Value of Advertising."

Second place in the college contest, carrying an award of $100 went to Alfted Own Aldridge of Buffalo, N. Y., a student at Taylor University, Upland, Ind. Third prize of $50 was won by Henry A. Jones of Washington, Penna., a student at Washington and Jefferson College.

Other Pize Winners

In the high school classification, second prize was won by Edwin Hewitt of Chicago, and third prize went to Margie F. Weaver of Seattle Wash.

The winning essays were selected by a group of 16 prominent advertising and publishing executives, including Chester Lang, advertising director of General Electric Company and federation president, from more than 1300 entries submitted by students in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

Curley Pictures Now Bolted On

Governor Curley had a ready answer today for those who over the week end offered some criticism because several of his pictures appeared suddenly in state institutions. "It's an old custom of the Commonwealth," he explained, "to hang a picture of the Governor in such buildings."

The Governor further disclosed that in the past some pictures, not of himself, had been removed, so he is having his pictures firmly bolted to the walls. Their removal will thus at least require considerable effort.

The Governor did not disclose how many photographs he is having made, nor did he divulge their cost to the State.

Williamstown to Have Its First Summer Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The college men and women who compose the personnel of Williamstown's first summer theater have gone into rehearsal for the first of their eight scheduled plays, J. Frank Davis's "Gold in the Hills," which will be performed at the Old Opera House here on July 9, 10 and 11. S. Wesley McKee of New York, the director, and Gordon T. Kay, production manager, announce the following plays: "The Torchbearers," "Candida," "The Ghost Train," "School for Scandal," "The Queen's Husband," "The Late Christopher Bean," "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street."

R. I. Penal School For Girls Adopts Harmonizing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., June 29—Changes at the Oaklawn School for Girls, designed to return to inmates their individuality and encourage a belief that the State intends to help them find their place in society instead of punish them, are made public by Arthur E. Martin, director of the State Division of Jails and Reformatories.

The first change is to be the style of dress, and these will be of an attractive print design which the girls will make themselves.

At present all inmates of the institution wear plain blue dresses, all of which are similar in pattern. Under the new plan, explained by Dr. Martin, all of the inmates have been allowed to select their own pattern and also encouraged to select the color they most desire.

Three Dresses

All will have at least three dresses and when these have been constructed the old blue uniforms will be discarded or made into aprons. It is believed by the school authorities that when the dresses are completed and the blue dresses discarded that the institution will have more of the atmosphere of an educational institution than a penal unit building.

The present dining room furniture which, Dr. Martin says, does not harmonize with the rehabilitation program is also to be taken out and in its place will be provided suitable tables and chairs similar to those found in educational institutions.

Under the age old arrangements, the girls sit on stools and eat from long, bench-like tables. These stools and benches have been in use for so many years that they well show their usage.

Table Cloths

The new tables will have table cloths. The old thick and heavy dishes will be taken away, and be replaced with the modern type of dishes similar to those used in the homes of the inmates before they were committed, officers at the school say. In commenting on the changes, Dr. Martin says:

"The changes have been ordered to benefit the girls. If a man wears overalls all the time he feels like a man wearing overalls. If a girl wears a plain blue uniform all the time she gives little attention to her appearance.

"I feel that the Oaklawn School is a correctional institution and the inmates should be aided in building up their morale and self-respect. They will be permitted to select their own dresses, and this, I believe, will lend to personal pride in their appearance.

Build Up Morale

The changes in the dining room are for the same reason. The present system of long tables and stools is not conductive to better table manners, and it is my contention that every possible opportunity should be given the girls to build up their morale."

The changes at the Oaklawn School for Girls are not the only improvements made under the direction of Dr. Martin. At the Sockannosset School for Boys, less than a block away, the old order of things has been eliminated so that the inmates are "put on their own" and punishment has been decreased to a minimum.

As the result of the new program which provides as much play as work and no corporal punishment is said to have decreased the number of escapes and the number of repeaters to the lowest level in the history of the institution.

Bank Holdup Suspect Held in $81,000 Bail

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Robert Holmes of Boston, identified by police as one of two men who escaped Thursday when two robbers were fatally wounded in an attempted bank robbery, was held in $81,000 bail today for a hearing July 9.

The sceond victim, John J. McNamara of Cambridge passed on yesterday after. Sergeant-Inspector Patrick W. Morrissey said, he had given authorities the names of four friends. Frank Tartaglia of Medford passed on previously of wounds received in the battle.

Holmes was held in $20,000 each on two counts of assault with intent to kill and $20,000 each on two counts of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to rob. He was held in $1000 additional for carrying a revolver without a permit.

Admen Throng Boston to Hold Silver Jubilee

Aims and Accomplishments Lauded in Message From Roosevelt

1500 at Convention

Sarnoff Says Advertising Has Played Big Part in Radio Progress

Delegates for the thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America arrived in Boston so fast today that they couldn't count them.

"Between 1500 and 2000" was the best estimate that an overworked registration desk could make. It's a record for the association—a record that is raised against the background of a quarter century ago when the Boston meeting of Admen in 1911 laid the beginnings of the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement which since has swept the nation and the world.

President's Message

From the White House came the personal greetings of the President of the United States.

In his message, President Roosevelt said: "Every movement which has for its object the furtherance of truth in advertising is entitled to the highest commendation. I understand that truth will be the theme of annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America when it meets in Boston. I shall greatly appreviate it if I may through you extend to all in attendance at the convention my hearty felicitations.

"Your Federation has done excellent work by dedicating itself to a campaign in behalf of truth. Closely akin to truth in advertising is the question of good taste and one need not have a long memory in order to realize what advances have been made in the interests of both truth and good taste in the quarter of a century just passed. Yours is a noble objective and working for its realization the Federation is entitled to the loyal support of all sections of the great consuming public."

Sarnoff Is Speaker

One of the leading speakers at today's session was David Sarnoff, president Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Sarnoff paid tribute to the achievements attained during the 25 years of "Truth in Advertising."

"You who carry the torch of advertising which lights the path of modern business development need no guidance from me," Mr. Sarnoff said. "Nor do I intend to venture where only experts dare tread.

"But I will speak to you as one who has had a long and intimate association with the art of radio which you have helped to make the newest arm of your profession of advertising.

Advertising and Radio

"I wonder how many of you realize what an important factor your campaign for 'Truth in Advertising' has been in the development of this art," Mr. Sarnoff continued. "Radio broadcasting came into being on a public service basis, at a most propitious time. Standards of advertising conduct and advertising ethics had been established. Radio, therefore, was fortunate in being able to assume immediately a useful place in a well-ordered business. It was doubly fortunate because, for 15 years, American business had accepted the concept of 'Truth in Advertising.' Radio inherited ethical standards which had been established after a long period of discussion, experimentation and purposeful self-regulation by the advertising fraternity. It had no legacy of bad habits from an unregulated past, and was, therefore, able more easily to maintain the principles of 'Truth in Advertising.'

"The emphasis that the advertising community as a whole, and this gathering in particular, are placing on 'Truth in Advertising' may be accepted by the American people as a token that this challenge and this responsibility will be met in a spirit of public service."

Silver Jubilee Marked

Registration and several executive meetings took up a part of the day yesterday with the Silver Jubilee meeting at Faneuil Hall in the afternoon attracting a large number of the delegates.

Merle Sidener, Indianapolis advertising man, speaking at the Faneuil Hall meeting—celebrating the truth in advertising movement stimulated by the Boston convention of 1911—said that the advertising industry must eliminate that small per cent of advertising which continues to mislead the public.

After the meeting at the hall delegates flocked to view the advertising exhibit which was on display in the foyer of the main ballroom. Here were 33 attractively arranged exhibits which brought many favorable comments from the visitors.

Curley Addresses Admen

In the evening the reception and musicale which was held in the main ballroom had as its guest speaker of the evening Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts.

The Governor, speaking extemporaneously and in his usual fluent manner, called upon the delegates to restore that faith and that confidence which made this country great. "America is bigger than any political party or any individual citizen in the United States, and we are going to a higher destiny than ever known in the history of the nation," Governor Curley declared.

Following the reception the "old guards" of the 1911 Boston A. F. A.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Little Miss Nobody," featuring Jane Withers. 11:14 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Parole," with Henry Hunter, Grant Mitchell and Ann Preston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

TREMONT — Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore in "Treasure Island." 9, 12 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Woman in Red," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond, 10:40, 1:55, 5, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Frances Langford and Sir Guy Standing in "Palm Springs." Fenway: 2:19, 4:58, 7:37, 10:16. Paramount: 10:39 a. m., 1:20, 4:13, 6:55, 9:47. Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar. Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:58. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:36, 8:28.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Little Stranger," "Breezy Rhythm," "Odd Occupations," "Sun Chasers," "Easy to Remember," "White Hope," other shorts and latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Little Boy Blue."

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis in "The White Angel." 11:15 a. m., 2:01, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: Patricia Bowman headlining a musical variety revue.

UPTOWN—"Sons o' Guns," with Joe E. Brown. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Tonight at the Pops

"Washington Post," march........Sousa
"The Barber of Seville," overture.Rossini
Humoresque ....Dvorák
"Carmen," fantasia ....Bizet
Irish Rhapsody....................Herbert
"The Animals' Carnival"....Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
"Rumba," from the Symphony No. 2 McDonald
"In a Persian Market," Intermezzo-Scene Ketelby
"We Saw the Sea," from "Follow the Fleet" ....Berlin

EXETER—Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married a Doctor." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Boulder Dam," with Patricia Ellis and Ross Alexander. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Gentle Julia," 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

MODERN—"The Case Against Mrs. Ames," featuring Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 10:24 a. m., 1:15, 4:06, 6:57, 9:48. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

POSTON—"Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18, 10:25. Also "Three of a Kind." 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38.

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert," "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Joe E. Frown in "Sons o' Guns." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — Address on "European Entanglements," by J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8:15.

ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA—Annual convention. Banquet and ball. Hotel Statler. 7:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Spanish Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station at 5:22 for train to Beach Bluff. Walk through North Shore gardens and along beach.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. New York Giants. 3.

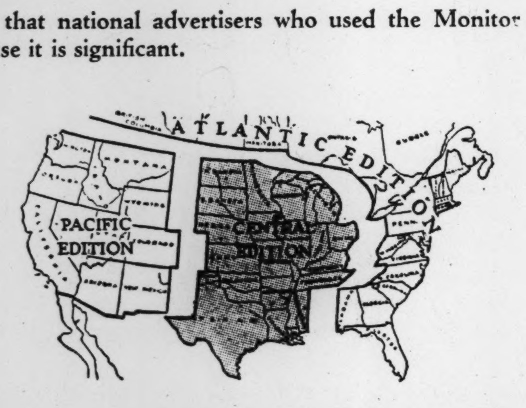
A Unique Service for Advertisers

In providing three regional editions (*), each containing news, features, and advertising of particular interest to readers in the region which that edition reaches, The Christian Science Monitor offers advertisers the benefits of regional coverage at regional rates.

The manufacturer who has attained distribution in one or two sections of the country can address his advertising to the area where his product is obtainable. The manufacturer with national distribution who wishes to intensify his advertising in one section only can use the edition reaching that section. Test advertising campaigns in any of the three regions are easily possible.

There are other benefits unique in newspaper service. Among them is the tie-in co-operation of local dealers, given at no cost to the manufacturer.

The fact that national advertisers who used the Monitor 28 years ago still use it is significant.



*Three regional editions of The Christian Science Monitor are published daily—one for the Pacific Coast region of the United States, one for the Central or mid-west section, and one for the Atlantic Coast states, Canada and overseas. In addition to national advertising, each edition carries local advertising from the region in which it circulates.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Sports program	Larry Vincent, songs	Recordings and reports
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	Sports program	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Angelo Vitale's Band	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	George Hall's Orchestra
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	Edwin Davies, baritone	Sketch: vocal duo	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; music; sports briefs	Records; studio interview	Sports reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; music
7:00	George Harris's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	20th Century Serenade	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Revue": popular variety	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Real Life Drama"	Concert ensemble
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Variety and music
7:45	John Herrick, baritone	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	**Boake Carter, commentator**	Detective mystery sketch
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly":**	**"Fibber McGee and Molly":**	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	Red Norvo and his orchestra;
8:15	**comedy; orchestra**	**comedy; orchestra**	Canadians; soloist	soloists
8:30	**"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's**	**Margaret Speaks, soprano;**	"Pick and Pat": blackface	"Music for Today": with
8:45	**Orchestra; soloists**	**chorus; concert orchestra**	sketches; orchestra	Larry Taylor, baritone
9:00	**Greater Minstrels: Gus Van;**	**Harry Horlick and Gypsies;**	**Radio Theater: Featuring**	"The Charioteers"
9:15	**soloists; orchestra**	**Howard Price, tenor; chorus**	**Jeannette MacDonald in**	"Invitation to the Waltz"
9:30	Goldman Band Concert, Dr.	**Richard Himber's Orchestra;**	**"Irene"; other players; or-**	**Eddy Brown, violin; orchestra**
9:45	Edwin F. Goldman, cond.	**Stuart Allen, baritone**	**chestra**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**Carefree Carnival": comedi-**	**Lullaby Lady; male quartet;**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra	Wayne King and his orch.;
10:15	ans; tenor; contralto; band	**concert orchestra**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra	vocal soloists
10:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	National Association for Ad-	**News Dramatizations**	Shep Field and his orchestra;
10:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	vancement of Colored People	Sport commentator	soloists
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports review; organist	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	"The Owl Club": with Del	Bernie Cummins and his orch.	"Follies": popular variety
11:45	Loma Orchestra; soloist	Castillo, organist	Bernie Cummins and his orch.	program from Cincinnati

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-New York baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Continental Varieties": Josef Stopak's Orchestra; soloists.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": U. S. Department of Education drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch: Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Jane Froman.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Ed Wynn and his Scrapbook; Graham McNamee; soloists; vocal group; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Apprentice System Urged To Curb U. S. Unemployment

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Advertisers have the opportunity—if they will grasp it—to help put millions of the nation's unemployed youth to work, by a country-wide drive for an "apprenticeship system," asserted Miss Florence M. Griffin, just-retired president of the Women's Advertising Club of Cleveland.

Here at the thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America with what she declared the express purpose of "lending a hand to 2,000,000 young people" recently graduated from high school and college, Miss Griffin plans to present the following scheme to the convention.

Contrary to the belief that experience is the main requirement in obtaining employment, Miss Griffin is convinced that it is not only unnecessary, but can, at times, be actually harmful to youth as well as to the manufacturer. It is a false barrier set up by the employer, though perhaps ignorantly, she asserted.

Apprentices Needed

"An apprenticeship system, whereby the employer would take youth fresh from school and train them in simple business routine would utilize the keen intelligence and talent which many of these young people are eager and ready to give to industry today," she said.

"Such a system would be less likely to be burdened with those 'personality misfits' — employees who, though experienced, cannot get along in any office and who destroy its morale."

To start such a plan Miss Griffin urges that advertising clubs throughout the country establish a system, each in its own city, to determine the exact economic situation as affecting its young people. The members of the club would then contact business organizations and business men and urge upon them the desirability to set up new standards. These standards would not include the word "experience." They will demand for the work in hand preparatory training—meaning, perhaps vocational education—alertness, honesty, integrity and a willingness to learn.

Would Place Thousands

A system of this kind, she insisted, would place thousand of young people in the industrial world today who are well prepared, and who have all the necessary qualities that go to make for successful business careers, but who have hitherto been barred from business because they lack "experience."

"This experience," Miss Griffin explained, "can be acquired to the advantage of the employer and the employee through an 'apprenticeship system' set up in each industry—much in the same way as that which has proved successful in the graphic arts."

Miss Griffin feels that advertising clubs and schools have done a wonderful work, but that they have not gone far enough. They could place these young people in industry, by first culling out the exceptional students for exacting positions in the same way that engineering and scientific schools place their "promising youth."

Ousts Hard Knocks

Thus, she holds, the "school of hard knocks" could virtually be a thing of the past for a large portion of the young people graduated from slhools and colleges. Youth, she asserted, does not need the experience of hard knocks. It needs the experience to be gained from apprenticeship, and it is by instituting such a system that she maintains industry would be best served.

Miss Griffin hopes, in presenting her plan to the Advertising Federation Convention, to instill nationwide interest among advertising clubs in taking over this new project. She feels it would be a continuing work, and would supplant to a great extent the former activity of the clubs—primarily that of increasing membership and attendance. By aiding youth and industry the club activities would automatically increase.

From her attendance at many conventions, Miss Griffin believes such meetings are particularly helpful in broadening the delegates' knowledge of the needs in the field of advertising through new acquaintances and a broader outlook of the movement as a whole.

She feels, however, that the present convention can have a bigger purpose—that of giving advertisers, educators of the world in their own right—the opportunity of aiding youth, which seeks a place in the business world, and industry, which seeks better personnel.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29—Marked advance in industrial activities in this city have revealed a great shortage in skilled help which is attributable in part to the breakdown of the apprenticeship system in industry, according to Everett D. Packard, director of the Hartford State Trade School.

His school, one of 11 throughout the State, is not able, he said today, to meet the demand for trained youth in Hartford alone. Local automobile dealers have been forced to advertise for mechanics and mechanics' helpers. Master painters are face to face with a demand for men which exceeds the supply.

Training for Jobs

Citing these two lines, Mr. Packard said that nearly all of this year's graduates have been placed in the trades for which they trained, or in related lines, and that a survey made of the graduates of the school over a five-year period shows that 86.5 per cent of the young men and young women are gainfully engaged in the line of work they studied in the school.

"There is a definite pickup noticeable," said Mr. Packard. "It is like a stream. One can see the current running along down at the same time you know the tide is coming in. I doubt if we realize all the factors for recovery that are working while we think we see the current running down.

Skilled Labor Shortage

"The shortage of skilled labor is traceable to the period of the depression Few were trained, except in the schools, and men who were employed were laid off and had to seek other forms of employment. Those men set up in small businesses where they were assured a steady income, and they are keeping the jobs they have.

"Figure the depreciation in trades at 5 per cent a year and in the period from 1930 to 1935 there was a depreciation of 25 per cent. On top of that there is the depreciation from lack of work, with men going to other fields, and then the lack of training new men."

Apprentices Reduced

During the lean years, many Hartford concerns cut the number of apprentices to a minimum, Mr. Packard said, feeling that they had no need for new skilled workers and that business conditions did not justify carrying apprentices. Now the surge forward in a number of lines has made their need acute.

Mr. Packard's student placement figures chart this. In 1930 there were 100 apprentices (trade students) working part time in factories to supplement their school work. This number dropped to 36 in 1933, and the figure now has risen to 75. Outside Hartford, from 300 to 500 graduate from the 11 schools each year—this year with increased hope for placement.

Machinists Needed

Present demand for graduates, by today's figures, runs in this order—machine shop workers, automobile repair work, ddessmaking, beauty culture and printing. The building trades have not shown a spurt but little difficulty is experienced, according to Mr .Packard, in placing boys, except in masonry. Mr. Packard looks for a pick-up in the building line in the next two years.

The Hartford Trade School now has 261 boys and girls on the waiting list for its 48-week school year. An educational cross-section of those now enrolled shows 41 per cent entered with common school education in 1933, as against 23 per cent in 1935, and that of the remainder 76.6 per cent had high school experience, as against 59.4 per cent in 1933.

In addition to the trades which Mr. Packard mentioned above, the boys sign up for plumbing, carpentry, painting and decorating, electrical work, and allied lines, while the girls concentrate on beauty culture, dressmaking and restaurant work. All are sound callings, Mr. Packard believes, even with the time lag between enrolment and the time the graduates will be ready for jobs.

Both Sides Win Dolan Suit Point

(Continued from Page 9)

it did not explain why the securities were held up sometimes for as long as three days.

A crowd larger than at any time during the past week swarmed into the courtroom this morning, for it was expected that Mr. Dolan would take the stand. But Mr. Mahony, defense counsel, said that the former city treasurer would not be called until several minor witnesses had testified. This will probably mean that the chief defendant will not appear until late today or some time tomorrow.

Wilfred J. Doyle, city clerk and a member of the Retirement Fund Board, was the first witness today. He testified that although the board's weekly conclaves were not always for the purpose of buying bonds, when the subject of securities did come up, the city treasurer's recommendations were generally followed.

Mr. Doyle was cross-examined by Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, who said:

"I notice that in almost every case, the check to purchase securities as voted by the retirement board was issued the very day of the meeting. Is that so?"

"I did not know that," replied the witness. "I had nothing to do with that procedure."

In the case of the George Robert White Fund, it was testified that procedure for purchasing securities "did not change greatly" when Mr. Dolan was City Treasurer. Robert S. Carvin, a trustee of the fund, and city auditor of Boston from 1931 to 1934, told the court that securities recommended by Mr. Dolan sometimes yielded higher rates than the trustees of the fund had anticipated.

Mr. Mahony endeavored to introduce into the record a letter written by Robert E. Cuniff, secretary of the Boston Finance Commission, to Jacob J. Kaplan, then chairman of the Finance Commission, early in 1935. This was disallowed by Judge Edward F. Hanify, who is hearing the case.

John F. Dever, who gave his name to the J. F. Dever Company, an outgrowth of Legal Securities, testified that he had refused to allow George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, to inspect the books of his firm. Mr. Dever said that later on James H. Collins, a witness for the city and a former employee of the E. L. Dolan Company had come to him suggesting that he open the books.

In Outdoor Opera

Charlotte Ryan
as Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser," at the National League Park, on the evening of July 9.

Curley Receives Race Board Wages

The State Racing Commission today capitulated and sent Governor Curley a list of all commission employees and their salaries. This information was asked last week by the Governor's Council, but was obtained only after the Council threatened to hold up the commission pay roll.

The demand, it was said, was instigated by Lieutentn Governor Joseph L. Hurley, now campaigning for the Governorship. It is believed that his supporters maintained that State Treasurer Charles L. Hurley, also a gubernatorial candidate, has been able to obtain many racing commission jobs while the Lieutenant Governor has fared poorly in this regard.

Governor Curley planned to submit the list to the Council late today. He would not rivulge what his cursory examination revealed.

Provincetown In Arms Over Pier

(Continued from Page 9)

ment of $2000 was paid. For more than 30 years the Cape Cod Steamship Company used the pier under a lease but without the clause about exclusive docking rights.

Not to be "frozen out" by the "newcomer," the Cape Cod Steamship Company secured a long lease of the only other suitable pier at Provincetown for a large steamer. Known as the fish pier, the Cape Cod line has named it Monument Pier, and is arranging to utilize it as its "new home," but carried the issue of exclusive docking rights at the Town Pier to the Supreme Court.

Work of "fixing up" Monument Pier is under way. New piles have been driven and recent dredging enables excursion steamers to reach the pier at any stage of the tide. The steamer Steel Pier—successor to the familiar old Dorothy Bradford—drops anchor in the harbor on her daily trip, landing passengers via smaller craft at Monument Pier, as tenders handle transatlantic passengers at some European ports.

The other line with the steamer Romance uses the Town Pier and for the Boston terminal uses Edison Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, between the Congress Street and the Northern Avenue bridges, spanning Fort Point Channel.

Parkman Is Out Of Senate Race

(Continued from Page 9)

those elements that look on government as an opportunity for pillage and not for service; and by helping to put in office men of simple honesty who will regard it as a public trust.

"The immediate problem of vital concern to every Massachusetts man and woman is to clean up the mess that will be left after two years too much of the personal rule of His Excellency, Governor Curley. I want to have a hand in that job. It would be very much to my liking. And I pledge myself to exert my best efforts to that end in whatever capacity may seem to be most effective."

Senator Parkman's political career began in the City Council. In the Legislature, as former head of the Commission on Interstate Labor Compacts, he devoted much time to the adoption of uniform labor legislation between co-operating industrial states. He also has been Senate chairman of the banking and labor laws committees. Last week he was married to Mrs. Hugh Leamy. His office stated today that he and Mrs. Parkman will remain away until August 3 and that the Senator, on his return, plans to re-enter the private practice of law.

Amoskeag Bond Classifying Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

any new plan, he said, if anybody back of the Amoskeag reorganization wishes to ask the security holders to continue such a venture it takes a lot of thought before they can ask the bondholders who have bought in the open market to wipe out a part of their interests, and to continue not as shareholders, but as partners in a corporation which has a history like that of Amoskeag.

Mr. Withington argued that the original Amoskeag Manufacturing Company organized in 1911 was a partnership, not a corporation, and that the same was true of the 1925 organization. He pointed out that both partnerships have been so held by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Mr. Withington said that he was not one of those who think that liquidation will mean a great loss to Manchester. If the firm is liquidated someone will buy in and operate it. If it can't be operated profitably, however, then the citizens of Manchester should know of it.

Previous to Mr. Withington's argument, Harold E. Melzer, former clerk of both companies, was called to the stand by Andrew Marshall, counsel for the Amoskeag Company. Mr. Melzer introduced additional records and testified that the manufacturing concern and the Amoskeag Company were separate firms and issued separate reports to shareholders.

It is expected that the appraisal of the Amoskeag plant, requested by Attorney Edward R. Hale, acting for Frederick H. Prince of Boston, will be submitted to the court next Wednesday.

Maine Spruce Gum Industry Shrinks To Disappearing Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILO, Maine, June 29—Gathering and marketing of spruce gum, once a profitable industry in Maine, has practically disappeared. There was a time when 150 tons of spruce gum valued at $300,000 were gathered annually from the spruce trees in this State. Today there remains only one commercial collector of spruce gum in Maine. The decline of this industry is undoubtedly due to the many varieties of manufactured chewing gums, and to the heavy cutting and utilization of spruce for lumber and pulp.

In the old days, gum was collected in abundance from the mature old growth spruce forests. These trees produced the best quality of gum, with many spruce nodules the size of marbles, and some as large as hens' eggs. The gum collected today comes from the poorer second-growth stands, the quality of which is much inferior to that found on the old growth spruces.

Today there is an annual output of one ton of gum, and an average yearly amount of five tons of inferior quality. Orders for spruce gum come from all parts of the United States. Many small individual orders come from people who grew up in the spruce country of Maine, especially the "Old Timers" who are now living outside the State.

Federal Buildings To Cost $3,442,076

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Treasury Department has estimated the 13 federal buildings to be erected in Massachusetts from the $60,000,000 construction fund contained in the deficiency appropriations bill would cost approximately $3,442,076.

Chief among them is a $2,000,000 marine hospital to be built at Boston for the public health service.

Other projects, all postoffices or postal buildings, include: Adams, postoffice, limit of cost $83,000; Northampton, postoffice, $170,000; Ware, postoffice, $75,000; Worcester, parcel post tunnel and garage, $215,000; Lexington, postoffice, $75,000; Rockport, postoffice, $75,000; Peabody, postoffice, $163,000; Everett, postoffice, $176,000; East Boston, postoffice, $150,000; Stoughton, postoffice, $76,000; Hyannis, postoffice, $99,000; Mansfield, postoffice, $84,000.

R. I. Ministers' Drive Against Race Track Launched on Sunday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP)—The campaign of the Union Ministers' Association to do away with legalized gambling in Rhode Island by repeal of the law which permits the operation of Narragansett race track got under way here last night with a mass meeting in Trinity Union Methodist Church.

The Rev. Allen E. Claxton, pastor of the church and a member of the association's committee against gambling, and the Rev. Albert N. Sherberg, pastor of Saylesville Memorial Church, appealed to Rhode Islanders to sign a petition asking the General Assembly to repeal the horse racing law.

The speakers also counseled their listeners to stay away from the race track. They denounced gambling as a national and international racket, "as immoral as stealing," as a menace to business and as a destroyer of character.

Similar meetings are to be held in other churches throughout the State as the campaign proceeds.

Hotel Men Report Busy Season Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 29—Members of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, meeting here today as guests of Gordon Moody, manager of Hotel Northfield, received cheering reports from a recent survey.

They were told preseason business has shown an increase of nearly 50 per cent with more out-of-state cars on the roads than seen since 1929, and vacationists making reservations for longer periods than in recent years.

Glenwood J. Sherrard, managing director of the Parker House in Boston, and Arthur L. Race, managing director of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, gave reports on the national hotel men's convention in French Lick Springs, Ind., a week ago.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamships	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	June 30	Cherbourg	July 6	June 30, 1:00 pm	June 30, 8:00 pm
Washington	July 1	Plymouth	July 7	June 30, 8:00 pm	July 1, 8:00 am
Berengaria	July 2	Cherbourg	July 9	July 1, 8:00 pm	July 2, 5:30 pm
Ile de France	July 3	Plymouth	July 9	July 2, 8:00 pm	July 3, 7:00 am
Amer. Importer	July 4	Liverpool	July 13	July 3, 8:00 pm	July 4, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Aorangi	Seattle	July 15	July 10, 4:00 pm	July 10, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	July 21	July 16, 4:00 pm	July 16, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	July 23	July 18, 4:00 pm	July 18, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	July 11	July 6, 4:00 pm	July 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Sarnoff Sees Television As New Sales Medium

By David Sarnoff
President of the Radio Corporation of America

[From an address before the opening business session of the A. F. A.]

By a Staff Artist

David Sarnoff
President of Radio Corporation of America

Radio broadcasting came into being on a public service basis at a most propitious time. Radio inherited ethical standards which had been established after a long period of discussion, experimentation and purposeful self-regulation by the advertising fraternity.

The very physical nature of radio was conducive to the observance of these principles. Radio appeal is a direct personal appeal. The audience may number millions and tens of millions, yet each listener is still an individual amid the surroundings of his own home, only vaguely aware, if aware at all, of his fellow listeners. Radio's message, therefore, is personalized and intimate, man-to-man, friend-to-friend, as no message through any other channel except personal communication can be. The proof is implicit in the fact that the most effective radio speakers do not orate or declaim; they merely talk. In fact, this direct, friendly approach makes honesty, simplicity and restraint imperative.

Radio Highly Personal

Broadcasting has encouraged a type of advertising which not only permits but requires a mass appeal, couched in the most individual terms. It speaks to members of a crowd not as a crowd on the street, but as to a frien' in the seclusion of his home. The opportunity thus given to the advertiser is of the highest value in salesmanship, but it is also an opportunity whose abuse would be a particularly serious offense.

The most convincing proof that industry and business have found these factors useful is provided by the extraordinary growth of radio advertising. In 15 years it has reached an annual expenditure for broadcasting time of $87,000,000.

Nor has radio waxed fat at the expense of older forms of advertising. The regular users of the networks have maintained their newspaper and magazine advertising two and three times as well as have the advertisers who did not use radio.

Television Prospects

Let me say a word concerning the future of radio in its relation to your advertising problems. As a commercial operation, television has not yet arrived, but we have advanced sufficiently far to say that the technical obstacles are not insuperable. The experimental television observer today watches the stage from the back row of the second balcony. We want to give him a seat in the front row of the orchestra.

The new medium will not supplant or detract from the importance of present-day broadcasting. Rather, it will supplement this older medium of sound and add a new force to the advertisers' armament of salesmanship.

The benefits which have resulted from the industrial sponsorship of sound broadcasting indicate that our major television programs will come from the same source. It requires little imagination to see the advertising opportunities of television. Broadcasting an actual likeness of a product, the visual demonstration of its uses, the added effectiveness of sight to sound in carrying messages to the human mind—these are only a few of the obvious applications of television to merchandising.

Despite the greater cost of television programs, I believe that owners of television receivers in the United States will not be required to pay a fee for television programs. That is an aspect of the television problem in which the advertising fraternity will doubtless co-operate in finding the commercial solution.

Let me remind you that in television, as in sound broadcasting, the owner of a set will always be able to shut it off. In other words, the ultimate censorship of television, as well as of sound broadcasting, will remain between the thumb and forefinger of the individual American citizen.

Maine Farm Tour Held Up as Tugwell Leaves for Capital

BANGOR, Maine, June 29 (AP)—Rexford Guy Tugwell, Rural Resettlement Administrator, left here last night for Washington to attend a meeting of administration officials relative to relief measures for farmers in the drought-smitten Middle West.

The Washington meeting interrupted a proposed tour of farms in central and eastern Maine scheduled for today. Mr. Tugwell, his assistant, C. B. Baldwin; Walter E. Packard, RRA director, all of Washington, Dorothy M. Beck and John M. Riley, regional director and assistant regional director, respectively, and Chester Halman of Bangor, Maine RRA project manager, had spent two days inspecting the Quoddy project at Eastport.

Mr. Tugwell denied his visit to Quoddy was of special significance, asserting that he was interested only in seeing the Quoddy village and its housing arrangements.

He stated that he was interested only in the proposed placing of 100 Maine farmers on small, well-varied farm units, and in the removal of certain snbmarginal lands from production.

What's Going On In the Arts

Women's City Club

A GROUP of pictures painted by members of the Boston Art Club is on exhibition at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street. The selection has been made on the basis of a decorative addition to the lounge of the club. No thread unites the exhibits; they are agreeable, each in its way.

Arthur Franklyn Musgrave offers a bright composition which portrays the town, S. Paul-Sur-Ver. Mr. Musgrave has emphasized the architectural solidarity of the town, which is a huddle of tile-roofed houses, surrounded by a wall. Such protective town planning is typical of Spain of the Middle Ages. Mr. Musgrave has painted with free application of vivid greens and the terra cotta tints. There is a still-life, "Azaleas", by Sally Cross Bill. A landscape, "November Evening," by George W. Bardwell, proves one of the most attractive displays. Its flat stretch of country veiled in purple is full of inviting repose. By Carroll Bill there is a picturesque scene of prayer in a chapel of Seville, Spain. Mr. Bill has conveyed the dramatic sight with sharp contrasts in the illuminated and darkened areas. Raymond F. Hicks offers a wintry scene done in gouache. It portrays the "Sik-Car at Uncanoocue." Mr. Hicks has employed the thick wash ably, evincing from its dense opacity an authentic feeling of chill. A still-life of flowers by Lester Hornby exhibits this Bostonian in a decorative moment.

Since the Women's City Club has taken the pains to have an exhibition, we wish they would have a wider range in their display, and that they might consider the exhibits as something more than pleasing decoration. In these times especially it seems important to look upon the artist's product as something further reaching than a casual ornament. D. A.

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear
HAND-SEWN SHOES
by
Owens & Elmes
LIMITED
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Interested in
FINE CHINA?

Royal Swansea China, a new line of fine English bone china, is exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto. The original pieces from which these were copied, are world famous and greatly sought after by collectors.

Today Royal Swansea Bone China is made from the same formula and moulds. You'll be intrigued with the beautiful patterns which include "Blue Dawn", "Yarborough", Nantgarw", and "Rose"—and you'll be delighted with the popular prices.

Sixth Floor
Simpson's
Toronto, Canada

Eatonia for Wise Spending
GOOD VALUE • GOOD MERCHANDISE

When comparisons are difficult to make, how often you wish for assistance in deciding which is the better value. In such cases look for the Eatonia label—your guide to quality that can be trusted to give satisfaction.

Eatonia merchandise is tested frequently by our Research Department and checked by comparison shoppers to see that the Eatonia standard is maintained. Thus you are assured that Eatonia articles are outstanding examples of attractive regular values.

Eatonia goods, naturally, are not bought elsewhere. These good values greet you only at T. Eaton Co. stores.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
CANADA

Wellesley Hears Europe's Many Problems Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—Attention was focused on specific European problems as the New England Institute of International Relations began its second and final week at Wellesley College today. J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, conducted the first of two discussions of "European International Relations."

Mr. Williams will give a lecture, open to the public, in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 tonight. His subject will be "European Entanglements." His second discussion, open to members of the institute only, will be held tomorrow.

Economic Aspects

In addition to Mr. Williams' period today, another lecture by Earle M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts College, was scheduled. He continued his study of the "Economic Aspects of International Problems."

There was no lecture on Saturday evening. Instead, members of the institute gathered in Stone Hall to sing songs and play games—and to listen to President Roosevelt's acceptance address broadcast from Philadelphia.

Last evening the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving of Trinity Church, Boston, addressed a joint meeting of the institute and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work, in Alumnae Hall.

Times Have Changed

Times have changed, Dr. Kinsolving declared, since the day when George Washington, planning sturdy growth for an infant nation, warned against "foreign entanglements." His vision reached far ahead on the path to be traveled by the new United States, he added, but it did not encompass the great drawing together of the world by modern inventions.

"Perhaps the greatest seer of modern times, among statesmen, was Woodrow Wilson," Dr. Kinsolving continued. "He was able to look around at the world in the war years—and ahead toward the progress which must inevitably be made."

Police Need Cited

If President Wilson had had his way, he declared, the League of Nations would have had an international police force, to give power to enforce its decisions—a necessity which only lately has been recognized by other believers in the League and the World Court.

"The fact that personally I should not enjoy being one of such a police force if it was compelled to enforce league decisions with bombs," he said, "does not prove that I do not feel that an international force is a necessity if the league is to succeed.

Doubts Need of Force

"As a matter of fact it seems to me extremely doubtful whether force ever would have to be used, once public opinion supported the idea of world co-operation. Just as the presence of a London "bobby" serves to convey a wholesome sense of the majesty of the law. so, I believe the existence of an international police force would act as a strong deterrent upon any nation leaning toward action condemned by the League or the World Court.

"After all, traffic officers are useful mainly to restrain reckless driving by their visible presence, rather than to take physical action to punish violators of the law."

Up to the depression, Dr. Kinsolving stated, the balance of world public opinion was in favor of peace, but with the coming of the depression and widespread dissatisfaction with existing conditions, this balance was upset—though it could have been maintained if the weight of the United States had been thrown in the right scale.

Must Master Events

"I agree with Sir Arthur Salter," he declared, "when he said recently that we are now faced with a choice between allowing ourselves to become the victims of the shaping of events, or of becoming their masters.

"We cannot make peace an isolated objective, however. Peace was but one integral part of the gospel of understanding, reconciliation and brotherhood which was taught by Jesus of Nazareth. The great need is to work for wider application of His spirit and teachings in all departments of life. Then peace will follow naturally.

"Mankind needs to reach the point where it prefers the way of love and brotherhood to the way of prestige and power."

Barnes Will Speak

The institute's public lecture tomorrow night in Alumnae Hall will be given by Roswell P. Barnes of the New School for Social Research, whose subject will be "Liberty at the Crossroads."

On Wednesday evening, Dr. T. Z. Koo, well-known authority on oriental affairs, will lecture on "Tensions in the Far East." On Thursday, the final lecture of the institute will be on "Building the Peace Mind." The lecturer, Harry A. Overstreet, is professor of philosophy and psychology in the College of the City of New York.

Roosevelt Lauds Work Of Advertising Group

(Continued from Page 9)

convention and who were instrumental in the truth in advertising movement were honored.

More than 40 names of these old guards were registered at this 1936 convention. Among the old-timers was James Schermerhorn of Detroit, former publisher of the Detroit Times, and the man who made the speech on Truth in Advertising, so widely heralded as the original "Truth" speech. When asked how he felt the "Truth" movement was progressing he said he had many good ideas still tucked away. When pressed he admitted the next step as he saw it was to "get radio into line."

Throughout yesterday's various informal and formal sessions it became evident that this conventoin has definitely taken as its keynote, "Progress in Truth in Advertising."

Where 'the Shot Heard Round the World' Was Fired

By a Staff Artist

The Concord Bridge, Concord, Mass.

A New England Album—IX

A twentieth-century Diogenes, quitting for the moment his traditional quest, might very well turn his talents to a task almost as exacting—that of finding material on the history of the Concord Bridge.

Nearly every author who makes the vaguest reference to Revolutionary Concord carefully informs the reader that this was indeed "the rude bridge that arched the flood" and the spot where "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world." But there is seldom any information about the bridge itself.

According to Alfred Sereno Hudson, who is apparently one of the very few writers to go into this question, there was a series of "Old North" bridges (this was their original title). Bridge engineering had not reached its zenith in the seventeenth century in Concord, and the loosely laid hand-hewn planks of the early crossings were washed away more than once by the turgid spring waters of the Concord River.

The first span was built prior to 1654 and was replaced at least once between then and 1660. The bridge was found necessary not only to form a connecting link leading to the neighboring township of Groton but also because of the rich timber and pasture lands which lay on the other side of the river.

Mr. Hudson suggests that one of the first arches was the result of a "bridge bee." This was apparently something like a corn husking or a quilting party except that each participant in this instance brought "his stick of timber, or stringer, or whatever part might have been allotted to him . . . " and then helped to build.

The most famous "Old North" Bridge, that of the Concord fight, was carried downstream in a freshet and was restored several times before the neat span now crossing the river was erected in 1909. It is one of several memorials as this spot marking Concord's important historical achievements. The bridge is in the style of its famous predecessor and, although made of cement, is constructed to give the illusion of a wooden bridge.

In today's addition to the "Album" the artist looks across the bridge from the Concord side. In the center background, shaded by the friendly trees, stands Daniel C. French's famous "Minute Man." The pedestal beneath the statue by this Concord sculptor carries several lines from the "Concord Hymn" by a renowned fellow citizen, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

As someone has very rightly said, "Few towns can furnish a poet, a sculptor, and an occasion."

Colonial Families Held Not So Big As Commonly Believed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29 (AP)—M. Robert Cobbledick of New London, who received a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Yale last week, does not agree with the popular notion that large families were an almost universal rule with early colonial settlers.

Yale has made public today a résumé of the study Dr. Cobbledick presented as his dissertation for his degree in which he says the average early colonial family, instead of being notable for its size, consisted of five or six members, not of 12 or 14, as many believe.

Dr. Cobbledick based his figures on a tabulation of data he secured by examining gealogical and town records dating through the first half century of settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

"It becomes apparent," he says, "that the popular notion (relating to large families) has been based upon the fallacious tendency to consider the unusual and spectacular to be normal."

Franklin County Seeks Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 29—A new and far-reaching step in rural electrification in this section was taken when nearly 200 farmers formed the Franklin County Electric Cooperative to bring electricity into sections not now reached.

A request will be made to the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington for a $198,000 loan to permit the installation of 180 miles of power line in Franklin and adjoining counties, for the transmission of power in bulk to subscribers.

The loan is so planned that charges, based on wholesale power rates, will maintain the service and pay off the principal sum in a 20-year period. E. M. Johnson of Colrain was chosen chairman of the co-operative.

Farmer-Labor Party For New Hampshire Building Platform

LACONIA, N. H., June 29 (AP)—Prof. Herbert F. Rudd, head of the philosophy department of the University of New Hampshire, began work today on a platform for the newly formed Farmer-Labor Party of New Hampshire.

A group of 70 labor leaders and farmers from all over the State yesterday laid the foundation of the party naming Professor Rudd and David B. Randlett, of Concord, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, members of a committee to draft a platform for the coming gubernatorial race, in which, the meeting decided, the party will contest.

Public ownership of utilities and state aid for setting up farm co-operatives, especially in the milk industry, were endorsed unanimously by the meeting, and planks covering these subjects will be included in the platform, Professor Rudd said.

After the party formally organizes at its next meeting at Concord, July 26, it will become affiliated with the national Farmer-Labor Party recently formed in Minnesota.

Support of New Hampshire Socialists and Communists was promised, Professor Rudd said, by Charles R. Hill of Nashua, state organizer for the Socialist Party, and Mrs. Elba Chase, of Washington Village, Communist candidate for Governor two years ago.

Relief Benefits Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Mass., June 29—This town has been chosen as one of five typical industrial towns for survey by Prof. George R. Taylor and Prof. William Pabst of Amherst College in a research project designed to determine the benefits received from distribution of federal funds. The results of the survey will not be made public until after the November elections. The four other towns to be surveyed are in California, Minnesota, Ohio and Georgia.

Moses Announces Senate Candidacy In 3-Sided Race

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (AP)—A three corner race for the Republican nomination for the U. S. Senate began today in New Hampshire with the announcement of former U. S. Senator George H. Moses of his candidacy for the nomination.

Senator Henry W. Keyes already has announced he will seek re-election and Gov. H. Styles Bridges, 38-year-old chief executive, also seeks the nomination.

Referring to the New Deal, Mr. Moses said, "Long ago New England should have raised its voice against a set of policies so fatal to our interests. This voice I think I can raise; and, if I may say so without immodesty, I think I can give to New Hampshire and to New England the kind of representation which is needed, this especially because the Senate seems sure to remain Democratic until 1941; and therefore the Republican President, whom we expect to inaugurate next January, will require the most aggressive support which can be given to him and his policies in a Senate which is politically opposed to him.

Moses and Keyes

"The State has seen both Senator Keyes and me in the Senate," Mr. Moses continued, "and can readily make a choice between us, without undue pressure for either. Such pressure I shall not seek to induce.

"Bearing in my mind my experience in the Senate, my knowledge of its rules, my general acquaintance with both national and international questions which are subjects of legislation, my friendship with the permanent key men in the executive departments and my association through more than 20 years with the leaders of public thought in the country, the choice between Governor Bridges and me seems equally simple. I say this with all due respect to the Governor and a full appreciation of his excellent quaiities..

Coiner of Phrases

Mr. Moses, coiner of catch phrases, was a colorful figure when he sat in the Senate.

As president pro tempore of that body he clashed with Vice President Dawes who wanted senate procedure speeded up. Mr. Moses championed the traditional freedom of the upper house and the rules were not changed.

Mr. Moses went to the Senate in 1918 to fill the unexpired term of Jacob H. Gallinger. He was twice re-elected, losing his seat in 1930 when many Republican strongholds elected Democrats.

That defeat, however, gave him another chance to indulge in his descriptive powers and he called that election day "a rank, wet Democratic day."

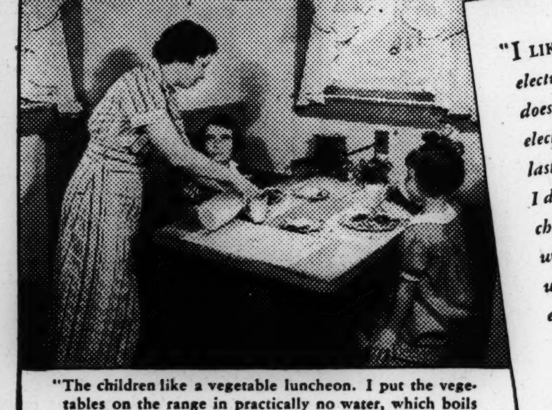
Long an influential figure in New Hampshire politics, Mr. Moses worked actively for Col. Frank Knox in the latter's campaign for the presidential nomination and was one of his vigorous supporters at Cleveland.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins July 10

1937 VACATION CLUB

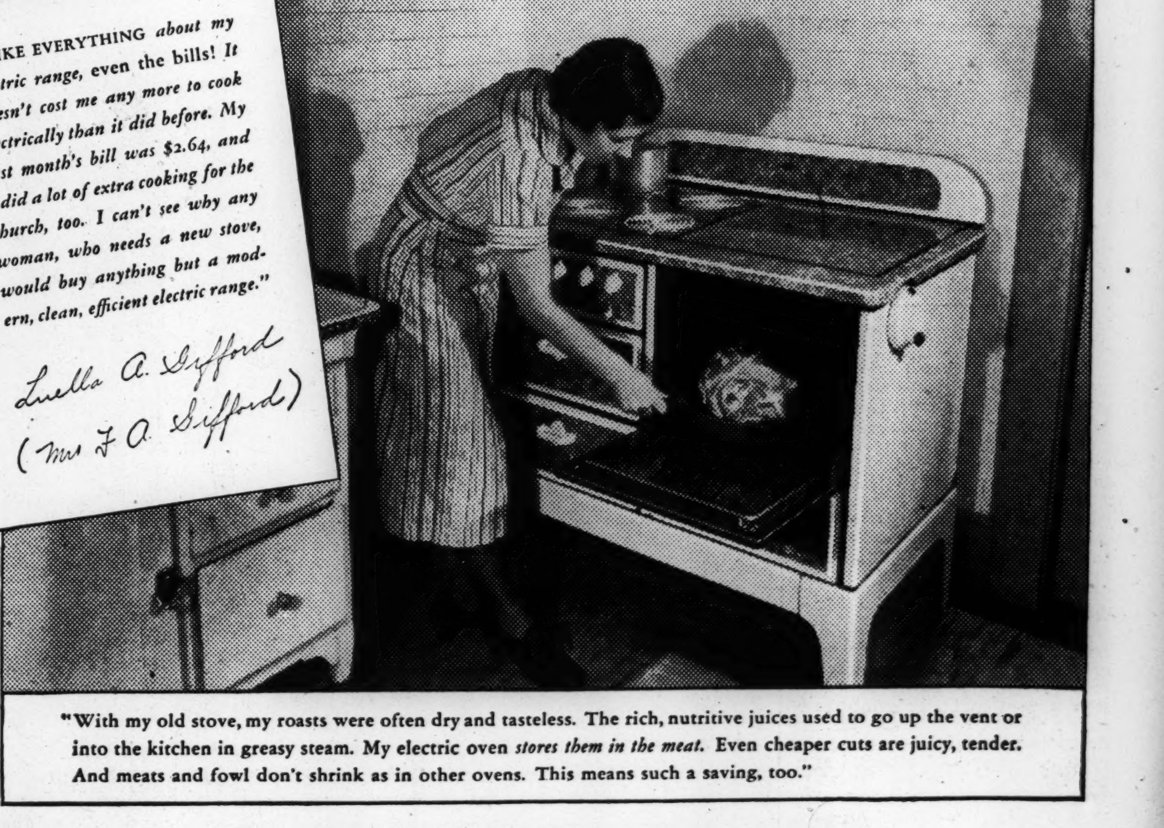
"I Like Even the Bills"
says Mrs. F. A. GIFFORD, 29 Lawrence Street, Woburn



"The children like a vegetable luncheon. I put the vegetables on the range in practically no water, which boils almost instantly. Then I turn off the current and they *cook in steam* on *stored* heat. It's very economical, and they lose none of their vitamins, flavor or color. And they *taste* so much better, too."

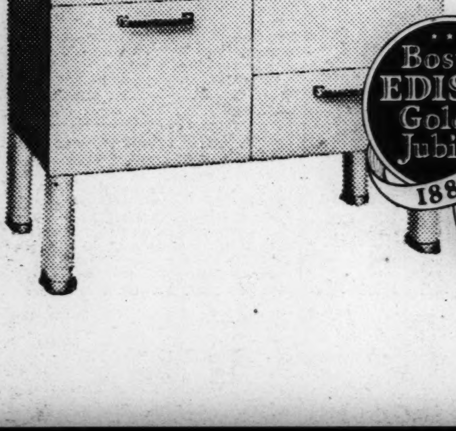
"I LIKE EVERYTHING *about my electric range, even the bills! It doesn't cost me any more to cook electrically than it did before. My last month's bill was $2.64, and I did a lot of extra cooking for the church, too. I can't see why any woman, who needs a new stove, would buy anything but a modern, clean, efficient electric range.*"

Luella A. Gifford
(Mrs F. A. Gifford)



"With my old stove, my roasts were often dry and tasteless. The rich, nutritive juices used to go up the vent or into the kitchen in greasy steam. My electric oven *stores them in the meat.* Even cheaper cuts are juicy, tender. And meats and fowl don't shrink as in other ovens. This means such a saving, too."

This CRAWFORD *"Cupboard" range is*
$109.50 (WITH YOUR OLD STOVE)
Special Golden Jubilee Value



Boston EDISON Golden Jubilee 1886 • • 1936 50 years of service

GET YOUR ELECTRIC RANGE—NOW!
save $20 *to* $29.25

Mrs. Gifford has not received one penny for her "testimonial." We sincerely appreciate her endorsement of electric cooking . . . During our Golden Jubilee we're offering four new ranges at considerably less than their regular prices. See them at any Edison Shop, at your electrical contractor or dealer's. But act promptly—while the low prices last.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Listed Stock Quotations •

Chrysler Jumps to 6-Year Top But Steel Stocks Are Heavy

• Commodity and Money Markets

Marked Selling In Steels Causes Irregular Trend

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Most of the fireworks in today's stock market was provided by Chrysler and assorted specialties.

The motor leader pushed up more than 3 points to a new 6-year peak. Trading was quiet near the final hour, however, and profit taking shaded the majority of gains.

Rumors were again heard in the boardrooms that Chrysler directors would consider a split-up in the stock as well as increasing the dividend and the payment of a substantial extra.

Some of the steels dipped following decision of this industry to battle for the open shop against demands of organized labor. Current steel mill operations were officially estimated at 74 per cent of capacity, up 3.8 points over last week at the best level since May, 1930.

Late Tone Is Firm

Kroger Grocery revealed a sharp drop in earnings for the first 24-week period and the stock yielded around 2 points.

The late tone was fairly firm. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Advances of fractions to a point or more were registered by Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, May Department Stores, Sears Roebuck, McCrory, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Motor Products, General Motors, Electric Auto-Lite, Phillips Petroleum, American Telephone, Dome, McIntyre Porcupine, Cerro de Pasco, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Magma Copper, American Smelting, du Pont, American Sugar Refining, Continental Can, Greyhound Corp. and Universal Leaf Tobacco.

Unchanged to down as much as 2 points were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Midland Steel Products, National Steel, International Harvester and Western Union.

Bonds were irregular, as were commodities. The Netherlands bank cut its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent and the guilder turned heavy in terms of the dollar. The French franc was also lower.

Polish Bonds Recover

Polish loans recovered part of last week's sharp losses in today's bond market.

Poland 7s jumped about 4 points and Warsaw 7s advanced more than a point. Poland 8s were steady around Saturday's closing levels. Investment circles said the abruptly lower prices of the past few days had stimulated demand. Other foreigns were quiet and steady.

U. S. Government issues were mixed. Shortly before noon Treasury 4s were a little higher, while small losses ruled in the 3¼s of 1944 and the 2⅞s.

Rail liens were irregular with medium- and low-priced issues fractionally to a point or so down. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s and St. Paul 5s were among the losers. Somewhat improved were North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Virginian Railway 3¾s.

Limited upturns were scored by American Typefounders convertible bonds of 1950, International Telephone 5s and U. S. Pipe & Foundry 3½s.

Banking circles, noting that nearly $300,000,000 of new issues have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the reception accorded new financing in the past week was reassuring.

They said the ability of some new loans to move to premiums had reflected in part active buying by institutions. While other recent liens were said to have moved off dealers' shelves less readily, there were few symptoms of congestion.

Boston Trust Company Merger Is Effected

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the State Street Trust Company, Boston, the merger with the Union Trust Company, also of Boston, was ratified and approved.

In effecting the merger, an additional 5000 shares of State Street Trust Company stock has been authorized for distribution to stockholders of the Union Trust Company. At the same time a further increase of 3000 shares of State Street Trust Company stock was authorized to be offered for subscription at $200 a share to their present stockholders in the ratio of one new share for every 10 now held.

The Union Trust Office at 24 Federal Street will be continued as a branch of the State Street Trust Company.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Price movements were irregular today in a quiet stock market. Aircraft and electrical equipment issues were firm and kaffirs were supported from Cape Town. British funds and international issues were firm and International Nickel and United States Steel shares leading the advance. The recovery in Polish bonds featured trading in the foreign section. Home rails and rubbers were inactive, while oils declined.

Paris—Continued strikes tended to counteract the more favorable tendencies which prevailed in the Bourse today, resulting in an irregular tone. Rentes were in better demand and closed about one franc higher. Leading domestic industrial and international shares were mixed and moved irregularly.

Liverpool—Wheat declined more than a penny on a bearish private Canadian crop estimate and liquidation, but rallied at the close following the strength in American Northwest markets today. Cotton futures closed 5 to 8 points lower under Bombay local liquidation following reports of the releasing on loan cotton in the United States.

Sugar Concern's Refinancing

NEW YORK (AP)—American Crystal Sugar Company has revealed plans for refinancing $1,240,000 of 6 per cent debentures through issuance of short-term serial notes. The company expects to effect substantial interest savings.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 Range High	Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 29	Last June 27
118	111½	Abarham & S pf (7)	112	111¾	111¾	111¾
13⅞	9⅜	*Adams Express (.20)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
70½	58	*Air Reduction (¶)	69	68⅜	68⅜	69
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	4⅛
4⅝	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14¼	14	14	13⅞
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24	23¾	24	23⅛
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	30¼	29⅞	29¾	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	203½	202½	202½	203
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (¼c)	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24⅜
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10¼
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79¾
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	48	47¼	47¼	47⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98½	98½	98½	99
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51½	51½	51½	51
131¾	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	133½	133	133½	131¾
135½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	133	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	69½	69½	69½	70
58¾	31	Am Chain	45	45	45	..
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	..
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	21	21	21	21
26¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	28⅛	27⅜	28	27⅝
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99	98⅜	98½	99
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¼	7	7	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
18¾	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20¼	19½	20¼	19
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36	36	36	..
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¾	40	40½	39¾
4⅝	2⅞	Am Ice	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	20¼	20	20	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26	26	26	25⅜
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25	24½	24½	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼b)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
33⅞	27	Am Metal	29½	29½	29½	..
42½	35½	Am News (2.40)	43	43	43	44
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
58	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	59	57	58¼	56¾
67⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	68⅞	67	67⅝	66½
27⅜	28¾	Am Radiator	20	19⅜	19½	19⅛
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26⅜	26	26	26⅜
27	18	Am Seating	21	20¾	21	20½
33¼	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28½	27¾	27¾	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	81⅝	79¾	79¾	80½
1086	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	106¼	107	..
143½	133⅜	Am Snuff f (6)	143	143	143	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28⅛	28	28	..
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56½	56	56	55⅜
26⅞	50⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	22½	22½	22½	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	166½	165	166⅜	164¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97½	97¼	97½	96¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¼	98	99¼	98
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143	143	143	144
11⅝	9⅜	Am Type Fdrs	9½	9¼	9⅜	..
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23⅝	23	23	23⅜
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9	9	9	9⅛
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	67⅞	66¼	66¼	..
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (2b)	34¾	34	34	34⅜
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½b)	41⅞	41½	41½	42
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	100½	100½	100½	..
5⅜	4⅛	A P W Paper	3½	3½	3½	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	41½	41½	41½	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	53½	52	52	..
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	10¾	10½	10⅝	11
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	13	12¾	13	12⅝
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17⅛	16½	16¾	..
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77⅞	75½	75½	77½
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	102½	103	..
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24⅛	23¾	24	24¼
19½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	20⅝	18½	19½	..
22⅞	13½	Atl Gulf & WI pf	23½	22	23	22⅛
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	29¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	57½	57¼	57¼	..
30⅛	15	Atlas Tack (½b)	14½	14	14½	14
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	29	28½	28½	29
46½	31	Austin Nichols A (2)	32	32	32	32
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	39¼	39	39	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18½
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26¾	26	26	..
3¾	2⅞	Bald Loco Asd (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
102	82½	Barker Bros pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	90
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17½	17½	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24½	24	24	24¾
111⅝	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	110⅞	110½	110⅞	110½
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	94¼	94	94	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	26⅞	26½	26½	27
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	55½	55½	55½	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52	50⅜	50⅜	52⅜
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% (1)	17¼	17	17	17⅜
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	112	112	112	..
46	23	Bigelow Sanford (2b)	35½	35½	35½	35
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.40)	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111⅜	111½	111½	..
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
63⅛	44⅜	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44	44	44¼
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	39½	39½	39½	..
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
83¼	64	Borg Warner (3)	74⅞	74½	74½	73⅞
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18⅞	13⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	51½	50⅜	51	50½
69	48	Briggs & Stratt (3)	50	50	50	..
48½	41	Bristo Myers (2¶)	49½	49½	49½	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49	48⅞	49	48½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T (pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	102⅜
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12¼
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17½
121	100	Bucydus E pf 3¾%	120	120	120	121
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26	26	26	26¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¼	5	5	..
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
6⅞	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4	4	..
		—C—				
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35¾	34¾	35¼	34¾
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13⅝	13½	13½	14
57¾	54	Canada South'n (3)	55½	55½	55½	..
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	39½	39½	39½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7¼	7¼	..
186	92½	Case Thresh	180	177½	177½	179¼
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77	76½	76½	76¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23	23	23	23⅛
31½	19	Celotex Co	23⅜	23	23	23
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53¼	52	52	51¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	88¾	88½	88¾	..
21	10½	Champion P & F (1)	20⅜	20	20	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	73	72¼	72¼	71¾
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59¾	59⅛	59⅛	59
6¼	2⅞	Chi & EE Ill pf (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
12	6	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	16¾	16½	16½	16⅞
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	53	53	53	..
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	5	5	5
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	28	28	28	28
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
25	25	Chile Copper (1)	28½	28½	28½	..
110½	85½	Chrysler (6)	112¾	109⅞	111¼	109
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79	79	79	..
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	31	30	30	..
46	35	Cleve Grapl. Br (1¶)	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola (3)	57	57	57	..
20½	13⅛	Colgate-Palmer-P (½)	13½	13⅛	13¼	13¼
70½	48	Cluette Peabody (1)	52½	52¼	52½	52¼
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	98⅞	98½	98⅞	99
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	46¼	45⅛	45⅛	46
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	..
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22½	22½	22½	23
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5⅛	5	5	5¼
49	24	Colo (F&I pf (h)	27⅛	26½	26⅞	26¾
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	26	26	26	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	19½
106	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	104⅞	104	104	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	35	34½	34½	..
51½	42½	Columbia P pm (2¾)	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	132⅛	123⅛	123⅛	12⅛
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	63¾	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜
116⅝	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	115⅛	115¼	115¼	115¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	75¾	74½	74½	75
116½	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	115¾
114½	97	Comm I Tr pf 4¼)	113	113	113	113
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
82	59¼	Comwlh & S pf (3)	71	69¾	71	..
12¼	7⅛	Conde Nast Pub	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
44½	32⅝	Congoleum Nairn 1.60)	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33½
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12½	12	12	12½
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
81	79½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	80½	79½	80½	..
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf 7)	659	68½	69	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	17⅝	17	17	17½
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	25¾	34¾	34¾	35½
108⅝	102	Consol Ed pf NY (5)	107	107	107	..
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	⅜	..
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅞
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15	14½	14½	14½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75½	75½	75½	..
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	78	76¾	76¾	77
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2b)	18½	18	18	..
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31⅜	31	31	31⅜
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	30	30	30	30½
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	81⅜	79	79	81
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
28⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	27⅜	26¾	27	26⅜
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	60½	59½	59½	60
47⅞	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	45½	45½	45½	45½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
41	28	Crucible Steel	37½	36	37	36
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	..
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¾
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17¾	17½	17¾	17¼
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	104	104	104	103⅞
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
¼	⅛	Curtis w rts	5-32	⅛	5-32	⅛
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	54½	54	54½	54
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79	78	78	79⅜
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
26	19½	Deisel W G (½g)	22¾	22	22¾	21½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40¾	40	40	40⅝
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
153	128	*Detroit Edison (4¶)	141½	141½	141½	..
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	50¾	50¼	50¾	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	21	20¾	21	20¾
61½	41½	*Dome Mines (2¶)	56	55	55¾	57½
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	62½	61½	61⅛	62⅞
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	32	32	32	..
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
18¼	13⅞	Duplan Silk (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	149	147½	147½	147½
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113½	113¼	113½	..
		—E—				
6⅞	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6	6	6	6
172	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	171	169	170¾	170
37	28½	Eton Mfg (2)	32½	32½	32½	32½
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
16¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅞	15¼	15½	15½
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	68	67	67⅛	67
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	73⅞	72	72¾	72⅛
55¼	43½	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44⅛	44	44	..
114	112⅞	Endicott John pf (5)	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
8	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	82	82	82	..
93	55	Engineers PS 6pf	95	93⅜	95	..
85	48	Engineers PS ww	87	86	87	..
7⅝	5¼	Equit Off Bld (.10b)	6	6	6	6
17⅜	11	Erie RR	13	13	13	12⅝
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	20	20	20	..
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13½	13½	13½	..
40⅞	29¼	Evans Products (1)	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27¼
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7¼	7	7	7
		—F—				
54¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	50¾	50	50	50⅜
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41¼
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	93½	93½	93½	93½
101	69⅞	Fed M & S pf new	89	89	89	..
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
30½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	30½	30	30¼	30½
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅝
49½	38	*Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	43¼	42⅞	43¼	..
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone (T&R (1.20)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
105¼	100½	Firestone T&R pf A (6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	48	48	48	47½
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	6½	6½	6½	..
47½	32	* Food Mach n (1)	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	26¼	25½	25½	26⅛
38	30½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	33⅜	33	33⅛	32¾
35⅝	27¼	Freeport Texas (1)	29	28⅜	28⅜	28
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5¼	5	5¼	..
18¼	11½	Gamewell	13	13	13	..
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10¼	10	10	..
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48½	48½	48½	48½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	23¾	23½	23½	24
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	149¾	149⅝	149¾	..
11¾	7⅝	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	8
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38⅜	37⅞	38	38¼
43⅛	33⅝	Gen Foods (1.80)	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	41⅝
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2	2	2	2⅛
48	14	Gen G&E cv pf	35½	35½	35½	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	64	63⅞	63⅞	..
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118½	118½	118½	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67¾	66⅜	66½	66⅞
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	..
36	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	34	34	34	..
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4¾	4½	4½	4½
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	30	30	30	..
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	14¼	14	14	14⅛
90	76	Gillette S R pf (5)	76	75¾	75¾	76
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	43⅞	43½	43⅞	..
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	4½	4¼	4½	4½
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7⅛	7	7	7
21⅜	13¾	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14⅜	14	14	14¼
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	20	19½	19½	19½
99	78	Goodrich pf	98	97½	98	97¼
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25	24½	24½	24¾
99¾	89	Goodyear 1pf (4)	94½	94½	94½	94
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9¼	9	9¼	8⅝
4½	2⅛	Graham-Paige	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
11¼	1½	Granby 2 std	1½	1½	1½	1½
35½	25	Granite City Stl (1)	28	28	28	..
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	33¾	33⅝	33¾	33¾
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	39½	38⅞	39	39⅜
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17¾	17½	17½	..
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	36	35⅞	35⅞	36¼
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1¶)	25¾	25	25	25½
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	56	53¾	55½	53¼
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile & N	46⅞	46½	46½	47¾
48	28⅜	Gulf States Steel (10½g)	45½	45	45	46¼
		—H—				
21⅜	14	Hamilton Watch	14½	14½	14½	..
119	109	Hamilton W pf (8½g)	116	116	116	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	34½	34½	34½	..
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
115	104⅛	Hat Corp pf (6½)	110	110	110	..
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	37	37	37	36½
111½	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	112	112	112	..
14⅛	9	Hollander (1½)	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
37	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	36¾	36	36	36
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	24¼	24	24	24¼
56⅛	54¾	*Household Fin A (3¶)	56½	56	56¼	56⅜
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	50	49	49	48¾
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	17⅜	16½	16½	16¾
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	22½
34⅝	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.68)	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
114¼	90	Inland Steel (3)	95½	95½	95½	..
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
7⅞	5⅛	Insuranshare Md (.18)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	14½	14⅛	14⅛	..
15⅜	9⅞	Interlake Iron	10⅛	10	10	10¼
5⅞	3	Int Agr Corp	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶)	172	172	172	..
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	47½	47⅜	47½	47
90½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	88½	87½	87½	88½
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (1.20)	50⅜	49¾	49¾	50⅛
7⅜	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	5¼	5	5	..
4	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅞	20½	Int Pap&Pow pf	32⅞	31⅛	32	30⅞
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	..
41¼	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	40	40	40	40
29¼	23	Int Salt (1½)	25½	25½	25½	25
67	50	Int Silver pf	57½	57½	57½	..
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
15¾	10⅜	Interstate Dept S	15¾	15½	15½	15½
29¾	26½	IslandCrk Coal (2)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27
		—J—				
78⅞	58½	Jewel Tea (4)	79	79	79	78⅝
129	88	John Manville (2)	106	105	105	104¾
126¼	121¾	John Man pf (7)	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	..
90½	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	79	79	79	79
		—K—				
121	118	Kan C P&L B pf (6)	116½	116½	116½	..
26	13	Kan C South	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	..
39⅛	19¼	Kan C South pf	37	36¾	36¾	..
22¾	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	22	22	22	22
33¼	27	Kayser, J & Co (¾b)	28⅛	28	28	..
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	19	18½	19	..
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	39½	38¾	39⅛	38¾
22⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W	21⅛	20½	20⅞	20¼
25⅛	20½	Kresge (1)	24	23¾	23⅞	23⅝
110⅜	102½	Kresge pf (7)	103	103	103	102½
77½	66	Kress Co (1¶)	71	70½	71	..
28	22	Kroger Groc ⅞ B (1.60)	21⅝	19½	19½	22
		—L—				
47¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	35	35	35	..
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
16¼	12⅛	Lee Rubber (6)	14	14	14	14¼
23	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (4g)	19¼	19	19¼	18¼
102½	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
101	89	*Lehman Corp (3¶)	101½	101	101	101
15⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	15¼	15	15	15⅜
49	37½	Lerner Stores (2)	50½	48½	50½	48⅜
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	58	57½	57⅞	57
11⅛	7	Libby McN & L	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	108	107¾	108	107
50⅞	36¼	Link-Belt (1.20)	38¼	38	38	38
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	35	35	35	..
54⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	49	48⅝	49	48⅝
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
45	40½	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	43½	43½	43½	..
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23	22¾	22⅞	22⅝
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	37	37	37	37½
24¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	23	22¼	23	22⅛
77½	57½	Louisville & N (2b)	76½	76½	76½	..
35	22⅝	Ludlum Steel (1)	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	24
		—M—				
37	27⅜	Mack Truck (1)	33½	33½	33½	33¼
49⅜	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
14⅛	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60)	11½	11½	11½	..
43¾	34½	Magna Copper (2)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¾
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	16	16	16	16½
23	17½	Man Shirt (.60)	18	18	18	..
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
10¾	8¼	Marine Mid (.40)	9⅛	9	9	..
30¾	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	15⅛	14¾	14¾	15⅛
36½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅜
53½	43¼	MMay Dept Stores (2)	54	52½	53½	52½
55	49	Maytag pf ww (3)	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅛
32¼	29	McCall Corp (2)	31	31	31	31
14½	12¼	McGrory Sto	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14½
95	92	McCrory pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	93½
49⅜	39⅝	McIntyre Porcu (2)	43¾	43	43	..
118½	102	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	101	101	101	101¼
11¾	8⅝	McKesson & R	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
46	37¾	McKesson & R pf (3)	44¾	44¾	43¾	44⅞
15¼	11½	McLellan Sto	14	13⅜	13⅝	13
19	12¾	Mead Corp	14½	14	14½	14
78⅜	55¼	Melville Shoe (4)	79	78⅛	78¼	..
10⅝	6⅞	Mengel Co	8⅛	8	8	..
51¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
23	17⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (.40b)	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅛
47½	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	35½	33¼	35	..
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	120	120	120	..
75	65	Min Honeywell (1½¶)	72½	72	72	..
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	9⅛	8⅞	9	9
76⅛	57¼	Min Moline pf	68½	68½	68½	..
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
26⅞	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pac pf (h)	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
28⅜	20½	Mohawk Carpet (1)	22½	22½	22½	..
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	94 4	93½	93½	94⅛
45⅞	35¾	Montgom Ward (.80)	45	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
71	60½	Morris & Essex (3.87)	68	67¾	68	..
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1	1	1	1
38¼	29⅜	Motor Products n (2)	39⅜	38	39	37⅞
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
84	70	Mullins pf (3½b)	77⅛	77	77	..
22¾	14	Murray Body	18⅝	17¾	17¾	18¼
		—N—				
21⅞	16⅜	Nash Motors (1)	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½
30½	20½	Nash Chat StL	22	31½	21½	..
17½	12½	Nat Acme	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
15⅝	9½	Natl Avia Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
38&	31⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	35¾	35½	35⅝	35½
30	21½	*Nat Cash Reg (½)	23	22	22¾	..
26½	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
15¼	10	Nat Dept Stores	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅝
33⅜	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	27	26⅝	26¾	27
31⅜	26½	Nat Lead (½)	27⅛	27	27	26⅞
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	142	142	142	..
14⅞	9⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
1½	½	Nat Rys Hex 2pf	¾	¾	¾	..
75	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	65	64½	64½	65
47½	19⅞	Nat Supply	46	45	45	46
114	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	114	114	114	..
11⅞	8⅛	Nat Tea (.60)	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
13¾	9	Newport Indus	9¾	9⅝	⅝	9¾
45	32½	NY Air Brake	46	45½	45½	45
42¼	27¾	NY Central	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅞
35½	17¾	NY Chi & StL	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
70¼	36½	NY C & StL pf	68¾	68½	68½	69⅜
17¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	11½	10½	10½	11
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14½	7⅜	NY NH & H pf (h)	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
97½	83	NY Steam pf (6)	98	98	98	..
249	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	250	250	250	..
32⅛	23⅛	North American (1)	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28½
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
36¾	24⅛	Northern Pacific	29	27⅞	28	28¼
		—O—				
17½	12½	Ohio Oil (½)	12⅛	12⅞	13	13
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	46⅞	46½	46⅞	..
25⅛	17⅜	Omnibus vtc	18⅝	18½	18½	..
14	8	Oppenheim Col	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	..
32¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	25½	25½	25½	..
136	123	Otis Elev pf (6)	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
20¾	13	Otis Steel	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
53	47	Outlet Co (2¶)	53	53	53	53
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	151¼	151	151	151
2 9-16	2 1-16	Owens Ill Glass rts	2 9-16	2½	2½	2 9-16
		—P—				
17⅞	14	Pac Amer F (¼)	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
39⅝	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅞
56⅞	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.30)	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51¼
19	14¼	Pacific Mills	16¾	16½	16¾	..
150	-40	Pacific T&T pf (6)	150	150	150	..
18	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (¼b)	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
17½	67	Paraffine Co (2)	75¼	75¼	75¼	76¼
12	7⅝	Param Pic	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
12¾	8⅝	Param Pic 2pf	9	9	9	9⅛
28½	23	Parker Rust (1½)	24½	24¼	24½	..
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (1.35b)	42½	42½	42½	..
5¼	3	Park Utah	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
10	4⅛	Paralee Trans	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Flm	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¼
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10½
2⅞	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2½	2½	2½	2½
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	70½	70½	70½	70½
6⅞	3⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	6	6	6	..
48½	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	34	34	34	..
18⅛	18	Penn Glass ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
85¾	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	85½	85¼	85¼	..
39	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
49½	38	People Gas Lt &Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
72¾	25⅛	Pere Marq pf	72¾	72½	72¾	..
24	16	Pet Milk (1)	22	22	22	..
18	12⅛	Petroleum ¼b)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
19⅛	12⅛	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	12⅜	11⅝	11	12⅝
40¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (½b)	34¼	33	33	..
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
3⅝	1⅝	Phila & Reading	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
88½	66	Philip Morris (1)	88¼	87½	87⅞	87¼
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	43¼	42½	42½	42½
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
37¼	30⅞	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	31¼	31	31	31
12	7⅛	Pitts Coal	8½	8	8	..
40½	35½	Pitts Coal pf	40½	40	40½	40
11⅜	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
9½	3	Pitts United	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
91½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	77½	76¼	76¼	..
41¼	21	Pitts & W Vo	32½	32	32	32
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (.25b)	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
19¾	12	Poor & Co B	16	16	16	..
9¾	4⅛	Porto Rican A	6½	6½	6½	..
3⅜	1¼	Porto Rican B	2	2	2	..
12¼	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
5⅜	2¼	Pressed Stl C (h)	3	3	3	3
36	18	Pr Stl C pf (h)	26	26	26	26½
49	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½)	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	45
48¾	39	Public Service (2.40)	44½	43½	43½	44⅛
107½	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107
122¾	113⅛	Pub Serv pf (6)	121	121	121	..
48⅞	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	47⅝	47	47	47¼
24⅞	16¼	Pure Oil	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18½
118	91¼	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	96½	96½	96½	..
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	106¾	106⅝	106¾	107
17⅜	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅛
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅝
79¾	69½	Radio pf n (3½)	78⅞	78¼	78¼	78⅛
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	32	31½	31½	..
48⅜	35½	Reading (2)	39½	39	39	..
23¾	18¼	Remington Rand (.60¶)	19	18½	19	18⅞
99¾	85½	Rem Rand 6% pf (6)	89	89	89	..
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	5¼	5	5	5⅛
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
95	78¼	Rep I&S ppf A (6)	87	87	87	..
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	24½	24¼	24¼	..
117	105	Reynolds M pf (5½)	107	107	107	..
55¼	27	Reynolds Spring (1)	53	53	53	53
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	54½	54	54	54½
39	32	Roan Ant C M (.76e)	37⅝	37¼	37¼	..
10½	5⅜	Rutland RR pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
		—S—				
35½	30	Safeway Stores (2)	31¼	30⅝	30¾	31⅛
114½	111	Safeway S pf (7)	111⅛	111	111	..
29¾	22⅜	St Joseph Lead (.80)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
52	38⅜	Schenley Dis Co (.75b)	41¼	41	41	41
110¾	97½	Schenley D pf (5½)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
76	53½	Scott Paper (1.80)	60⅛	60	60	61
1¾	⅞	Seabl Air L (h)	1	⅞	⅞	..
4½	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	2	2	2	2
43⅝	30¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	33	32¼	32¼	..
76⅜	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	75	73⅞	73⅞	74⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Second Nat Inv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
24⅜	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	24⅜	23⅝	24	24
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	22⅝	22	22	21¾
8⅜	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	7	7	7	7
54⅛	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	54½	54½	54½	54
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck F G (½)	14¼	14	14	13¾
34	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	31½	31½	31½	32
19¼	14¾	Shell Union Oil	17	16¾	16¾	16½
120⅛	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
14½	9⅛	Silver K Coal (.40)	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
32¾	19¾	Simmons	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
6¾	4⅝	Simms Petroleum	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	..
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	24½	24½	24½	..
28½	22	Snider Packing	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
17	12½	Socony Vacuum (.40)	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼
7⅛	4	Sou Am G & P (20b)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
34¾	26	So P Rico Sugar (2)	27	26½	26½	27
29⅛	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28½
38⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	35⅛	34¼	34¼	35
20⅝	12¾	Southern Ry	17	16¼	16¼	16½
32⅞	19	SouthernRy pf	30¼	29	29	29¼
11¾	7½	Spalding & Bros	7½	76	7½	..
78	63¼	Spalding pf	65	65	65	65
9¾	5¾	Sparks Within	7⅜	7	7	7½
12⅛	6⅞	Spear & Co	8⅛	8	8	8
23⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc 1¼e)	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
24½	13⅜	Spicer Mfg	22½	22½	22½	23¼
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	50	50	..
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	70¼	69½	69½	..
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15½
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10	10	10	10
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
17¼	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	15½	14⅞	15	15
36½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	36	35	35½	34
42⅜	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	42⅛	41	41	40¼
47⅝	35⅜	Stand Oil Calif 1¶)	37⅝	37½	37½	37½
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	34½	34	34⅜	34⅜
30	25	Stand Oil Kan	25	25	25	..
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	60¼	59⅛	59⅛	60
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	10½	69¾	69¾	70
4⅛	2⅜	Sterling Secur	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½)	18½	18½	18½	18½
21¼	14⅜	Stone & Webster	19⅛	18¾	18¾	18⅝
14⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
124	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
40	27	Superheater (½)	30	27⅞	27⅞	..
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
14⅝	9¾	Superior Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
29⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1¶)	27⅝	27½	27½	..
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21⅛	21	21	21
2¾	1⅛	Symington (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
11¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10
		—T—				
10¼	5⅝	Tennesse Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	36
38	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	36¼	35¾	35¾	36
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
14⅝	9⅝	Texas & P Land	10⅛	10	10	10
14¼	8¾	The Fair	9½	9¼	9½	..
9½	3¼	Third Ave Ry	6	6	6	..
32½	24⅜	Thompson Prod (.30b)	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	28¾
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	5½	5½	5½	..
19⅛	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	15⅜	15	15	15
106½	100⅝	Tide W Asso pf (6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
17¾	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
72½	56	Tumken Roller (2¶)	61⅞	61¼	61½	61
14¾	11	Transamerica (.30b)	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19½
12	7⅛	Tri Continental	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
107⅛	93	Tri Cont pf (6)	103	103	103	..
7	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
32⅜	22½	Twen C Fox Film	24⅛	24	24	24⅜
41	31¾	Twen C Fox pf (1½)	34⅞	34	34¼	..
83	65¼	Twin City R T pf	69¼	69⅛	69⅛	70
		—U—				
8⅝	3	Ulen & Co	3⅜	3	3	3
99	77	Underwd El Fis (3)	77¾	74⅝	74¾	77
11-16	3-16	Und E Fish (rts)	7-32	1-16	1-16	7-32
52¾	38½	Union Bag & P (2)	44⅛	43¾	44	43½
92⅞	71⅜	Union Carbide (2.40)	91	90	90	90¾
28½	20⅞	Union Oil Calif (1)	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	98½	98⅛	98½	..
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	23⅜
21	13	United Airlines vtc	17	17	17	17
28¾	16½	United Am Bosch	20	20	20	..
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	..
82¼	68	United Carbon (2.40)	79	78¾	78¾	79
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
47¾	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	45⅛	45	45	45
16½	10¾	United Drug	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
26¼	15	United Dyewood (1b)	25¼	25	25	25⅜
105	93	United Dyewd pf (7)	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
80⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	78¼	78¼	78¼	78
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
113	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	112	112	112	..
5	2	US Distributing	2⅝	2⅝	2	..
39⅜	24¼	US Freight (1)	27	27	27	..
20	13	US & For Sec	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
110½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
169¼	160	US Gypsum pf (7)	164	163⅞	164	..
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
59	33½	US Indus Alco (1)	35⅛	34½	35⅛	35
85	71	US Leather ppf vtc	84	84	84	..
42⅞	21½	*US Pipe & Fdry (1½)	41⅜	41	41	41
13	7⅝	US Realty	9½	9½	9½	9½
35	16⅜	US Rubber	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	75¼	74	74	74
96½	83	US Smelt R&M (8b)	85⅛	84½	85	84
75⅛	68½	US Smelt pf (3½)	73	73	73	72¾
72⅜	46⅜	US Steel	62	60⅜	60⅝	61½
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	128½	128	128	127¾
7⅝	5	United Stores A	6⅜	6	6	6
71½	57⅝	Uni Leaf Tob (3¶)	72⅜	72	72⅜	..
80	67¾	United Stores pf	72½	72½	72½	..
160	154	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	158¼	158¼	158¼	157½
3¼	1¼	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
		—V—				
2⅜	1¼	Vadsco Sales	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
37½	28¾	Van Raalte (1)	38⅞	37⅛	38	37⅛
48¾	32	Va-C Chem 6%	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
114¼	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝
10⅜	5	Wabash pf B (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
7¾	4¼	Wabash pf B (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
34⅞	30	Walgreen (2)	34½	34⅜	34½	34¾
34½	26⅛	Walker, Hiram (2b)	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28½
10	5½	Walworth (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
20⅜	10⅞	Ward Baking A	19½	19¼	19¼	..
3¾	2⅛	Ward Baking B	3½	3½	3½	..
79	47⅜	Ward Baking pf (3)	75	74	75	74
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2⅞	½	Warner Qupinlan (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	..
29¼	19½	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	23	23	23	..
46½	34½	Wesson Oil (½¶)	34½	34⅛	34⅛	35
82⅜	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	..
98½	87	W Penn El pf (6)	98½	98	98½	97
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108	108	108	..
116	111¾	W Penn Pw pf (6)	113⅝	113½	113½	..
121	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122	121	122	..
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9¼	9	9	9½
4	2	Westn Pacific	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
9⅞	5¼	Westn Pac pf	6¼	6	6	6⅛
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	86¼	84¾	84¾	86½
48⅛	34¾	*Westing Air Br (1)	43⅝	43½	43½	44
122⅞	94½	Westing Elev (4)	118¾	116⅝	116⅝	117¼
33¾	22⅝	Weston El Instru (¼b)	23	23	23	..
39	36¼	Weston E I A (2)	37½	37½	37½	..
28½	19⅞	Westvaco Chlor (.rt)	20	19¾	19¾	19⅞
109¼	85½	Wheeling Stl pf (2g)	90	90	90	90
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	23	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
17¼	14⅛	White Rock 1.40)	14¼	14	14	14¼
5⅝	3¼	White Sew M	4	4	4	..
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	73½	73½	73½	73¼
56⅜	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	53⅞	53¼	53¼	53¾
35½	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
75	56	Wor Pump A pf	64	64	64	63¼
66	47	Wor Pump B pf	56¼	56	56¼	..
		—Y—Z—				
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	18	17½	17½	17⅞
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	131½	131	131½	..
55	44⅜	Young Sp & W (3)	44⅛	43½	43⅜	44
68	41¾	Youngstown	63½	61⅞	62⅛	63¼
26⅛	11⅛	Zenith Radio	26	25¼	25¼	25¾
9⅜	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6	5⅞	5⅞	6

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended June 27)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Range 1936 High	Range 1936 Low	Sales in 1000s		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
			Treasury Bonds				
118.8	115.3	27	4¼s, 1947-52	117.27	117.20	117.23	— .2
113.10	111.00	76	4s, 1944-54	113.3	112.25	112.30	— .1
111.19	109.00	120	3¾s, 1946-56	111.13	111.10	111.10	— .2
108.20	106.17	69	3⅜s, 1943-47	108.14	108.8	108.11	..
109.00	107.19	139	3⅜s, 1940-43	108.17	108.12	108.12	— .4
109.9	108.00	37	3⅜s, 1941-43	109.1	108.27	108.27	— .4
108.00	105.12	217	3¼s, 1944-46	107.26	107.18	107.20	— .4
109.12	108.5	19	3¼s, 1941	108.31	108.26	108.28	— .6
108.11	105.24	53	3¼s, 1943-45	108.1	107.25	107.26	— .6
106.15	103.19	67	3⅛s, 1949-52	106.2	105.26	105.28	— .4
106.13	103.24	78	3⅛s, 1946-49	105.5	105.30	105.30	— .3
104.30	102.20	514	3s, 1951-55	104.13	104.5	104.8	— .3
105.20	102.29	104	3s, 1946-48	105.13	105.5	105.9	— .5
102.12	100.00	544 1-5	2⅞s, 1955-60	102.4	101.25	102.2	..
102.13	101.7	164 3-5	2¾s, 1948-51	101.28	101.18	101.22	— .4
101.8	100.25	801 2-5	2¾s, 1951-54	101.6	100.25	101.2	— .1
103.26	100.31	133	2¾s, 1945-47	103.20	103.14	103.18	+ .1
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.20	102.20	15	3¼s, 1944-64	104.9	104.5	104.5	— .6
103.14	100.26	120	3s, 1944-49	102.29	102.20	102.24	— .4
104.1	101.20	39	3s, 1942-47	103.21	103.15	103.15	— .3
102.17	100.15	22	2¾s, 1942-47	102.10	102.3	102.3	— .6
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
103.7	100.17	296½	3s, 1944-52	102.20	102.10	102.17	— .1
101.29	99.17	118 7-10	2¼s, 1942-44	101.14	101.4	101.10	— .3
101.29	99.17	118 7-10	2¼s, 1942-44	101.14	101.4	101.10	— .3
			Total sales				$4,004,400

Corn Prices Top The Previous High of Year

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Buoyantly soaring late as well as early, corn rose 2 cents a bushel today, and outdid this season's top price record for September and December contracts.

Abnormally high temperatures prevalent over the corn belt with dearth of moisture provided active incentive to purchase corn. Final transactions in corn were at the day's topmost level.

Corn closed strong, ½-2⅛ cents above Saturday's finish, July 66⅜-½, Sept. 66⅛-⅜, Dec. 63¼-⅜; wheat ⅞-1¼ advanced, July 94⅛-¼, Sept. 94⅞-95. Oats ⅛-⅜ up, and provisions varying from 15 cents setback to a gain of 2 cents.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	94.5b			96.0b
September	94.5b			94.0b
October	94.5b			94.5b
December	94.0b			94.0a
January	94.0b			94.0a
March	95.0b			95.0b

Spots 103, unchanged. b—Bid. a—Asked. Sales, Oct, 94.5; Dec. 94; March, 95. Market steady.

Atlantic, Gulf Steamship

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines and subsidiaries for the four months ended April 30 report net income after depreciation, taxes, interest, rentals and other charges of $434,804, equal after dividend requirements on 99,700 shares of $100 par. 5 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, to $1.79 a share on 150,000 no par common shares. For the corresponding period last year, net loss totaled $470,281.

Boston Stocks

June 29, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
..	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	..
8.75	Bos & Albany	131¼	130½	130½	131¼
..	Bos & Me pr pfd	20	20	20	..
..	Bos & Me A	5½	5½	5½	..
..	East Bos Co	1	1	1	..
4.50	Eas G & F pf 6%	59½	59½	59½	..
..	Eas S. S.	12	12	12	12¼
8.00	Edison Elec	162½	161⅝	162½	161
.62½a	Employer's Group	22½	22½	22½	..
..	Isle Royal	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	..
..	Mergenthaler	47	47	47	..
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¾	121	121	121
7.00	Old Colony R R	23	23	23	23½
.90a	Reece But H	22	22	22	..
.40	Shawmut Asso	123⅛	121¼	121¼	..
..	Suburb Elec Sec	2½	2½	2½	2¾
..	United Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
2.50a	United Shoe M	88⅝	88⅜	88½	88½
..	Warren Bros	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 5s	84	84	84	..
..	Okla Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½	..

a—exclusive of extras.

McCallum Hosiery Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—An independent protective committee has been formed for holders of 6½ per cent notes of McCallum Hosiery Company, due 1941, following the filing of a petition for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act, it is announced. The committee, headed by Edward Groth, vice-president, Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, in a letter to noteholders, requested them to authorize it to act on their behalf in the reorganization proceedings.

Wilson-Jones Net $2.49 Share

Wilson-Jones Company of Chicago reports for the nine months of fiscal year ended May 31 net income of $340,125, equal to $2.49 a share on 136,400 shares of common stock outstanding, against $325,236 or $2.39 a share, on 136,140 shares at close of the corresponding period a year earlier. Net sales increased 11 per cent.

Gold Currencies Are Lower Today

By the Associated Press

Gold bloc currencies lost ground against the dollar in world markets today, in the face of a further cut in the Netherlands Bank rate to 3½ from 4 per cent.

Wall Street bankers attributed the decline in quotations which was led by the French franc, to profit-taking following the strength shown by that unit late last week. That explanation, they said, appeared reasonable in view of moderate recoveries from the lows established earlier in the day.

Holland guilders lost .16 of a cent at 68.14 cents, francs stood at 6.63 5-16 cents in the New York market, off 11-16 of hundredth of a cent, and Swiss francs were off .02 of a cent at 32.74 cents. The pound sterling subsided ½ cent at $5.02¾.

In London the dollar lost 7-16 of a cent at 5.02⅝ to the pound compared with the overnight New York rate of 5.03¼, while in Paris the dollar closed at 15.09¼ francs (equivalent to 6.626 cents to the franc) against the New York overnight rate of 6.64 cents.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
	Regular			
Adams (J D) Mfg	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Luzerne Co G & Elec				
$7 1st pfd	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
do $6 1st pfd	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Rich's, Inc	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Sou Canada Pow	20c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Waukesa Motor	15c	Q	Aug. 3	July 15
Weston (Geo.) Ltd				
5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Willimantic Co	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 1
Wrigley (Wm) Jr & Co	25c	M	Aug. 1	July 20
Do	25c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do	25c	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
	Extra			
Waukesha Motor	5c	..	Aug. 3	July 15

Associated Gas Income Rises

NEW YORK—The earnings report of Associated Gas & Electric Company shows continued increases in gross revenues and operating income for the 12 months ended May 31, 1936. A gain of $771,143, or 2 per cent was reported in operating income which increased to $33,642,912 from $32,865,769.

Dividends Slip a Bit

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the week ended June 26 totaled 68 compared with 74 in the preceding week, Standard Statistics Company reports. There were eight unfavorable changes against three in the previous period.

New Tin Plating Process

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Company has completed the addition to its Midland, Penna., plant for the production of tin plate. The company is said to have perfected an electro-deposition process for plating electrically rather than by dipping steel sheets in molten tin as now done.

Farm Cash Income Shows 58 Per Cent Upturn Under AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cash income of farmers in 1935 was 58 per cent larger than in 1932, according to the annual report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The combined cash income from cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and hogs increased 90 per cent from 1932 to 1935, the period during which the AAA was in effect.

The report states that the cash income from the five major farm commodities increased from $1,365,000,000 in 1932 to $2,593,000,000 in 1935, while the cash income from all other farm products increased from $3,012,000,000 in 1932 to $4,307,000,000 in 1935.

The document was issued by Chester Davis AAA administrator during most of the period covered by the report. The AAA Act became operative May 12, 1933.

The report points out that AAA rental and benefit payments accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the increase in farm income from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935. The remainder of the increase is attributed to increase in prices.

"During the three-year period an increasing portion of agriculture has functioned unitedly through a governmental agency" Mr. Davis said. "The period of adjustment has been contemporary with a marked improvement in the economic position of agriculture and in agriculture's contribution to business recovery. Immediately preceding the three-year span was a three-year period of economic disaster, the years 1930-32.

"The turning point occurred after 1932, when the largest farm population in the nation's history had the smallest farm cash income recorded in the 26-year period for which records are available. The turning point in the fortunes of agriculture thus was coincident with the adoption of the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Boston Bank Hits Federal Spending

In its current New England Letter, the First National Bank of Boston prints excerpts from past letters showing to what extent the bank has been advocating reduction in federal expenditures.

The bank introduces the excerpts by declaring that:

"Reduction in governmental expenditures is a prerequisite to a balanced federal budget. A balanced budget is a prerequisite to impregnable federal credit. Impregnable federal credit is a prerequisite to sound currency. Sound currency is the corner stone of national happiness and prosperity.

"The First National Bank of Boston has consistently and persistently advocated a reduction in governmental expenditures.

"Today the danger of inflation is greater than ever due to the seeming disregard by government of its continually mounting deficits.

"We are living in a Fool's Paradise if we believe that the present rate of government spending can long continue without causing a crash entailing misery beyond anything yet experienced.

"The budget can and must be balanced before it is too late."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	72c

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	⅞@ 15-16%	⅞@ 15-16%	13-16%
3 mos bills	15-16	15-16	13-16
Bar silver	19½d	19 11-16d	32⅛d
Bar gold	138s 8½d	138s 9½d	141s 2½d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
30-90 days	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3-16	¼@ 3-16	¼@ 3-16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5-16	⅜@ 5-16	⅜@ 5-16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	3½
Chicago	2	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	4
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0263	$5.0238	$8.2397
Cables	5.0275	5.0250	8.2397
France—franc	.0663	.0663	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3278	.3276	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0788	.0891
Germany—mark	.4030	.4031	.4033
Holland—florin	.6818	.6815	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2592	.2591	.4537
Norway—krone	.2526	.2525	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2248	.2244	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1375	.1376	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1883†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3351	.3348†	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8125	.8103	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2944	.2943	.8440
India—rupee	.3796	.3789	.6180
Java—florin	.6846	.6832	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3246	.3244	*
Shanghai—dol	.3013	.3019	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5895	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Business and Industry • **Income of All Corporations in 1934 Gains $16,491,000,000** • Commerce and Finance

Department Store Sales Up 9 P. C. In New York Area

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review of credit and business conditions reported a May gain of 9 per cent for department stores and 15.3 per cent for apparel store sales in the second reserve district compared with a year ago.

"Total May sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 9 per cent higher than last year," the bank stated, "and after making allowance for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the increase in the daily rate of sales was 13 per cent, the largest increase since March, 1934.

"The reporting department stores in all localities recorded substantial gains in sales over last year, and several localities, including New York City, northern New Jersey, northern New York State, Hudson River Valley district, and the capital district, registered the largest advances in average daily sales in two years or more.

"An exceptionally large increase in sales was reported also by the Westchester and Stamford stores; the daily rate of sales in the southern New York State department stores made the most favorable year to year comparison in almost a year; and Buffalo, Rochester, and Bridgeport stores showed considerably larger advances than in the immediately preceding months. . . . .

Percentage gains during May over last year included: New York 8.2, Buffalo 14.6, Rochester 6.3, Syracuse 7.0, Bridgeport 6.9, elsewhere 13.2, Northern New York State 7.2, Southern New York State 4.8, Central New York State 11.2, Hudson River Valley district 13.3, capital district 10.3, Westchester and Stamford 33.0, and Niagara Falls 15.1.

"In May total sales of the reporting chain store systems were 9.6 per cent higher than last year," the bank continued, "and after allowing for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the percentage increase was the largest since March, 1934. . . .

"During May total sales of reporting wholesale firms averaged approximately .1 per cent lower than last year, the first decrease in over a year."

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In June 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended June 20, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index for the metals and metal products group declined 0.2 per cent, due to continued weakness in prices for pig tin and quicksilver. Average prices of agricultural implements iron and steel, motor vehicles and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

Building material prices also receded 0.2 per cent during the week, because of lower prices for lumber and chinawood oil. Sand, gravel, linseed oil and turpentine were higher. Brick and tile, cement and structural steel remained unchanged.

The index for the farm products group remained at the level of the preceding week. An increase of 3.4 per cent in grains was offset by decreases of 1.5 per cent in livestock and poultry and 0.1 per cent in the subgroup of other farm products, including apples, lemons and potatoes.

Commodity Groups	June 20 1936	June 13 1936	June 22 1935	June 23 1934
All commodities	78.7	78.7	79.3	75.0
Farm products	77.4	77.4	78.0	65.8
Foods	79.7	79.4	82.5	71.3
Hides & leath. prods	94.4	94.6	89.3	88.1
Textile products	69.4	69.3	69.7	72.5
Fuel & light. materials	76.4	76.6	74.7	73.4
Metals & metal prod.	85.5	85.7	85.9	87.1
Building materials	85.6	85.8	85.1	87.6
Chemicals and drugs	77.6	77.3	80.0	75.5
House furng. goods	82.9	82.9	81.7	83.2
Miscellaneous	69.6	69.3	68.4	70.5
Raw materials	77.0	76.9	*	*
Semimfd. articles	74.1	74.1	*	*
Finished products	80.5	80.4	*	*
All commods. other than farm products	79.0	78.9	79.5	77.0
All commods. other tran form products and foods	78.7	78.8	77.9	78.7

*Not computed.

Steel Activity Up To 74 P. C. Rate

NEW YORK, (AP)—Operations in their steel industry for the current week advanced 3.8 points to 74 per cent of capacity compared with 70.2 last week. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates.

Authorities at the institute explained that the principal cause of the rise was the fact that the figures were calculated on a 5-day basis for the current week because of the coming Independence Day holiday, while a 6-day basis prevailed last week.

A month ago the operating rate was 68.2 per cent and a year ago 32.8 per cent.

Henry Ford Enterprise Is Transferred in Part

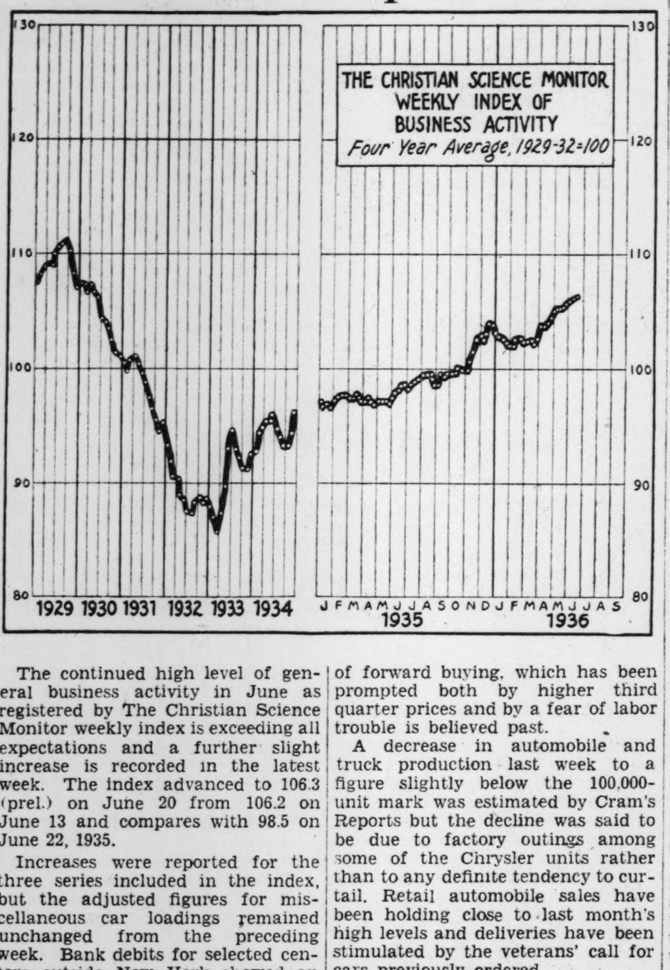
PIKEVILL, Ky., (AP)—The transfer of part of the Pond Creek Mine from the Fordson Coal Company, a Henry Ford enterprise, to the Eastern Coal Corporation was disclosed in a sales agreement on file in the office of the Pike County clerk's office.

The agreement did not specify the amount paid down but showed that an additional $1,140,000 is to be paid over a period of 15 years.

The Fordson Company, through its president, Edsel B. Ford, agreed to transfer to the new concern "all its tangible, visible property in Pike County, Kentucky, other than unimproved real estate." The agreement was dated June 3.

The Pond Creek tract is assessed at more than $1,800,000, of which, the part transferred, represents between $900,000 and $950,000 in assessments.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Its Upward Trend



The continued high level of general business activity in June as registered by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index is exceeding all expectations and a further slight increase is recorded in the latest week. The index advanced to 106.3 (prel.) on June 20 from 106.2 on June 13 and compares with 98.5 on June 22, 1935.

Increases were reported for the three series included in the index, but the adjusted figures for miscellaneous car loadings remained unchanged from the preceding week. Bank debits for selected centers outside New York showed an increase in excess of the usual seasonal and intramonthly gains. Electric power production reached a new all-time high in both reported and adjusted data. This is regarded as highly significant, inasmuch as normally output is close to the year's low at this season and does not reach a peak until the year-end.

Part of the increase in power output is attributed to unseasonable weather conditions, but part also to industrial activity which for steel particularly has been maintained at a high level during June. Heavy consumption of power by midwestern steel mills and heavy pumping operations in drought sections of the Far West are reported.

A picture not altogether encouraging wa~ drawn for the steel industry this past week. While reporting that the current situation is highly satisfactory with automobile activity sustained, railroad purchasing increased, and output holding close to the high point of 71 per cent of capacity, the Iron Age at the same time regards the long range outlook as serious. Labor unrest, possible wage increases, and the Federal Government's hostility to the industry are some of the major items casting shadows over the summer outlook. The peak of forward buying, which has been prompted both by higher third quarter prices and by a fear of labor trouble is believed past.

A decrease in automobile and truck production last week to a figure slightly below the 100,000-unit mark was estimated by Cram's Reports but the decline was said to be due to factory outings among some of the Chrysler units rather than to any definite tendency to curtail. Retail automobile sales have been holding close to last month's high levels and deliveries have been stimulated by the veterans' call for cars previously ordered.

Retail trade in most sections of the country was reported at levels well above a year ago. Sales in Texas have been unusually high advancing 25 to 35 per cent over 1935, due to the centennial activities. Other districts reported gains ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average as 100:

	June 20,* '36	June 13, '36	June 22, '35
Combined index	106.3	106.2	98.5
Bk debits outside NYC	96.7	96.5	93.9
Elec power prod	123.9	123.8	109.4
Car loadings, misc	98.4	98.4	92.2

*Preliminary.

Standard Oil, Calif. And Texas Co. Form Joint Subsidiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—An agreement has been reached by the Standard Oil Company of California with the Texas Corporation for marketing Standard's crude oil produced east of the Suez Canal and the oil products from the refinery now being built on the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, according to a joint announcement made by K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil of California, and Capt. T. Rieber, chairman of the Texas Corporation.

The California-Texas Oil Company, Ltd., has been organized to accomplish the purpose, each company to have equal representation on its board of directors, the joint statement read. J. A. Moffett, vice-president of Standard of California, will be a director and chairman of the new company. The other directors representing the California company will be R. H. Morrison and Max Thornburg, both of whom also will be vice-presidents. The Texas Corporation will be represented by H. M. Herron, who will become president; by J. V. Murray, director, and by William Kunstadter, secretary and treasurer.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

The new rate will apply June 30. Financial authorities said the reduction was made possible by easier monetary conditions. The bank reduced its discount rate ½ per cent June 24 to the figure from which the further reduction now is made.

Caterpillar Tractor Net For 5 Months $1.95 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports a net profit for the five months ended May 31 of $3,673,469 after expenses, depreciation, interest, provision for federal taxes and other charges.

The earnings equal $1.95 a share on 1,882,240 shares outstanding and compare with $2,404,284 or $1.28 a share for the corresponding period a year earlier. Net sales increased to $22,864,178 from $15,481,775.

For the 12 months ended with May net profit was $7,218,492, after similar deductions, equivalent to $3.84 a share, against $4,398,497, or $2.34 a share, in preceding 12 months. Sales were $43,829,596 and $28,559,674, respectively.

Net sales in May of $5,229,340 resulted in a net profit of $845,018 against $3,920,235 and $663,279 respectively in May, 1935.

Total Corporate Income for 1934 Rises 19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Aggregate gross income of all corporations in the United States in 1934 totalled $100,134,350,000, a gain of $16,491,929,000, or 19.72 per cent over the $83,642,421,000 reported for 1933, according to a preliminary report by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

The report, which is based on returns filed by 528,882 concerns, reveals that the statutory net income of corporations reporting a net income showed a sharp increase, compared with 1933, over the statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income.

In 1934, 145,089 corporations reported net income amounting to $4,264,917,000, against $2,985,972,000 in 1933, an increase of $1,278,945,000, or 42.83 per cent. There were 324,671 corporations which reported no net income, but a statutory deficit of $4,150,694,000, as compared with a statutory net deficit of $5,533,339,000 in 1933, a decrease of $1,382,645,000, or 24.99 per cent.

The statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income in 1933 exceeded the statutory net income of the income-reporting corporations by $2,547,367,000. Reflecting a brighter picture of corporation conditions, the report for 1934 showed that the statutory net income reported exceeded the statutory net deficit of the non-income reporting corporations by $114,223,000.

"It should be noted that dividends received from domestic corporations and interest on tax-exempt obligations are excluded from the statutory net income and from the statutory net deficit," the Treasury statement read. "These items are not at present available for 1934. In 1933 the items 'dividends from domestic corporations' and 'interest on tax-exempt obligations' combined amounted to $594,374,000 for corporations reporting net income and $1,022,921,000 for corporations reporting no net income.

"If these items were added as is done in determining the compiled net profit and the compiled net deficit, the net profit would be substantially smaller than is shown on the basis of the statutory items. The total income and excess-profits tax liability amounted to $594,334,000, as against $423,068,000 for the preceding year, an increase of $171,266,000, or 40.48 per cent."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned soft last week, after practically equaling its April highs. The New York Times index of 50 stocks topped the April level, but the Dow-Jones' index of industrials did not quite reach it. In the early part of the week the market was pulled up by the motors, with Chrysler rising sharply to a new six-year high. Rumors are that 1937 models may be slightly delayed by the strong demand for the 1936 cars. But in the latter part of the week the market began ignoring such excellent business news as was provided in carloadings, steel operations, and a new high record in electric power production.

The down-trend was led by the steels despite the old saw "never sell stocks on strike news" the threatened labor troubles in the steel industry were cited as one reason for the decline. A second was the evidence that the unexpected publicity given to the rejection by Mr. ckes of Jones & Laughlin's $40,086 bid on sheet piling, erroneously reported by the Associated Press as $40,086,000, is to be capitalized politically by an attack on steel pricing methods. Fear is that the steel industry may take the place of the utilities as the Government's whipping boy.

Political Factors

The market paid little attention to the Democratic mass meeting at Philadelphia, although it was somewhat helped by the Smith bolt. Betting odds in favor of Roosevelt's reelection have been shortening. A few months ago it was three to one, a few weeks ago two to one, and now approximately 7 to 5.

Congressional adjournment had no market effect, but the Revenue Act of 1936, containing the penalty tax or "surtax" on corporate savings is being carefully studied. Corporations paying out all earnings will continue to pay the same 15 per cent income tax; those paying no dividends will pay a further 20½ per cent tax on the remainder and there are graduations in between. The list is being "combed" for companies likely to pay out more dividends but the findings are very uncertain. Most of the active stocks represent companies that already pay out a large proportion of earnings.

The rails had a short-lived rally on news of Circuit Court finding that the pension act, like the franker Retirement Act which it replaced, is unconstitutional, but the gain was soon lost. All reports about the results of the fare reduction on the eastern roads are scanned with interest, but real figures will of course not be available until the June operating statements come out in the latter part of July.

Commodity speculation continues to grow, with cotton still climbing and wheat gyrating on drought news. These two provide 90 per cent of the trading in farm product futures. The enactment of the Commodity Exchange Act has had no perceptible effect on the price of Cotton Exchange seats.

Segregation Report Weighed

The outstanding subject of discussion in the Street was, of course, the long-delayed SEC report on segregation, which in some quarters is exciting as much concern as the original Securities Exchange Act of June, 1934. There is fairly general resentment at the abstract theory with which the commission starts, namely that the combination of broker and dealer encourages unethical practices. There is also disagreement with the commission's other obvious premise that the market can be made safer for investors by the curbing of speculation.

There was satisfaction, of course, in certain groups that as the commission took this yardstick down the line and measured the principle against the facts, it was unable to find a case for attacking the specialist, the odd-lot trader, or the unlisted market. In all these the function of broker and dealer are blended for economy and efficiency. However, the $2 broker and the floor trader are among the chief sufferers from the report. The commission wants them to register as one or the other, and it intends to increase the margin requirements on the floor trader for the specific purpose of cutting down his activity.

In this as in several other aspects of the report it is felt that the Commission has selected a position in a tangle of controversial facts and has made out only a weak case, covering up with rhetorical attacks on those who rate liquidity and economy higher and segregation lower than it does.

The market continues thin. Johns-Manville, with a closing bid-and-asked last Tuesday of 102⅞ bid, 118⅞ asked, continues to be the horrible example. Modification of Regulation U permitting the transfer of pre-May 1 loans from one bank to another, together with other minor technical changes, were appreciated by brokers. Rumor is that the 55 per cent requirement may be reduced this summer in order to prime the elections with a bull market.

French Franc Situation

Week-end strength in the franc, bringing it to the highest level since March, was in part attributed to the Government's requirement of information on French holdings of foreign balances, in part to short covering.

Although the effect of the bonus payments on the country's business is still in the realm of conjecture, their effect on the banking system has been large and conspicuous. Week before last the banks' excess reserves were dragged down $940,000,000 to a shade over $2,000,000,000, largely by Treasury preparation for the bonus payments. Last week the Treasury's balance with the Reserve, accumulated for this purpose, was nicked by $492,000,000, the funds returning to the member banks, whose excess reserves recovered $400,000,000 to $2,440,000,000. There was a further increase of $125,000,000 in money in circulation added to the previous week's $110,000,000, bringing this item over the $6,000,000,000 level to the highest figure since the bank holiday, and with Fourth of July pocket-cash requirements for the country yet to be registered.

A rise in the rates which the Treasury has to pay for its bills has occurred. For two months the rate on 273-day bills has been climbing from an April low of 0.089 per cent to a current level of 0.242 per cent. Some consider this may foreshadow higher yields on long-term bonds. Capital flotations last week totaled about $180,000,000, well diversified, and a continuance of this rate is expected.

Retail Advertising Gain Breaks Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 29

RETAIL newspaper advertising for the week ending June 20 "broke all records for gains over the preceding year," the magazine Advertising Age said today.

The linage outdistanced the corresponding period in 1935 by 3,486,813, the magazine's survey of 66 major cities showed, or 22.9 per cent.

The "efforts of merchants to secure their share of the bonus money" was responsible, the magazine said, for the bulk of the increase. It credited the rest to "better business conditions."

Livestock Trade Uneven in Week; Hog Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A rather wide cleavage appeared in the cattle market during the past week, strictly grain-fed steers and yearling working higher, while grassy and warmed up kinds took the opposite course, the decline in the later case being rather severe, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs were governed by moderate receipts and an expanded demand to close unevenly 10-25c higher. Fat native spring lambs were unable to hold a 25-50c upturn scored earlier in the week and closed about steady.

Activity accompanied a 25-40c upturn in strictly grain-fed steers, all representative weights sharing the advance. Extreme top was $10 on specialties, while practical top weighty steers stopped at $9.25, yearlings $9.10, and heifer yearlings $8.65. The price-dividing line between fat cattle which advanced and lower grades which declined was around $7.50 on steers and $7 on heifers. Cuttery and common grade light heifers sold down to $4.50 and below.

Hogs closed with a $10.75 top, this price being the highest paid since April. The average price for the week was $10, or $1 more than a year ago. Barrows and gilts gainst 10-20c during the week, and sows advanced 15-25c. Late sales better grades 160-250 lbs. were made at $10.35-$10.55; 140-160 lbs. $10.10-$10.40; 250-350 lbs. $9.00-$10.40; sows sold at $8.75-$9.40, top $9.50.

Best native spring lambs sold up to $12.10 during the week, with $12 the outside top late, and $11.75 the practical high on the close.

Wool Goods Trade Moderately Active And Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Primary wool piece goods markets during the last week report a moderately active demand, with prices continuing fairly strong, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Buyers were unable to obtain the prices quoted a while back on special lots of goods, and mills, faced with steady wool and yarn values, were not disposed to grant concessions, even where large orders were proffered. Machinery activity showed some increase over that reported for April and May, as mills started up spindles and looms on the production of women's wear coatings and suitings.

"Unfilled orders are estimated at slightly below 40,000,000 yards," says the exchange service. "Men's wear orders are estimated at about 30,000,000 yards, women's wear at 9,000,000, and auto cloths at 1,000,000. Women's wear orders are currently running at about 1,500,000 yards a week. Sales of men's wear suitings are light, due to the fact that mills are approaching the end of the fall season. The new spring and summer lines of men's wear materials will be opened early next month.

Expansion of Farm Credit Service Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Since September 19, 1933, when the first production credit association was set up at Champaign, Ill., these associations have built up a service in farm localities throughout the United States which embraces 212,970 stockholding farmer members and have loaned $281,607,394, according to S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

"It is the policy of a production credit association to extend credit only to farmers and stockmen who have a sound basis for production loans," Mr. Garwood said in an address to the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation here.

"Credit abuse," he stated, "is studied as closely as the proper use of credit. In each case, the policy is to limit credit to the actual amount necessary to finance capably managed farm operations, to extend credit for such period of time as will permit the borrower to liquidate the loan either from the sale of the crops or livestock financed, or from the normal operations of the farm."

Freight Car Buying Is The Best Since 1930

Class I railroads of the United States had more new freight cars on order on June 1, last, than they have had on this date since 1930, the Association of American Railroads announced today.

New freight cars on order on June 1 totaled 25,748, compared with 1479 cars on June 1, 1935; 20,011 cars on June 1, 1934, and 30,680 on June 1, 1930. On May 1, last, there were 18,467 cars on order in shops throughout the country.

Levy on Corporate Surpluses Rides Rough Road to Enactment

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—The legislative career of the Revenue Act of 1936, which went into effect this week, gives almost as clear a picture of its meaning as a review of its final contents would give.

The idea of a tax specifically intended to penalize accumulation of corporate surpluses is by no means new. Walter Lippman says that the Senate Finance Committee proposed it in 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury (Houston) approved it in 1920, and the Senate voted it in 1924 by 43 to 32. It was advocated by Professor Tugwell in his "Governmental Arts and Industrial Discipline" two years ago, and several bills to this purpose were introduced in Congress at recent sessions.

President Roosevelt made no tax proposals in his budget message on Jan. 4 this year, and there was a general expectation that no additional taxation would be called for at the recent session. When the AAA was invalidated, however, the Administration felt it necessary to continue the farm subsidies formerly financed by the outlawed processing taxes, and this desire for new revenue was enhanced by passage of the bonus. On March 4 a surprise message from the White House "suggested" that the present corporate taxes, including the income tax and the comparatively unremunerative but troublesome excess profits and capital stock tax be swept away and a tax on the plowing in of corporate earnings be substituted. This surprise move was reminiscent of last June when the President suddenly asked Congress as it was on the point of closing up shop to enact an almost equally revolutionary soak-the-rich tax measure.

Testifying Minus Text of Bill

The House Ways and Means Committee, constitutionally the first point of revenue deliberations, asked the Treasury for a draft bill but the Treasury had only a great and simple plan. Hearings were begun late in March and the Treasury argued that the proposal would prevent evasion of taxes by rich stockholders, by forcing corporations used as "incorporated pocketbooks" to disgorge. (These and other arguments for the proposal were discussed on this page on March 5, 12, 28, 29, 30, and April 1.)

Other witnesses were then heard under the virtually unprecedented condition of having to testify on a major tax proposal without any text of the bill. Few witnesses appeared at first, as the business community's first reaction to the bill was one of general mystification. Hearings were continued for several weeks, after which the majority of the committee favorably reported a bill following Administration lines very closely.

According to the Republican minority report, however, which denounced the proposal, "Outside of Treasury officials only three witnesses appeared before the committee in support of the proposad tax scheme. One was a witness who appeared in behalf of the Communist Party; one a young lawyer from New York who had certain theories of his own regarding taxation, and the other a Government employee named Stock, masquerading as a private citizen, who had been invited to appear by the Treasury Department, and whose real identity as a Treasury lobbyist was only brought out on cross-examination."

"Among those conspicuously absent," continued the bitter minority report, "were the really big business interests of the country, who, by reason of their adequate existing surpluses, view the proposal with equanimity because it will relieve them of their present tax burden and at the same time crush their smaller competitors."

Proposal Not At All Simple

One of the first effects of the adverse testimony was to show the Committee that the simplicity of the proposal, which the President had stressed, was somewhat like the simplicity of fitting every one to an 8½ shoe. A group in the committee thereupon began to overhaul the plan from a practical viewpoint, and immediately found it advisable to make substantial modifications and exemptions in order to mitigate its application to weak corporations or to make it conform with the conflicting principle of strengthening corporate structures as already embedded in banking, insurance, and investment legislation. First the flat tax was converted into graduated form, thus providing a "cushion" for a mild amount of corporate saving. There-after banks and insurance companies were exempted. Modifications were then made for corporations in receivership and for those prevented by state laws or written contracts from paying dividends.

Treasury officials consistently opposed these changes, and were instrumental in preventing other similar ones. The process was also discouraged by the fact that these departures from the original principle cut down the potential revenue and automatically required that the rates be stepped up on non-exempt corporations.

The difficulties of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee were those encountered by any person trying to reconcile two simple but wholly contradictory philosophies. By contrast the positions of both the Treasury and the opponents of the plan were simple. The result was what usually follow such an effort, a labyrinth of words and figures. The resultant bill offered the corporate taxpayer two tables. One had 57 different rates applying to 58 different percentages of dividend credit to adjusted net income. The other had 99 rates applying to 100 percentages. The formula was in the following mystic vein:

Questions Treasury Calculations

"If the dividend credit is a percentage of the adjusted net income, which is more than 86 and less than 100 (not shown in the table), the tax shall be a percentage of the adjusted net income equal to two sevenths of the amount by which 100 exceeds the percentage which the dividend is of the adjusted net income."

The House passed the 249-page bill by a 3-to-1 majority.

In the 10-day hearings on the bill before the Senate Finance Committee, 105 witnesses were heard. Almost the sole protagonists were again the Treasury experts and Secretary Morgenthau. Outstanding among those opposed were George O. May, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, representing himself; Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax attorney of Washington, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Arthur A. Ballantine, representing the New York Merchants' Association. All three had at one time or another in the last 20 years been employed or retained by the Treasury.

Mr. May brought up the old controversy about the reliability of Treasury calculations, which was raised several years ago when Bernard Baruch and Hugh Johnson went down to Washington and pointed out serious flaws in Ogden Mills's calculations. Metaphorically slapping the Treasury's statistics all about the ring, he pointed out, as a representative of the American Institute of Accountants had done a few days previously, that the Treasury had seriously undercalculated the probable revenues under the present law and overcalculated the probable revenues under the new proposal. He concluded from the figures that "Taking all these considerations together, I do not find in the statistics any ground for believing that this law, if adopted, will permanently increase the revenue. It is, of course, possible that it will do so, but the Treasury has not, to my mind, made out any case that it will."

Injustices Are Likely

Mr. May went on to suggest that a study of 10,000 corporate cases be made to determine to what degree withholding of dividends is practiced for the purpose of avoiding taxation. He further emphasized the value of "continuity in taxation" and asserted, citing two examples, that the injustices resulting from the present tax would be magnified by the proposed one. He pointed out that liquidating concerns, like mining corporations, would get off lightly under the proposal, while developing companies would be penalized.

"It seems a pertinent question," he said, "whether it is desirable to frame laws which favor those who are exhausting the natural resources of the country for private gain, and handicap those who are developing new ideas which they expect no doubt to be profitable to themselves, but which, if successful, would also strengthen our industrial system."

This testimony was perhaps the most effective of many heard by the members of the committee. As veterans they were of course prepared to hear and discount the squawks that invariably result from any tax proposal but they were also impressed by the absence of objection from the largest and most successful corporations. Senator Byrd submitted a list of the largest corporations showing that they would pay less under the new proposal. At the committee's request the Treasury summarized its estimates of what would be paid by all corporations reporting a statutory net income of $1,000,000 or over in 1934. Under the old plan they paid $282,000,000 a. under the new plan they would pay only $288,000,000.

The result was a Senate bill radically altering the House proposal. The Senate committee put back the income tax, raising it from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. In place of the House's steeply graduated surtax on savings it placed a flat 7 per cent tax on the undistributed net income of corporations.

Senate and House deadlocked in conference, holding back adjournment. The President called them in and said he favored the House plan. The Senate conferees capitualated.

Grocery Chain Store Sales Drop in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Preliminary estimates of grocery chain store sales for May on a daily average basis showed a decline of about 2 per cent in dollar volume as compared with May of last year, and an increase of 3 per cent compared with May, 1934, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Daily average sales decreased 3½ per cent from April to May, or more than the average decrease from April to May for the past seven years. For the first five months of the year sales were about 1 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

These estimates are based on figures furnished by a co-operating group of eight large chain organizations and represents stores continuously in operation since 1929.

Government Plans To Fight Drought Distress in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Agricultural agencies of the Federal Government are planning a united campaign to meet drought distress in the West.

A special committee, appointed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, held its first session to determine what the various agricultural subdivisions—the AAA Resettlement Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service—can do to meet the crisis that is threaening food supplies and farm income over a wide area of the United States.

Members of the newly appointed committee are Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant AAA Administrator, chairman; Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service; A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. W. Warburton, director of the Extension Service; W. F. Callender, assistant AAA Administrator, and Joseph L. Dailey, assistant Resettlement Administrator.

"This committee," Mr. Wallace explained, "will consider all matters relating to the drought, will co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies and will formulate recommendations and plans to meet distressing conditions in the stricken areas."

On the basis of the committee's recommendations, President Roosevelt is expected to allocate a large slice of funds from the new relief appropriation to prevent human suffering in areas where crops appear to be a total loss.

One member of the group, Mr. Dailey, is on his way to Lincoln, Neb., where he will meet another Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, W. W. Alexander, to make a first-hand survey of the needs of stricken families.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress chief, plans to meet with relief officials from the Midwest states in St. Paul, Minn., to talk over the human side of the drought picture.

Aided by experience in handling the drought crisis of two summers ago, agriculture and relief officials are in position this year to turn their agencies into the field with little delay. In addition there are new programs, initiated since that time by the resettlement administration and the soil conservation service that can be expanded to pour more cash into the hands of destitute farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Government's special drought committee of six was called to meet this afternoon by Jesse W. Tapp, chairman, as scattered rains failed to check an intense heat wave spreading from Alabama and Tennessee northwestward into the Dakotas.

Mr. Tapp said the committee would discuss immediate efforts to assist families in the north central drought states and study reports on the conditions and needs of livestock.

J. B. Kincer, crop expert of the weather bureau, said the heat wave now in progress across the plains averaged from 100 to 106 degrees and was drying up light rains as rapidly as they fell.

Showers over the week end in South Dakota, and the Great Lakes region brought no relief whatever, Kincer said, since the heaviest precipitation was only about one half inch. Temperatures in the drought section, he said, were averaging nine to 10 degrees above normal.

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Budge and Perry Advance to Semifinals at Wimbledon; Meet on Wednesday

Bitsy Grant Outclassed In Quarterfinals

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 29 (AP)—Donald Budge, Oakland (Calif.) star, was the lone American survivor in the all-England tennis championships today as Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the American champion, were eliminated in the quarterfinal round.

Allison and Grant met with defeat at the hands of England's Davis Cup stars, Fred Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin. Perry, bidding for his third straight title, cut down the small-sized Grant in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1, while Austin toppled Allison, 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.

Gottfried von Cramm of Germany defeated Jack Crawford of Australia, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4, and advanced to the semifinals, where he will meet Austin. Von Cramm bowed to Perry in straight sets in the 1935 final.

Budge Beats Quist

Budge advanced to the semifinal at the expense of Adrian Quist, champion of Australia, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. It was Budge's second major victory over the Australian this year. He defeated Quist in the North American zone Davis Cup final at Philadelphia last month.

As the result of his victory over the Anzac star, Budge will meet Perry Wednesday in the semifinals. It was in that round last year he was eliminated by Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany.

Perry tied up Grant with his steaming drives that skipped off the grass and seldom permitted the little Atlantan to make the recoveries for which he is famous. Allison was far below form and proved an easy victim for Austin, who leveled everything he could at the veteran Texan's erratic backhand.

Budge held his game at a high pitch all the way against Quist. The Australian fell several times on the slippery turf, injuring his racket hand, but there never was any doubt as to the lanky Californian's superiority.

Women's Singles

The eight quarterfinals brackets in the women's singles were filled today as the result of six matches. Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., the favorite to succeed Helen Wills Moody, and Anita Lizana of Chile, advanced to the fifth round Saturday. They will meet in the quarterfinals.

Those who gained the round of eight today were Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland; Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark; Dorothy Round of England, the 1934 champion; Kay Stammers, England; Marieluis Horn of Germany, and Mme. Simone Mathieu, France. Mme. Mathieu defeated Ruth Mary Hardwick, England, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Budge and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., advanced to the fourth round in the mixed doubles, defeating C. R. Fawcus and Margot Lumb, England, 6—3, 6—1.

Mako Withdraws

Gene Mako of Los Angeles, who with Donald Budge had reached the third round in the doubles, was forced to withdraw from further competition owing to a shoulder injury suffered 10 days ago during the Queen's club tournament. His withdrawal was advised.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska moved ahead with a 6—1, 4—6, 6—2 triumph over Susan Noel of England.

Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France defeated Winifred Sargeant and Mary Parr, England, 6—2, 6—1, in the fourth round.

Miss Stammers conquered her doubles partner, Freda James, 7—5, 6—2. Fraulein Horn defeated Gabriel Curtis, 6—3, 6—3.

Frau Sperling trounced Nelly Adamson of Belgium, 6—4, 6—2, while Miss Round defeated Miss Whitmarsh, by the same score.

Jacobs-Fabyan Team Wins

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan advanced to the fourth round of the women's doubles at the expense of Rollin Couquerque and G. Terwindt of Holland. The Americans won 6—2, 7—5.

Gerald Stratford of San Francisco and Mrs. Jackie Brutton of England withdrew from the second round of the mixed doubles competition.

Despite the threat of rain, it was estimated the famed center court and the outside courts were packed with 30,000 spectators.

National Advertising Total

NEW YORK (AP)—National advertisers spent $231,107,948 in the three major mediums of advertising in 1935, Poor's Publishing Company reports. The expenditure was divided 58.2 per cent to newspapers, 26.8 per cent to magazines and 15 per cent to chain broadcasting.

Where to Dine

CONCORD, N. H.

Lunch or Feast Nardini's Always Open
6 NORTH MAIN STREET

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EAST SIDE Pheasant
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151 CUSHING STREET
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11:30 a. m.—2:00 p. m. 5:30 p. m.—8:00 p. m.
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WRIGLEY'S
RESTAURANT
Famous for Good Food
636 N. SECOND ST.
Just south of Wisconsin Avenue

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Douglas Repeats After 35 Years

By the Associated Press

New York, June 29

FINLAY S. DOUGLAS, former United States amateur golf champion and former president of the United States Golf Association, has established a record to be proud of.

Thirty-five years ago Douglas won the president's prize at the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., for the low gross score in a 36-hole tournament. Yesterday he repeated the feat, tying R. A. Burdick with a score of 153, then shooting a 75 to take the playoff. In 1901 Douglas scored a 73.

Riedel Qualifies For Canoe Team

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—Ernie Riedel's supremacy in one-man double-blade canoeing remained secure today as the 35-year-old veteran flashed to an easy victory and an Olympic berth in the tryouts to select the United States team for the Berlin competition. Cutting through the swirling Schuylkill in a steady rain, the grizzled paddler crossed the finish line of the 6.2-mile course (10,000 meters) more than a half mile ahead of the other three contestants.

Riedel, representing the Pendleton C. C. of New York, led all the way to win in 55.9. He has held the national one-man title for 13 years.

A two-man Philadelphia crew won its way to the Olympiad by scoring a sensational victory in a single-blade competition over the same course.

Stanley Cimokowski and Frank Krick, the local pair, who formerly held posts on the Cacawa Canoe Club's national championship quad crew, fought to the fore in an eight-team race representing America's foremost paddlers. They covered the distance in 57m. 6 2-5s., after leading all the way.

William Gaehler and William Lofgren, of the New York Pendleton Club, surprised by scoring a tandem victory over the course in 53m. 59½s., well in advance of John Lysak and James O'Rourke, of the Yonkers (N. Y.) Club.

Fourth Hole in One —Lefthander, Too

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 29 (AP)—Left-handed Richard Jerome claimed this State's hole-in-one golf championship today as a result of his fourth ace in 20 years as a golfer.

He made it with a spoon on the 186-yard, blind ninth hole of the Montpelier Country Club, yesterday, while playing with John P. Davis of Chelsea, chairman of the State Republican Committee; William A. Shepard of Montpelier and Thayer Heaton of Jersey City, N. J.

He shot his first hole in one on the 150-yard fifth hole here in 1922, and his second and third on the Hardwick course in 1933 and 1934.

Berwanger to Help Coach Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—Jay Berwanger, all-America halfback of the University of Chicago football team, will return to the Midway this fall as a coach, Director of Athletics Nelson Metcalf announced yesterday. The star half, who gained more ground in some games than the entire backfield opposing him, will teach the Maroon freshmen how he did it. Coach Clark Shaughnessy also plans to have him do some coaching of the varsity backfield men.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT—8:30
LAST NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, $1—No Tax

Helen Stephens Journeys East

ST. LOUIS, June 29 (AP)—Helen Stephens, the Fulton (Mo.) girl whose flying feet have carried her to marks of surpassing national and world sprint records, will head a group of eight feminine athletes from the Ozark A. A. U. district departing today for the last obstacle in their path before the Olympics in Berlin. This test is the final Olympic tryouts in Providence, R. I., Saturday.

In addition to the phenomenal Fulton girl, whose trip will be financed by her townspeople, others going from this district are: Hariette La Mertha, University of Missouri sophomore hurdler; Jane Santschi, Festus (Mo.) hurdler; Anna Vucich, Wood River (Ill.) javelin thrower; Harriett Bland, May Brady, Edna Gustavon, sprinters, and Loretta Murphy, high jumper, all of St. Louis.

The eight girls qualified for the trip by participation in district tryout here two weeks ago.

Helen is entered in the 100-meter dash and discus throw, Olympic events, and the shotput, a national event, at Providence. In addition, she likely will be used at the anchor position in the Olympic relay race if her sprint showings are what coaches believe they will be.

Helen said her main hope was to equal the 11.2s. for the 100-meter dash she ran here in recent trials to better the official world's record, and qualify to meet her chief rival, Stella Walsh of Portland, Ore., in the Olympics. This rivalry has existed since March, 1935, when Helen defeated Miss Walsh by a narrow margin in the 50-yard dash at the women's national indoor championships, but efforts to rematch them have failed.

Ernie Sutter Wins Title His Brother Twice Held

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Ernest Sutter, 19-year-old Tulane University junior, won the national intercollegiate tennis singles championship at Northwestern University yesterday with a smashing straight-set victory over Vernon John of Southern California, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Ben Dey and William Seward of Stanford defeated Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess of Chicago, Western Conference titleholders, 9—7, 6—2, 6—3, to win the doubles crown.

The Tulane sharpshooter won the same title his brother, Clifford, earned in 1930 and 1932, and it marked the first time in the 52-year history of the tournament that two members of the same family have taken the championship.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	22	.672
Boston	38	30	.559
Detroit	36	32	.529
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Washington	36	33	.522
Chicago	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	24	41	.369
St. Louis	21	42	.333

Results June 27

Washington 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 7, Washington 3.
New York 10, St. Louis 6.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 14, Boston 5.

Results June 28

St. Louis 6, New York 3.
New York 7, St. Louis 4.
Washington 12, Chicago 9.
Chicago 4, Washington 1.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, Boston 3.

Choate Tennis Team Triumphs

RYE, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—The Choate School of Wallingford, Conn., won the team trophy at the Manursing Island Club's invitation interscholastic tennis tournament for the fourth successive year yesterday as Henry Daniels won the singles title. Daniels defeated his teammate and doubles partner, Robert Low, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2 to win the event. In the doubles they were beaten by George McCall and Emmett Steele of Scarborough.

Sarazen Breaks Course Record

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, veteran American golfer who finished four strokes behind the victorious Alf Padgham in the British open championship Saturday, broke the course record for the Merle Club in an exhibition match yesterday. Competing against George Duncan, the home pro, Sarazen shot a 72, one stroke below the old course record. Duncan had a 77.

Married Women Star Performers In Aquatic Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Unless some of the others retrieve their somewhat shattered reputations in the coming Olympic tryouts, two women swimmers, both married, will be the star performers for the United States at Berlin this summer. Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, in the various backstroke events, broke record after record, while Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard, though less successful in disposing of time, won all the free-style events from a quartermile up, in the National A. A. U. women's championships, over the week end, at the Oriental Pool of the Manhattan Beach Baths.

The Miami Beach contingent, usually relied upon to be close to the lead in the team standing, proved considerable of a disappointment, as Katherine Rawls won only one championship, after entering the limit of four, and her teammate, Mary Hoerger, was outpointed in the dive, and lost her title.

Kompa Sisters Defeated

The Kompa, sisters, Elizabeth and Edna, who have dominated the dorsal events while Mrs. Jarrett was out of competition, were relegated to the minor places by her, as Elizabeth Kompa was deprived of her 220-yard backstroke title, and Erna, No. 1 of the champion team last year in the 300-meter medley relay, was so far behind Mrs. Jarrett in the race this year at the end of her part, that her associates were unable to make up the margin of a dozen or more meters which separated them, though they managed to take second place, from the team headed by Elizabeth.

Following the success of the neophyte, Toni Redfern, in the hundred on Thursday, another youthful newcomer caused a sensation on Saturday, when 15-year-old Iris Cummings, making her first national appearance in the race, dethroned Miss Rawls in the 220-yard breaststroke championship, while representing the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Another surprise developed in the dive, when an unknown from Chicago, Claudia Eckert, previously listed as a swimmer, ran up such a lead in the compulsory dives, that the champion, Mary Hoerger, had little chance to overcome the handicap, in spite of a fine performance in the optional ones which followed. She was also threatened by Janice Lifson, the metropolitan champion, who also gained as the optional dives progressed, and was leading the little Miami diver two from the finish, only to be overtaken by Miss Hoerger in the last two optionals. The margin was only about a point, however, with Miss Eckert leading by three full points.

New York Swimmers Win

The swimmers of the local association, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Jarrett, ran off with the team title by a wide margin, with 45 points, with Mrs. Wingard bringing the Carnegie Library Club of Homestead into second place, with 17 points, while the team of the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle, was one point behind, and the Miami Beach Swimming Club a poor fourth with 11.

The final event of the pre-Olympic season, the tryouts for the team will be staged in the Astoria Park Pool, across the East River from Randall's Island, on the same dates, July 11 and 12, with tests at 100-meter free-style, 100-meter backstroke, 200-meter breaststroke, 400-meter free-style, and two diving events, the springboard dive, consisting of three compulsory and three optional dives, and the high dive, from five and 10-meter heights, four fixed dives in all, a running forward swan dive, and a standing backward somersault from the lower level, and a standing swan dive, also a running forward dive from the higher point. These are prescribed by the Olympic Committee. Entries close on Wednesday with Herbert D. Holm, chairman of the committee in charge, India Wharf, Boston.

Roundup Shows Talent Balance For Olympics

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—All that the United States needs to do now, so far as Olympic track and field prospects are concerned, is to keep its fingers crossed, trust that no critical mishap befall in the final tryouts next week, and hope for the best when the athletic argosy sails July 15 for Berlin.

On the basis of semifinal trials, completed Saturday, the nation never before has been better equipped with talent for the entire range of Olympic championship events. World records have been broken in five events, Olympic marks bettered in 10 by the combined assaults of our foremost competitors on time and distance. The big problem involves keeping the survivors on edge until the games in August.

Today's roundup includes performances made in the National Collegiate A. A. championships a fortnight ago as well as the remaining three semifinal meets conducted last week in Boston, Milwaukee and Los Angeles. All available evidence points to a thrilling climax in the final tryouts at Randall's Island Stadium, New York, Saturday and Sunday, July 11-12, when the best three performers in each event, plus surplus runners for the relays, will win places on the team.

At Princeton Saturday

This week, to keep on edge as well as to strive for national A. A. U. championships, the cream of the crop will be seen in action, Friday and Saturday, on Princeton's famous Palmer Stadium track. The A. A. U. title meet will include the final tryout for the 10,000-meters run with Indiana's Don Lash as the featured entry. Lash, America's favorite for the 5000 as well as the 10,000, raced to a world two-mile record of 8m. 58.3s. at Princeton two weeks ago.

College athletes in general and Californians in particular dominate the survivors of the semi-final tryouts, although every section of the United States has favorites primed for the decisive Olympic tests. The N. C. A. A. meet, week before last at Chicago, produced most of the world record feats, including 10.2s. in the 100-meters for Jesse Owens, Ohio State's triple Olympic threat; 14.1s. in the 110-meter hurdles by Forrest (Spec) Towns, great Georgia timber topper; 46.1s. in the 400-meter run by Archie Williams, Californian, and 173 feet in the discus by Ken Carpenter of Southern California.

The outstanding record performance over the past week end was that of Glenn Morris, 24-year-old Denver automobile salesman, in the decathlon final tryouts at Milwaukee. Morris, a newcomer to the all-around spotlight this year, amassed 7,880 points in the 10-event test to break the world mark of 7,824.5 made in 1934 by the German Hans Sievert. These figures are based on the new scoring table. Sievert, incidentally, has been put out of competition by injuries and probably will not even start in the Olympics.

Dazzling Competition

The sectional tryouts forecast dazzling competition in all the footraces from 100 to 1500 meters in the finals at Randall's Island, as well as a hot battle for places in the hurdles, the pole vault, the discus and high jump.

Bill Bonthron's comeback, topped off by a 1500-meter victory over Gene Venzke at Boston Saturday, paves the way for another great duel in the "metric mile," with Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani representing the Middle West. San Romani, N. C. A. A. champion, with a best mark of 3.53 this year, cannot be overlooked by the triumvirate that has ruled American middle distance running since 1932.

The 400-meter run shapes up as another thriller, with Archie William, Jimmy LuValle of Syracuse meeting for the first time. Williams is the year's sensation, Lu Valle the most consistent performer, and O'Brien the question mark. The Syracuse flash was beaten Saturday by Hoffstetter and is far off the record-breaking form he showed last winter.

Wykoff's Comeback

Frank Wykoff's comeback to win the 100 meters at Los Angeles offers him the opportunity to make the Olympic team for the third time, but the sprints look to be a cinch for Owens and Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette. The Los Angeles tryouts produced a new "find" for the 200 in Mack Robinson, who bettered the world and Olympic mark with a 21.1 performance.

Ben Eastman strengthened his place as the No. 1 hope for the 800 by winning in 1:50.1 at Los Angeles, but he has a new rival in John Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh, who was clocked in 1:51.3 at Boston. Woodruff showed his heels to Chuck Hornbostel, the Indiana veteran, who did 1:51.9. Ross Bush of Southern California and Charles Beetham of Ohio State, the N. C. A. A. champion, promises a five-cornered fight for the three Olympic berths.

Four pole vaulters cleared 14ft. 3in. in Saturday's competition, including two newcomers to such heights, Dave Weichert of Rice Institute and George Varoff of San Francisco's Olympic Club. The others were Bill Graber, Southern California veteran who holds the listed world record, and Bill Sefton, U. S. C. undergraduate. The man they may all have to beat, however, is Earle Meadows, another U. S. C. ace.

Biggest surprise of the semifinals was Fritz Pollard Jr., son of Brown University's famous all-America football star. Young Pollard, not hitherto rated an Olympic candidate, beat two of the country's best high hurdlers, Sam Allen of Oklahoma Baptist and Phil Cope of Southern California, in the 110 meter event at Milwaukee timed in 14.5s.

Biggest upset was the elimination of Eulace Peacock, Temple star, who won the national 100 meter and broad jump titles last year. Peacock withdrew from the sprint at Boston to save his injured leg but barely cleared 22 feet in the broad jump. Eliminated with him was the 1932 Olympic broad jump champion, Eddie Gordon of Iowa City.

Sporting Around The Hub

Fun for Coaches?

THAT race in which Bill Bonthron topped Gene Venzke in the eastern Olympic tryouts at the Stadium, Saturday, is the subject of plenty of controversy. Without a doubt it was the poorest bit of running Venzke has ever displayed. He must have given Lawson Robertson, in charge of the U. S. Olympic team and Venzke's personal coach, a legitimate cause to jump into the Charles River.

International
Gene Venzke

Here is a potential Olympic champion displaying scatter-brain judgment with the final tryouts only two weeks away. Obviously, Venzke was satisfied to qualify. Without detracting from the great exhibition by the veteran Bonthron, Venzke could have won that race Saturday had he so desired.

The frightful part came after Bonthron passed the Penn runner. Evidently Venzke became panicky for a moment and forgot himself. Instead of finishing second in stride he suddenly burst into a sprint, and those who break stride and burst into sprints, needlessly, often pull up lame. No wonder "Robbie" delivered his protege an artistic dressing down later.

It is too bad this grand good government of ours is not in a position to furnish the necessary funds to send out athletes to Olympic competition. Each and every athlete is a member of diplomatic service in traveling to foreign countries. It is particularly too bad because our track and field athletes, to earn the necessary funds, are likely to invade Germany with a flock of world records and tongues hanging out from too much competition.

Union Boatmen Win Races on Charles

Choppy water and driving rain failed to halt the 51st annual championship regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association on the Charles River yesterday . . . Union Boat Club members won three races—Single sculls novice (Edward Watson); junior singles (Richard Kerry); senior singles (Joseph Smith) . . . Other races resulted as follows: Quarter-mile dash—George Scott, Weld, B. C.; Junior eights—West Lynn; 145-pound singles—Larry Russell, Cambridge B. C.

Here and There

An East Side Tennis Club team from Providence, R. I., found the Longwood Cricket Club tennis team without full strength at Chestnut Hill yesterday and trounced the local netmen, 11 to 2 . . . Elena L. Ciccone of Newton defended her Massachusetts junior tennis title at Longwood yesterday, defeating Polly Morrill of Dedham, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4 . . . Robert Decker of Waban won the junior Massachusetts tennis title for boys 18 and under, defeating William Harty of Allerton, a Dartmouth freshman, in the final, 6—2, 9—7, 6—2 . . .

Louise Stokes of Malden won three events—two New England championships and an open event—in the N.E.A.A.A.U. track and field meet at Norumbega yesterday . . . In the senior running high jump—a title event—Miss Stokes beat Barbara Howe, Boston S.A., the national champion, by three inches with a jump of 4ft. 11 3-4in . . . In the senior 50-meter dash, another title event, Miss Stokes broke the tape ahead of Josephine Warren and Olive Hasenfus, respectively . . . The Malden girl also outran Miss Warren and Miss Hasenfus in the 100-meter dash, a scratch event.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	41	24	.631
St. Louis	41	25	.621
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
New York	37	30	.552
Cincinnati	35	30	.538
Boston	31	38	.449
Philadelphia	22	45	.328
Brooklyn	22	46	.324

Results June 27

New York 11, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 9.
Other games postponed.

Results June 28

Pittsburgh 11, Boston 2.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 3, New York 0.
Chicago 6, New York 0.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 1.
One game postponed.

Kirawan Wins Bermuda Race

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 29 (AP)—The new and untried cutter, Kirawan, owned and sailed by Robert Baruch of New York, was declared winner of the storm-swept Newport, R. I., to Bermuda ocean yacht race Saturday night while nearly half the fleet of 43 starters remained unreported. Crossing the finish line at St. David's Head Saturday morning only about an hour behind the scratch winner, Vadim Makaroff's big ketch, Vamarie, Kirawan led all the others on corrected times by a good margin. Of some 20 starters which had neither finished nor withdrawn early Saturday night, none had a chance to better the little cutter's corrected time. The yawl, Stormy Weather, sailed by Philip Le Boutillier of New York and his youthful crew of veteran ocean racers, captured Class A honors with nine yachts in that division safe in harbor. Stormy Weather crossed the finish line less than 20 minutes behind Kirawan but had a somewhat smaller time allowance than the Class B yacht.

Kocsis Wins Golf Title

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Kocsis, young shotmaker from Detroit, drilled in a 22-foot putt on the thirty-first green at the North Shore Club Saturday to overwhelm young Paul Leslie of Louisiana State, 6 and 5 and bring the national intercollegiate golf crown to University of Michigan and the Big Ten for the second time in 38 years. Kocsis, winner of the Western Conference titles in 1934 and 1936, and the best of the amateurs in the national open battle at Baltusrol, took the lead at the first hole of the scheduled 36-hole final match, and never was headed, playing steady, consistent golf to set a pace the courageous sophomore from the South was unable to match.

Eastern College Tennis

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Players from the South, Midwest and Pacific coast as well as those representing eastern colleges start play today in the fourteenth annual eastern intercollegiate tennis championship on the courts of the Richmond Country Club on Staten Island. The tournament has attracted entries of 62 players, representing 32 colleges.

Boston Baseball Interest Low as Local Teams Slump

By Edwin Rumill

Baseball interest around Boston, which reached a high pitch during the first two months of the race when it looked as though both the Red Sox and Bees might amount to something in their respective leagues, hit a new low last week.

Even though the American League race hasn't yet reached the half-way point, it is very clear that the Red Sox can forget all about the 1936 pennant. Their pitching continues to grow weaker and their defense, generally, is not up to the pennant tandard. Then, too, the Yankees are going like wildfire. They look as powerful as any Yankee machine of the past and New Yorkers have seen some mighty strong teams around Yankee Stadium.

Lost Nine in West

During the past seven days, the Red Sox dropped five of their seven starts and slipped 7½ games behind the leading Yanks. The locals lost nine of their 13 contests on western soil, and starting tomorrow face the great Yankee club in four games in three days at New York.

The Sox are only two games ahead of third place, held at present jointly by the Tigers and Indians. Unless Cronin's outfit has a decided reversal of form in eastern atmosphere, it will return to Fenway Park on July 4th either third or fourth.

Playing at National League Field, the Bees ran into trouble during the past week in the form of the Cubs and Pirates. Fresh from successive series of victories over the Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds, the Bees were ready to conquer the world when they captured the opener of the Chicago series on Monday. But their good fortune ended there, for during the remaining days of the week they lost five games in six played, including three straight to the Cubs and two out of three to the Pirates.

With a better break in 'luck," however, the Bees would have won one more from the Cubs, who took over the National League leadership yesterday. Tim Chaplin yielded only three hits on Thursday, while his mates touched Chicago hurling for nine, but the Bees were beaten 1 to 0. The same situation arose in the Pittsburgh series. The Bees dropped the opener, 2 to 1, when one hit in the right spot would have made the Pirates walk the plank.

Meanwhile, the Cincinnati club ran up six straight through the week and now stands six full games ahead of the locals in the race for high second division honors.

Giants Tomorrow

The Giants, who are still in the thick of the National League race, although reclining in fourth place at the moment, come to Boston tomorrow for three games with the Bees. Singles are scheduled for tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. Friday is an open date in the Hub.

To date this season the Bees have had little success against the Giants, the New Yorkers taking four of the six engagements. But now that the western teams have left the city, the Swarm may get back into a winning stride.

Boston fans protested loudly when Buck Jordan of the Bees was not selected on the National League's All-Star team poll. And they will probably protest more when they read in today's papers how Charlie Grimm, senior circuit's manager for this game, also failed to nominate Buck in his selection of five additional players. But Jordan still has a chance. When Terry announced Saturday that he would be unable to participate in the classic, Grimm suggested that the committee in charge of the nation-wide ballots give the assignment to the first baseman who placed second to Terry in the voting. Jordan will probably be the man.

Buck deserves a chance. This season is his greatest. He leads the National League in several offensive departments.

All-Star Pilots Select Players To Fill Squad

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Charley Grimm of the Chicago Cubs and Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees, who will manage the National and American League all-star teams in their annual interleague battle at Boston, July 7, today announced their selections of players to complete their squads.

According to the method of selection adopted this year, the fans picked 16 players for each team by their votes in newspaper polls, while the managers were allowed to name five additional players to round out 21-man squads.

Grimm selected two of his own players—Curt Davis, the pitcher expensively acquired from the Phillies, and Outfielder Augie Galan; two Cardinals—Jim (Ripper) Collins, who probably will start at first base, since the fans' choice, Bill Terry, has withdrawn from the squad; Shortstop Leo Durocher, and Lew Riggs, young Cincinnati third sacker.

McCarthy's choices were Pitchers Tommy Bridges of the Detroit Tigers and Mel Harder of the Cleveland Indians; Rick Ferrell, Boston's dependable backstop, who may do most of the catching, since Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers, originally nominated as catcher as well as manager, was forced out by illness; Leon (Goose) Goslin, veteran Tiger outfielder and World Series hero, and Frank Crosetti, Yankee shortstop.

In addition to the five players chosen by each manager, the pilots named coaches and trainers for their squads. Grimm selected Bill McKechnie of the Bees and Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies as his aides and named Andy Lotshaw, Cubs' trainer, to perform his duties for the all-stars for the fourth successive year. McCarthy picked his own right-hand man, Art Fletcher, and Del Baker of the Tigers as coaches, and Earle J. (Doc) Painter of the Yanks as trainer.

The additions to the squad give the American Leaguers four right-handed pitchers and two southpaws, and among the hitters eight who swing from the right side of the plate and seven left-handers.

The National League squad includes only five flingers, Jerome Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals, Lon Warneke and Davis of the Cubs and Van Mungo of the Dodgers, all right-handers, and a single southpaw, Carl Hubbell, of the Giants. The right-handers outnumber the postside swingers by an 8-5 margin among the National League infielders and outfielders, but Galan and Collins even things up a bit. Both are switch hitters.

American Soccer Team For Olympic Contests

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—Entrance of an American soccer team in the Olympic games in Berlin is assured by action of the United States Soccer Football Association. Delegates to the annual convention appropriated $2000 from the organization's treasury to supplement funds raised by state organizations for financing a team.

The convention also approved one major change in rules governing soccer. It provides that any player ordered from the field for striking a referee is suspended for one year. A second offense bars the player from the game forever.

Joseph M. Triner of Chicago, part owner of the Chicago Spartas, was elected president of the association. He succeeds Joe Barriskill of New York.

Other officers elected are: H. S. Callowhill, Baltimore, first vice-president; D. H. McDonald, Kearney, N. Y., second vice-president; Tom Sager, Philadelphia, third vice-president; William Angus, Cleveland, treasurer, and James Armstrong, New York, secretary.

Orioles Score 31 Runs

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29 (AP)—Those rabid baseball fans who are always yelling for the local team to hit got their money's worth yesterday, when Baltimore's International League team beat Syracuse, 31 to 9. The Orioles rapped out 26 hits, including six home runs, during the first game of a doubleheader. The contest lasted 2 hours and 55 minutes. Every Oriole except one got two hits or more.

American Yachts Lead

OSLO, Norway, June 29 (AP)—Two American yachts again led the way in the Fredrikstad Yacht Club's jubilee regatta yesterday. Vema won the 12-meter race and Indian Scout captured the six-meter event.

Ferguson Elected New Commodore

RICHMOND, Va., June 29 (AP)—Crawford R. Ferguson, Dartmouth junior, today was elected commodore of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, which yesterday completed its seventh annual regatta on the James River near here.

Other officers elected were: vice-commodore, Thomas Tyson, Stephens Tech '37; rear commodore, Rowan D. Spraker Jr., Cornell '37; fleet captain, James Mullen 2d, Princeton '39; treasurer, Roy A. Straley, Georgia Tech '39; secretary, Mary Sterling Tyson, Bradford (Mass.) Junior College '37.

Dartmouth's five-man team won the national intercollegiate outboard championship Saturday, with Yale second and Duke third.

Paul B. Sawyer Jr. of Yale captured individual honors, with 2350 points as compared with 2027 scored by Al Deemer of Duke and 1741 by Crawford Ferguson of Dartmouth.

One national and one eastern intercollegiate record fell despite the handicap of choppy waters and a strong cross wind. Bob Rowland of William and Mary roared across the finish line in the third heat for Class B motors with an average speed of 43.227 m.p.h. for the five-mile distance, exceeding by .225 the mark established at Worcester, Mass., in 1935 by Bedford Davie of Yale.

Mary Sterling Tyson, daughter of James S. Y. Tyson, surveyor for the American Power Boat Association, set a new Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association mark for midget motors when she sped over a 3⅓-mile distance at an average speed of 29.036.

The crowd of 3000 persons, most of whom were witnessing their first speedboat races, were given an added thrill when Gar Wood Sr., famous Michigan driver, piloted a midget boat to victory in a "proud papa's" event.

Mrs. Moody Prepares For U. S. Nationals

BERKELEY, Calif., June 29 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody had a share of the California doubles tennis title today as the result of her first serious competition in preparation for the national championships at Forest Hills.

Mrs. Moody and Edward (Bud) Chandler, Berkeley, won the title yesterday by defeating Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, and Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. "Queen Helen" played a spotty first set, but her service was particularly strong throughout.

Mrs. Moody has made tentative plans to enter the Seabright and Rye tournaments and the national doubles at Longwood.

Dawson Wins Title

WICHITA, Kan., June 29 (AP)—Twice before a finalist but never a champion, Johnny Dawson of Chicago won the trans-Mississippi golf title Saturday by defeating George Matson of Wichita in the 36-hole finals at the Wichita Country Club, 3 and 2.

Miss Miley Keeps Title

DENVER, Colo., June 29 (AP)—Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., retained her women's trans-Mississippi golf championship here Saturday defeating Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis 3 and 2 in the finals at the Denver Country Club.

Roosevelt Speech is Taken To Mean Added Federal Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Gentle Lark," and the crowd hushed.

Again Miss Pons and the orchestra did their part to prevent the crowd's cheering from passing to the hysteria point, after the President's arrival, by rendering the "Star-Spangled-Banner." And finally, with a culminating touch of that extemporized artistry which makes President Roosevelt the most formidable political candidate in American campaigning, the Chief Executive signaled the orchestra to repeat twice what is certainly the most effective re-election campaign song of them all: "Auld Lang Syne"!

That was a stroke of intuitive genius.

President Roosevelt, of course, rose to every requirement of the occasion. He entered the platform on the arm of his tall eldest son, James, and advanced to the front with Vice-President Garner at his right.

Then, while the serried tiers of people—going high up into an indeterminate skyline some two city blocks away—cheered with unrestrained enthusiasm, he seized the hand of the Vice-President, and the two of them waved their locked hands high to the crowd.

It was the only gesture that could have been seen for the distance, and it linked the popular, bushy-eyebrowed, rubicund son of Texas—who typifies a measure of rugged common sense in the partnership—with the President himself.

The cheers still rolled out. Near the President were his mother, the head of the house of Roosevelt; his wife; their four strapping sons and tall, fair daughter. They gathered around the President in a family scene not often duplicated at such a time.

Farley Was on Hand

Prominent in the scene was James A. Farley, political manager of the Roosevelt fortunes, who was raising his long arms in an ineffective hushing gesture to the crowd. And at hand were many members of the President's Cabinet and his faithful leaders in Congress, led by stalwart Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, who cut his notification speech of 600 words down to a single sentence.

Fringing the platform in front were more than 100 news photographers, shooting their flashlights frantically, hurling the bulbs to the ground beneath them as their numberless shots were made. A little farther back was a high staging like the bridge of a battleship, from which scores of motion picture cameras recorded all details, and a battery of enormous flashlights illuminated the platform and swung at times far out upon the distant sea of faces.

No Publicity Lost

Immediately around the platform were 1000 or more newspaper men and women, scores of ticking telegraph instruments, hundreds of typewriters.

In booths and on the platform were the radio commentators, excitedly mouthing into their microphones, and on the gridiron proper, as well as high up over the tiers of seats were the little walking radio-stations with which announcers pick up every detail of crowd action they can obtain.

In the background was the new demonstrometer, a device to measure sound, which stood at 100 decibels, illuminating a little red light at the top all through the cheering, and hit the red light at every high spot of the President's speech.

This Outburst Spontaneous

Following the speech, the President circled the field in his car, while the wave of cheering followed the slow-moving vehicle's progress around the horseshoe, and snowstorms of torn-up paper descended from the stands.

The cheering was mostly from the ordinary folk in the stands, who had not been attending the week's convention, where artificially-stimulated parades and cake-walking had produced an atmosphere repellent to almost everybody.

This cheering was honest and spontaneous, and the comments in the thick press of humanity as one struggled to get out of the Stadium and down the jammed streets of West Philadelphia indicated without exception that the folks had been listening more to the President of the United States than to a political candidate.

Crowd Kept Well in Hand

They were respectful and admiring, many of them were enthusiastic partisans, but few showed the camp-meeting hysteria of the convention itself. They behaved very well for a big crowd, obeying the voice of an announcer not to attempt parades, to remember it was Saturday night, with plenty of time to get home without crowding.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice came over the public-address system as effectively as if he were in the White House study modulating a fireside address. He loosened the tightness of a beautifully written speech with constant repetitions of key words, with extemporaneous shakings-up of phrase.

He was very skillful in holding back applause until the end of paragraphs: a veritable bug-bear of orators before crowds eager to cheer. Toward the end his voice rose righ, and he often spoke under the stress of visible emotion.

Seemed Under Stress

He looked rather pale under the lights, his face seemed thinner than usual, his hair grayer and brushed down more flatly than is its wont.

Vice-President Garner, in words which he said would be "as few as they shall be fervent and sincere," declared himself a soldier, following wherever the commander leads, renewed his "pledge of fealty" given four years ago, adding his allegiance as well as to the New Deal "midway in our course."

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi acted in the stead of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who sailed Saturday for Europe, and "notified" the Vice-President. Senator Robinson's speech of notification for the Chief Executive was cut to these words:

Short and to the Point

"Mr. President, it should be matter of gratification and pardonable pride for you to know that you have just been nominated unanimously by the 1100 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States!"

The President's speech, delivered as soon as quiet could be restored—largely by the aid of Miss Lily Pons—was deliberately in a nonpartisan cast, and sections specifically identifying the "economis royalists" which it attacked with the Republican Party and its present candidate had obviously been cut out.

It was very reminiscent of President Roosevelt's inaugural address, which struck the same zealous note, and had in its early passages that historic phrase: "All we have to fear is fear itself." To which the President now said:

We Have Conquered Fear

"And today, my friends, we have won against the most dangerous of our foes—we have conquered fear."

The speech was a model of condensation, achieving with single words and phrases its deeply calculated effects. Such a phrase was the early passage in which the President paid tribute to those Republicans who aided in the early days of his Administration and then saying with great effect that "we . . . applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived."

Effective phrases continued to roll out: the political royalists in 1776 had "regimented the people. . . ." The American Revolution set them free. But man's inventive genius released new forces, produced new problems "for those who would remain free." Then came the crisp and classic sentence:

New Dynasty Described

"For out of this modern civilization economic royalists carved new dynasties."

The princes of the new dynasties "created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction . . ." so that "the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man of '76."

The new dynasties were based on "other people's money," the President continued, achieving in that single phrase borrowed from Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis' great book the whole effect of the speculative stock-pyramiding days of the "New Era."

Then other striking phrases: "The political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us throughout the land, life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness."

The Peoples Mandate

Interpreting the election of 1932 as a mandate to end "economic tyranny such as this," the President said:

"The Royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the Government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business . . . (Here he got the greatest cheer of the speech.)

"Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power."

Turning direct to the appeals of the American Liberty League, to the arguments of Herbert Hoover, and of many other opposition speakers, the President said:

"In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, they stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection, and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike."

Some New Trend Appears

Such was the text of the acceptance speech. While it was in the main stream of New Deal trend, evident since 1933, it also had a new turning. All this talk about the dangers of monopoly is new.

The New Deal has consistently been for the "humanization of government," but it has not always been for the little business man.

The creed of the NRA seemed at most times to be the perpetuation or even the extension of monopoly, though controlled and checked by government. The little man would be put under the rigid surveillance of a government-enforced "code." The word "monopoly" was little heard until Senator William J. Borah of Idaho began his presidential-nomination campaign at the end of 1935.

Of course Senator Borah was not nominated. But he showed that in several states he had an issue capable of swaying people. President Roosevelt has now taken over his issue, combining it with the other objectives of the New Deal, such as the extension of unemployment relief to all who need it. Whether the combination will jell remains to be seen.

But to 100,000 men and women on Franklin Field, President Roosevelt was an appealing leader; his words rang in their ears and stirred their emotions.

He was a man "for the common people." They cheered him warmly.

How will they vote, and what they really think, are questions that can only be solved after the polls close Nov. 3.

Prohibition Party Selects Watson As Colvin Teammate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—With selection of Claude A. Watson, Los Angeles attorney, as its vice-presidential candidate, to run with Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, presidential choice, the National Prohibition Party announces completion of its pre-election plans and the launching of what it describes as the most active and promising campaign since before adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Watson was selected as Dr. Colvin's running mate by a pool of the party's national committeemen through the office of Edward E. Blake, chairman, after Alvin York, who was nominated at the party's recent Niagara Falls convention declined to accept.

Girl Pilots Plead For Air Signposts On City Roof Tops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Three young women whose business it is to get civic and WPA officials working on air markers for the tops of buildings, have just been in Boston for their monthly conference with Bureau of Air Commerce officials. They reported that upward of 300 markers have been placed in each of 29 states.

Each of the women—Mrs. Louise Thaden, Miss Helen MacCloskey and Miss Helen Richey—holds a transport pilot rating. They were appointed to carry out a program of essential work in aviation, which is supervised by Mrs. Phoebe Omlie of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mrs. Thaden has been flying nine years, Miss MacCloskey and Miss Richey, each six years. The country is divided into three sections and each is flying about 3500 miles a week on her job.

The Department of Commerce has been trying for years, with partial success, to persuade cities and towns to place markings on roof tops or other strategic locations where they may be seen from the air. Due to lack of funds, the program dragged until the advent of the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and more recently the Works Progress Administration. Eugene Vidal, director of air commerce in the Department of Commerce, succeeded in getting these agencies to co-operate in a working program and to finance it.

The three women pilots are the advance agents of the program, flying from town to town persuading officials of the need for markers. When they inform officials that more miles are flown by itinerant pilots than by transport lines in the United States, the officials are surprised.

Most of the itinerant fliers lack instruments for beam flying and depend on roof-top signposts to guide them.

Major Parties Face Complex Voting Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Party's conservative wing as is not actuated by immovable party loyalty.

That means that while the Solid South — a conservative area — will probably stick to the party ticket many Democrats in states like Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, will consider that their party has gone away and left them and will heartily oppose its candidates. But most of these conservative Democrats opposed Franklin Roosevelt's nomination in 1932, and only went along in November half-heartedly. By 1934 they were beginning to indicate their intentions for 1936, and the New Dealers have written them off long since.

More serious, therefore, is the left-wing threat of various movements combined in the Union Party, to be considered a little later.

Other Parties Fade

Of the two other parties which have already held conventions, the Socialists and Communists have nominated candidates: Norman Thomas and Earl Browder, respectively. In this year of New Deal candidacy, with the Union Party also in the field, the Socialists and Communists are taken less seriously than ever. There is no evidence that they will gain in 1936 more than the handful of votes they reaped in 1932.

Both attack the New Deal with vengeful bitterness, though conservative critics on the other hand claim that the New Deal is both Socialist and Communist, as well as Fascist.

The Communist movement finds its strength mainly in a few big cities and industrial centers, but compared with Communist parties in European countries its strength is insignificant.

Socialists Are Dispirited

The Socialists are resignedly looking toward 1940, when they hope for a vital Farmer-Labor Party they can support. Their attitude in 1936 is more discouraged than for many electoral years past.

That accounts for four political parties. Now for the remaining three groups:

Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin has already called a "convention" of the supporters of the Progressive Party, to meet in Washington. Almost the sole question is: "Shall the Progressive Party, which mostly centers in Wisconsin, support President Roosevelt in the campaign?"

Already one leader closely associated with leaders of the party, though not a member—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska—has come out warmly for President Roosevelt. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who ran in 1934 as Republican, Democrat, and Progressive alike, is expected tacitly to support President Roosevelt again, though he may be very cautious in his commitments. And the political talk in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington has all been that the La Folletes would support President Roosevelt again, as they did in 1932, and have done more or less since then.

But the Progressive convention will shortly tell the story. The New Dealers are counting heavily on Progressive support to counteract the Union Party movement.

Hope for Farmer-Labor Support

They also expect that the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota will throw its support on their side of the fence, on the whole. Thus in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the two states—outside of the Dakotas—where third party strength is dominant, the New Dealers expect support for their presidential ticket.

Where local Democrats are running for state and congressional offices in competition with these third-party tickets, the adjustment is difficult, but it happened in 1932.

Remain two more major but associated groups. Ten days ago the Union Party's organization was announced: an alliance of the Coughlin Union for Social Justice with the branch of insurgent inflationary Republicanism espoused by Representative William Lemke, and Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, once chief organizer for Senator Huey P. Long's Share-the-Wealth clubs.

On the outskirts of the Union Party is the final group—in many ways of great importance — Dr. Francis E. Townsend's old-age pension movement. The Rev. Mr. Smith has for months been closely associated with Dr. Townsend, and it is strongly indicated that the Townsend support will be thrown behind the Union Party's incongruous ticket; Representative Lemke for President, and Thomas C. O'Brien, former Suffolk County district attorney in Boston, for Vice-President.

The Townsend followers are shortly to hold their national convention in Cleveland, and presumably announcement of alignment with the Union Party is being deferred until formal action by the convention.

The question of where the Union Party and Townsend support will go in the coming election is one of the most significant of current political riddles, together with the result thereof.

See New Deal Weakened

Most close students of the movement think that the Lemke and Coughlin factions will take strength chiefly away from the New Deal; indeed, that the major effect of a left wing party will be to start erosion among President Roosevelt's heterodox supporters.

But the Townsend followers include large numbers of lifelong Republicans. Whether they will actually bring themselves to vote for Representative Lemke and Mr. O'Brien, if the Cleveland convention so decides, with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin prominent in the picture, and on the hodgepodge platform produced by the Union Party, is a hard question. Governor Landon, on the other hand, has made no gesture toward $200 old-age pensions, and Colonel Knox has roundly denounced them. Presumably they must desert the Republican ticket; they like President Roosevelt no better. Theirs is a hard choice.

Millions of Undecided Voters

It is evident that in this year 1936 there are millions of Americans who are drifting between the parties. The mass claims of the Coughlin-Townsend-Huey Long managers, which add up to some 30,000,000 of people, are both duplicatory and exaggerated.

But experts estimate that perhaps as many as 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 voters may be influenced somewhat by these special appeals, may be detached from one or the other of the major parties.

That the Union Party could elect its candidates is not expected by any realist. But some think that its balance of power may control the election. And most experts believe that while the Townsend votes would come materially from the Republicans, the major losses would be suffered by President Roosevelt, perhaps cutting away his narrow margin of victory in a few pivotal states, and throwing the election to Governor Landon.

Two Republican Wings

As between the two major parties, vital issues exist. The Republican convention revealed the power and appeal of Kansas progressivism. It also showed that Governor Landon is somewhat in advance of the eastern bulk of his party, at least of its leaders. There are two wings in the Landon-Knox edifice.

One has been best described by Charles P. Taft, son of the late President and Chief Justice, whose claim is that much of the New Deal should be retained and improved, and who has no patience with those who cry that liberty is imperilled and the Republic in danger. Mr. Taft is now at Topeka as a special adviser to Governor Landon.

The other wing believes just what Mr. Taft does not: that the Republic is in dire peril from some sort of hybrid Communism - Socialism - Fascism combined into a collectivist

Its spokesmen include many distinguished newspaper commentators, and have been led by former state out of the centralizing activities of President Roosevelt. President Hoover and his close friend, Mark Sullivan.

No real clash between these inner Republican wings is expected, except a possible divergence in campaign appeal that at times may look like inconsistency. Each is equally determined to defeat President Roosevelt.

The Democratic convention probably failed as a mass effort to persuade the American people, over the radio, that President Roosevelt is already re-elected. But it did reveal the power of the party organization of office-holders and beneficiaries under Mr. Farley.

Too Much Like Circus

It went too far in the way of artificial demonstrations and camp-meeting spasms, but may have been redeemed by President Roosevelt's powerful and broadly couched speech of acceptance, with its reception by fresh, dignified, and sincere citizens in the stands. Likewise, the platform stands up better than the cheering, and such episodes as the speech of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, showing the anti-social legislation activities of the Republicans in his state, were much more successful.

In any event, a campaign between two powerful leaders begins. President Roosevelt is a seasoned and resourceful campaigner. Governor Landon has the intangible advantage of freshness, typifying the prairie progressivism of Kansas. He is the projection of the ordinary, reasonable man into politics.

Will Make Voters Think

Were it not for the complication of the fringe movements the three or four "third" groups and parties—the campaign and election would be clear-cut and simpler for voters to choose.

As is always the case, the presence of a substantial third group or combination tends to make possible election of a minority president, one who does not receive 50 per cent of the total electoral vote. That is always unsatisfactory. The beneficiary may belong to either party this year.

But in the main, the plain choice between Landon and Roosevelt is likely to dominate. Both candidates agree that no more momentous decision has been up to the American people for generations.

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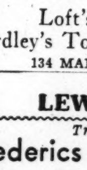


DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
HAYES BLDG., 79 PARK ST.
Phone 1666

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

Exclusive With Us
IN PORTLAND
No-Mend Silk Hosiery
$1-$1.25-$1.35
In a grand selection of smart summer shades—chiffon, service.
OWEN, MOORE'S
Portland Maine

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Laureate Beauty Shoppe
Eugene and Frederics
Permanent Waving
All Kinds of Beauty Culture
FRANCES BISBEE, Prop.
Harper Method Graduate
142 HIGH STREET DIAL 2-3682

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

"Say it with Flowers"
from

GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H.
CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and
New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Colorful Washables!
The Gateway to a Cool, Smart Summer!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

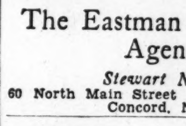
HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street Tel. 1110

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats, Dresses, Millinery
and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.



For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

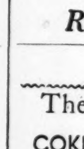
Priscilla Garden Restaurant and Soda Spa
Steaks — Chops — Sea Food
The Sizzling Way
43 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

Get to Know
Har-Mac Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DOVER

You will enjoy your vacation more if you use a
JANTZEN SWIM SUIT



Lothrops-Farnham Co.

CALL TEL. 73 for Service

Webb's Grocery, 158 Washington St.

TOURIST, WELCOME
A Restful Place to Dine
Centrally Located at the Corner of Central Ave. and Third St., in Morrill Bldg.
Good Food—Courteous Service
Air Conditioned
Daeris Tea Room and Restaurant.

Dresses in Cool Summery Fabrics in the Smartest and Most Youthful Styles
The Quinn Apparel Shoppe
MORRILL BLDG., ROOM 9, 2ND FLOOR

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Wakitatina Dining Porch and Gift Shop
EMMA V. DREWETT, Hostess
CHICKEN and STEAK DINNERS
SALADS SANDWICHES WAFFLES
AFTERNOON TEA ANTIQUES
D. W. Highway, 2 miles north of Weirs
Birdseye Frosted Foods Associated with
Fruits and Vegetables S. S. Pierce Co.
Established 1895
Incorporated 1936

F. S. ROBERTS
Poultry — Beef — Pork — Lamb
Fish — Oysters — Clams
Tel. 267-268 Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

When in the LAKE REGION
visit
Lougee-Robinson Co.
Northern New England's
Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing
Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

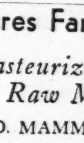
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Holiday and
Vacation Needs
Our complete stock will give you a choice of all that makes the holiday complete. Exciting things to wear! New ideas for home and cottage!

Warm Weather Items
Top-Stove Baking Ovens
One-, Two- and Three-Burner
Oil Stoves
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers
Manchester Hardware Co.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy



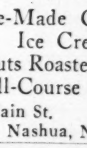
Pasteurized and
Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

The Culotte
For Walking, Sitting and All Sports
Very Attractive and Smart
$1.98
Variety of Colors
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM



Home-Made Candy and
Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
153 Main St. Tel. 272
Nashua, N. H.

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe

Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

PORTSMOUTH

BEACH-MATE
Streamline Swim Suits
Men's Sizes, 3.00, 4.00, 4.95
Boys' Sizes 2.00
Popular two-color combinations.
Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A
Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO—TYDOL—ESSO—TEXAS
GREASING—CRANKCASE
SERVICE
Also Water Front Service
"At the Bridge"
Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

For Style
For Comfort
RED CROSS SHOES
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen; Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va | 522 13th St., N. W Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 — Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

CREEL'S
SHOE REBUILDING
240 PLEASANT STREET
Quality Workmanship and Material
Shoes Dyed Any Color

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company.
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth Phone M83.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
For Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
for your salads and warm weather menus
PHONE 27141

For Sports and Vacation Wear
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway.
Your neighbor saves
—Why not you?

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company.
Visit
TUB FROCK ALLEY
For dashing cotton frocks . . . Airy . . . cool and poised . . . Sun resisting fabrics . . . guaranteed colour fast and tubbable! All sizes.
2.95 and 3.95
Elevator Lobby, Main Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

SEE—
"Outdoor Fashions"
for the outdoor season" in our
New Dress Shop
on the Second Floor
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
A Free Moth Bag with Purchase of
GARDEN FLIT or FLIT SPRAY
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

For Value and Fashion,
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
'Western Ontario's Big Department Store'
Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment, 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St at Queens Ave Met 1840

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Supertest Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Bruce-McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Fairweathers
JULY SALE NOW ON
Reductions 20% to 50%
Coats.. Suits.. Frocks.. Hats.. Accessories
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
Semi-Annual Sale
20% DISCOUNT
(Men's Shoes Not Included)
18 BLOOR ST. W. MI. 5222

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.
SHEERS

A High Summer Fashion at a Low Sale Price
In Half Sizes 16½ to 26½
Your wardrobe just won't be complete without a Printed SHEER — and you'll consider yourself lucky if you wear a half size (16½ to 26½) when you buy one of these better quality dresses at this special pricing. Marvellous jacket dresses and afternoon types with loose cool sleeves, and the new ⅝ sleeve length.
SECOND FLOOR

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Norton Palmer
Cafeteria

You will never be disappointed if you dine at the Norton Palmer Cafeteria Delicious Meals to suit every purse. Also Grill Room. Cor. Park and Pelissier St. 1 Blk. from Tunnell exit

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse *Proprietors* Phone: St. Eustache 609-12

Fuel Oil
*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Summer Ahoy! in the "Beach Club"
The "Beach Club" is in full sail . . . to turn the dreams of every mermaid into reality . . . suits business-like for the swimmer, dressy for the beach beauty. And bathing accessories that complete the picture of seaside chic.
Fourth Floor
Simpson's
MONTREAL

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Heinz Food Products
Use the Phone—We Deliver

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7929 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

CROWN BAKERY
Phone 93196 for
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Our Driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

vogue
Beauty Shop
We specialize in Bonat PERMANENT WAVING
1836 Scarth Street
Mr. A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S W 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR
seeks agents to handle his products. Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London.

ANTIQUES

WE buy for collectors and trade ANTIQUES, CHINA, GLASS, PRINTS, etc., at moderate prices; exporting arranged. MURRAY, 4 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, CHISWICK — Board residence, electric light, geyser bath; close Chiswick Park Station and Christian Science church, 24 Arlington Gardens.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 231 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada
(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished, bedroom, sittingroom, electric kitchen, bathroom, three, six or more months; near Kensington Palace and Gardens. CLEATON, 35 Queens Court, W. 2. Bayswater 3289.

LONDON, CHEYNE WALK, S. W. 3—Unfurnished modern flat; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, large kitchen and good usual offices, well appointed bathroom, 2 W. C.'s, central heating; lovely view of river. Box W-414—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Second floor self-contained unfurnished flat, modernized; south aspect; 4 large rooms, bathroom, power, constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12, Bassett Rd., W. 10. Phone Park 8537.

LONDON—Most attractive balcony flat overlooking gardens back and front; 2 bedrooms, large lounge and dining alcove, fitted kitchen, modern bathroom, Ascot heater. THORPE, 36 Redcliffe Square, S. W. 10. Flax. 8626.

LONDON, St. John's Wood Road, Maida Vale—Desirable unfurnished electric mansion flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, exceptional cupboards; tennis; close shops, buses, Christian Science church; £125. Box W-70, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DAINTY parchmentype hand embroidered Novelties, Address Books, Needle Books and 1937 Diaries, all approx. 4"x2¾", 2/4d. each; Blotters, 6"x3", 2/-; Matchbox Covers, 2¼"x1¾", 1/6d. K. SCOTT, 1A Bedford Road, Bedford Park, London, W. 4.

HOME SHARING

LONDON, Chiswick—Lady has small furnished flat to share with another; nice surroundings and garden; moderate. Box M-2598—BCM/CSM, London

LONDON — PRACTITIONER WISHES TO SHARE her comfortable flat in Chelsea with lady who is occupied daily; references exchanged. Box W-410—BCM/CSM, London.

JEWELERS

J WHITEHOUSE (W E. JONES), 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1.—Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs, Engraving, Stones reset, Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2939

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

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ANY Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life far too short for its vast means of usefulness.
—CHARLES DICKENS

Daily Features

AS GOD is the source of all good and of all happines, He is Himself sufficient to satisfy all our longings, and to fill up the gap which the loss of the world leaves.
—GENERAL GORDON

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WE PROMISED to start each week with an easy crypt, so here it is. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ZYXW WYV UTWTSV YXR QP RWNSV UNS ONT MVLVPMR QP X KXSJV IVXRTSV TLNP ZYXW ONT LKXHV QP RWNSV UNS WYV UTWTSV.

2. Letter Changing

THE score to date on the NORTH to SOUTH route is six changes—a tie between several readers who have all submitted North, Forth, Forts, Sorts, Soots, Sooth, South. In the meantime a Myrtle Creek, Ore., reader submits the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change SEEK to FIND in five moves.

3. Letter Juggling

A READER from Stoke-on-Kent, England, submits the following verse in which various six-letter words, all formed from the same letters, are to be inserted:

"A - - - - - - sat in an - - - - - - grey,
Watching the moonbeams' - - - - - - play,
In a pool that by the highroad lay.
'Thou - - - - - - the weak!'
"Thou - - - - - - the strong!'
'To thee the - - - - - - of great battles belong!'
And the leaves with a - - - - - - took up the song."

4. Dividing Numbers

TRY dividing the number 45 into four parts so that you will obtain the same result by each of the following operations: Add two to the first part, subtract two from the second part; multiply the third part by two; divide the fourth part by two.

5. Rebus

A McGREGOR, Minn., reader submits the following as representing a 13-letter word—a word which we should all seek to know more about.

ST IN
G

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for
The Christian Science Monitor by
THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Galilaean Dialect

THE Galilaeans appear to have spoken a rather different form or dialect of Aramaic from that which was used in Jerusalem, a fact which is clearly brought out in the account of how Peter denied the Master. On that occasion those who heard the apostle speak soon realized that his speech suggested that he had been born in Galilee, and they swiftly drew the conclusion that he was one of "the Galilaeans," a name early given to the followers of Christ Jesus, so many of whom came from Galilee (Matt. 26:73; Luke 22:59).

Those who came from that part of the country seem to have had difficulty in pronouncing certain Hebrew letters, as is shown by the incident in Judges 12:5f., where certain men who insisted that they did not come from Ephraim (a term used to describe the northern part of Palestine, including Galilee) were asked to pronounce "shibboleth" and those who said "sibboleth" were thereby known to be Ephraimites, despite their protestations to the contrary.

Brevities

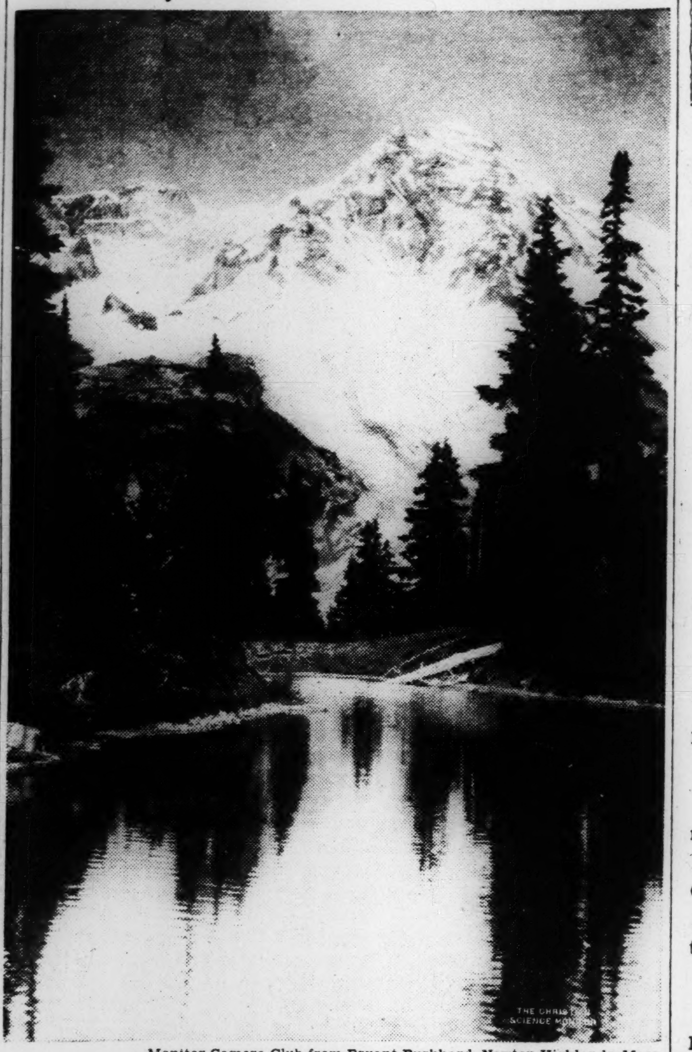
Tyler (Texas) Journal: A fellow has to be a contortionist to get by these days. First he has to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. Then he must put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head and have both feet on the ground.

Detroit Free Press: An ice cream factory is making money selling its product to the Eskimo. Perhaps after all carrying coals to Newcastle isn't so silly.

St. Louis Star-Times: This machine age hasn't robbed us of exercise. There is still the job of removing cellophane.

Humorist: "Prospective wives should give their husbands-to-be proof of their abilities to cook," says a writer. But not concrete proof.

Beauty in the Pacific Northwest



Monitor Camera Club from Bryant Burkhard, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Mount Rainier Rears Its Snowy Head and Peers Into the Mirror

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Spoons of Water

THE ladies form a line across the room on one side, and the men form another line, each line about three or four feet apart and the same number of players in each line. At the head of each line, on a chair, is a bowl of water (about a quart). The person at the head of each line is provided with a tablespoon. Each leader starts at the same time by taking up a tablespoonful of the water, which he passes on to the next person, who, in turn, passes it to the next, and the next, and so on, down each line, without spilling any from the spoon; and what water is left in the spoon when it reaches the end of the line is poured into an empty receptacle.

Then the two empty tablespoons are started back on their journey to the head of each line for more water. The line that empties its bowl of water first is declared winner.—Roy R. S., Denver.

Daily Anecdote

The Author's Preference

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN of high literary ideals was talking to one of our successful writers. "It is true that you have gained much prosperity by your writing," she commented, "but you have written nothing that will live."

"Perhaps not," admitted the author, "but when it comes to a question which shall live, myself or my writings, I never hesitate to sacrifice my writings."

In Lighter Vein

Fretting

The only frets
With which one wins
Are those one gets
On mandolins.

Wasted Effort

Professor: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy?"

Student: "Yes; telling a hair-raising story to a man with a wig."

Young Webster

"What is a bankrupt?"

"A man who gives everything to his lawyers to keep his creditors from getting it!"

Reason Enough

Advertisement in English Paper (republished by *Punch*): "For Sale—Bakery business. Good oven, been in it 11 years; good reasons for leaving. . . ."

Foolish Question No. 3,741,629

A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep as small a cow as that?"—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

But No Small Ones

Lady (to fruit dealer): "Are these the largest oranges you have?"

Fruit Dealer: "Oh, no, lady—those are only the 'large' size. We also have the larger, mammoth, giant, jumbo, colossal, and supercolossal sizes!"

Be More Specific

A backwoods woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day when her husband addressed her:

"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly, "Which foot, paw?"—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What country has demanded that its submarines and warships have free passage through the Dardanelles?

2. What steps have been taken to protect the Swiss franc?

3. Will the acceptance of Fulvio Suvich as Italy's new Ambassador at Washington constitute American recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia?

4. How many persons in the United States are receiving federal old-age assistance?

5. For what flight did Capt. A. W. Stevens and Capt. O. Anderson receive the Mackay Army Aviation Trophy?

6. Is the United States Navy reviving its interest in lighter-than-air craft?

7. What action has been taken in the cause of woman suffrage in the Philippine Islands?

8. Has Japan accepted the three-power London Naval Treaty?

9. How many Atlantic crossings has the Hindenburg made in the last six weeks?

10. Why has Haile Selassie been asked to stay out of Switzerland?

11. What is the annual "crime tax" of the United States?

12. What is the weight of a cubic inch of the newly found dwarf star, Ross 627?

13. What situation has caused wheat prices to soar?

14. If France doubles the pay of its defense forces, as reported, how much will the soldiers receive?

15. Will French athletes compete in the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany?

16. What time-honored rule was changed at the Democratic National Convention?

17. What did the military conquest of Ethiopia cost Italy in money?

18. Is the new Democratic platform based mainly on policies that have already been started by the New Deal?

19. What recent court action affects 1,000,000 railway workers?

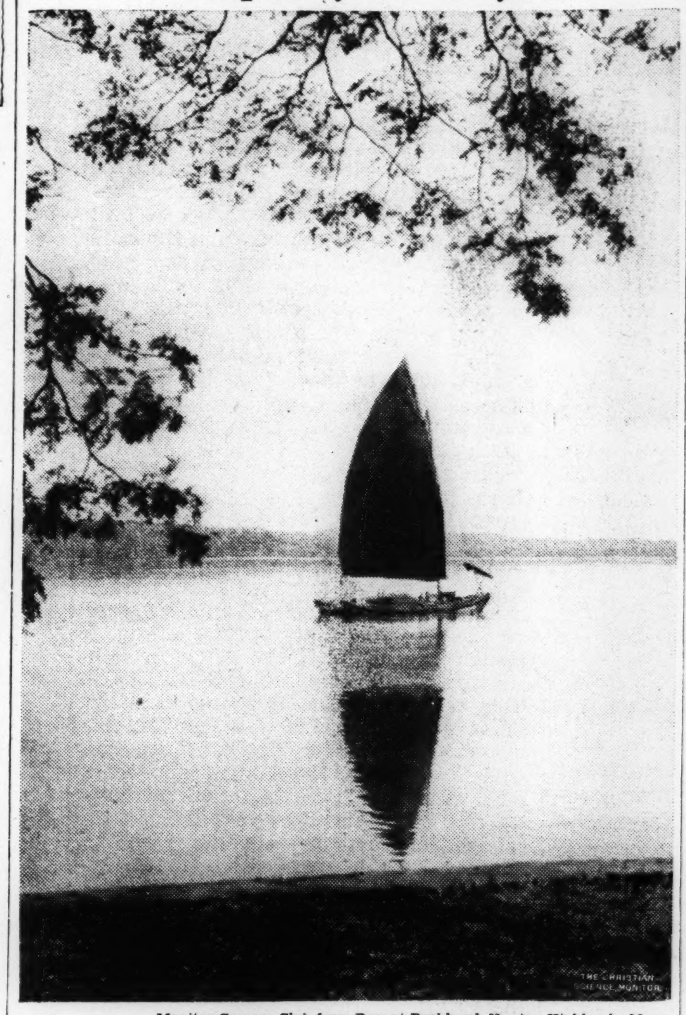
20. In what unusual way was President Roosevelt renominated by the Democratic National Convention?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tranquillity in Malaysia



Monitor Camera Club from Bryant Burkhard, Newton Highlands, Mass

A Junk Slips Slowly by the Jahore Embankment

Odds and Ends

The Trailer

The trailer has been transformed from an ugly makeshift box on wheels to a sleek streamlined vehicle as luxurious as a first-class cabin on a liner. Many of them are equipped with every convenience. The prices range from $400 to $5000, for the custom-built trailers. There are said to be about 100,000 persons in the United States who live in trailers permanently, changing their climates and their localities whenever the whim seizes them.

Fast for Elevators

An elevator in the R. C. A. Building, New York City, attains the fast speed of 1400 feet per minute.

The Horseshoe

Horseshoes were made by machine as early as 1835, by Henry Nurden of Troy, N. Y.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Kites and Wood Boxes

WHEN the first windy days came this spring, L. C. called at my sister-in-law's home with home-made, sturdily built kites. Each one had been carefully measured, had a solid frame, firmly glued, strong paper, a good tail, and a generous ball of heavy string—substantial enough for active boys, simple enough to be copied by them in home workshops. Could any mother of boys resist them?

This same man had called last fall with wood boxes painted and fitted with roller casters, so that they might easily be rolled to the door to be filled. Where wood is the main fuel for both heat and cooking, anything helping to eliminate dirt and drudgery finds a welcome.—D. K., Houston, Mo.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Welfare Meeting

Question: Our bylaws provide for four quarterly meetings, and another section provides that special meetings may be called. Nothing is said about "welfare" meetings.

We understand that the only business that may be transacted at a special meeting is what the notice of that meeting contains. Would this apply also to a welfare meeting? Or could the membership act on any business coming before a welfare meeting in the same manner that it may be handled under the heading of "church welfare" in the order of business at a regular meeting? In other words, is it legal to call a welfare meeting and say in the notice that the membership will act upon any matters that may come before the meeting?

Answer: A welfare meeting, since it is not specifically provided for in the bylaws, is a special meeting; and all the rules in the bylaws relating to special meetings, such as previous notice and restrictions, if any, apply to it. Thus, if the bylaws require the notice to state the business to come before the meeting, a welfare meeting could meet for discussion only, unless the notice specified some action to be taken. The statement in the last sentence would not make action legal, since, if bylaws require notice of business, the notice must be specific.

A Prayer

WE THANK Thee, Lord . . . for the pleasures we have enjoyed. . . . And now, when the clouds gather and the rain impends . . . permit us not to be cast down . . . let grateful memory survive in the hour of darkness.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Precept and Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scot.

A TAILORING firm of standing here, during its annual sale, was clearing out a number of suits at less than half their former price.

A passing workman was anxious that a certain suit in the window be laid aside for him, saying he would call for it later; but he was unable to comply with the firm's regulation, which required a deposit. He departed in the hope that he might yet procure the suit.

Immediately after him came another man requesting to try on the same suit. During the fitting process it transpired that he was a clergyman. The suit fitting him perfectly, he decided to purchase it.

In further conversation with the clergyman, the owner of the business happened to remark that the previous customer might be disappointed when he returned. On learning the circumstances, the clergyman declined to complete his transaction until the other was first suited; remarking that he could afford to forgo the undoubted bargain, whereas the workman was possibly not in so affluent a position.

The tailor, impressed by the generous attitude of the clergyman, offered to supply him with a new suit (a duplicate of the other) at cost price in token of his appreciation of precept practiced.

The workman returned that same evening and bought the suit.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

RIDLEY—This is a local name, and stands for the "red-lea."

Stoddard, as well as *Stoddart*, is a "herd" compound, like *shepherd*, and represents *Stot-herd* from Middle English *stot*, meaning "a bullock or stag."

Hinman, like its variant *Inman*, is occupative and represents the man who tended guests at the inn.

Butts is a patronymic surname, which is derived from the French *Bout*.

Banks is a local surname, showing residence near a river or stream.

Frederick, Frederic—These variants illustrate the fact that English spelling has never been normalized, though the former is used for German names and the latter generally for English.

Traver, Travers—These names are local and mean a crossing or road starting from a highway.

Cotton is derived from a shortened form, *Cot*, of the French personal name *Jacot*.

Burgess—This is occupative and describes one who shared the duties and enjoyed the privileges of the citizen.

Penfield is both local and occupative, indicating the officer in charge of the inclosure in which stray animals were penned. It also in some cases marks his place of residence.

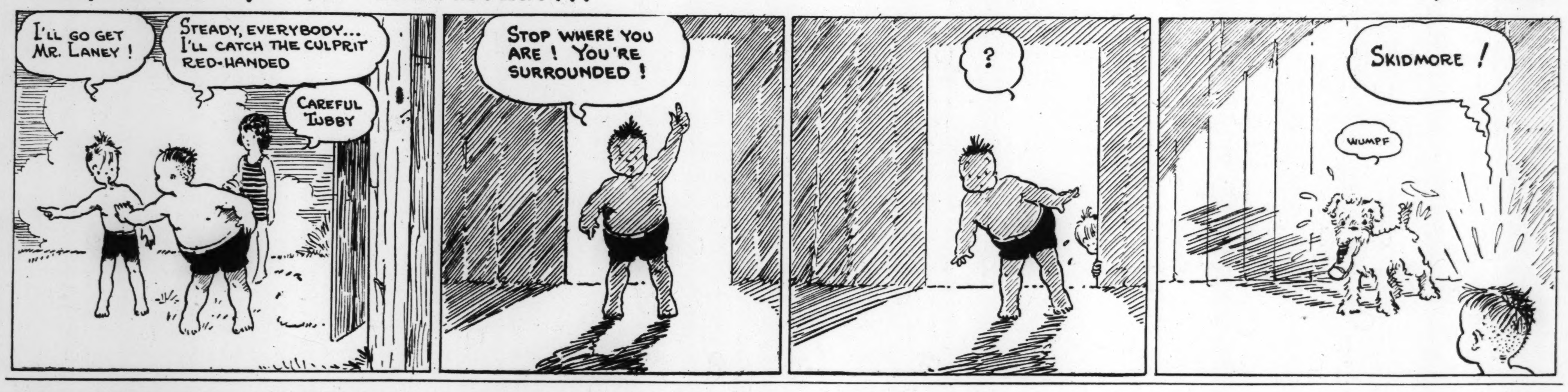
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Russia.
2. Speculators "attacking the national money or credit" may be punished by imprisonment or by a heavy fine.
3. No.
4. Six hundred and thirty-five thousand persons.
5. For the record stratosphere balloon flight of 72,395 feet.
6. Yes; because of the zeppelin Hindenburg's successful flights to the United States.
7. President Quezon has urged the speedy passage of a bill providing for a nation-wide plebiscite on woman suffrage.
8. No.
9. Eight.
10. The Swiss Federal Council is unable to offer him hospitality as long as Ethiopia considers itself at war with one of Switzerland's neighbors.
11. V. W. Peterson, chief of G-men in Milwaukee, says it amounts to $15,000,000,000.
12. One ton.
13. The news of an extended drought.
14. About three cents a day.
15. Yes; the French Cabinet appropriated a fund to send the team to Berlin.
16. The "two-thirds rule" for nomination was changed to the requirement of a mere majority.
17. About $1,000,000,000 in money.
18. Yes.
19. When the United States District Court in Washington ruled the 1935 railway pension act unconstitutional.
20. By acclamation — discarding the formality of a record vote for the first time since Wilson was so named in 1916.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Who's Here . . .*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Extinct Type of Bird*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Footnote to a Speech

THE use of political power to serve economic ends is no new thing. In fact, it is the most noticeable feature of all government. But in the reshuffling of politico-economic power in the United States today the old factors have taken on new guises which make what is happening more interesting but harder to understand. Even to read intelligently the speech at Philadelphia Saturday in which President Roosevelt summed up his political creed it is necessary to discern some of the economic factors. To the student of government who tries to look behind the political mists, the present presidential campaign hinges on one prime question: How far will the shift of political power from East to West, from factory to farm, from employer to employee, from creditor to debtor which occurred in 1932 be reversed?

That description of what happened in 1932 may be disputed. It is oversimplified. The economic stresses of the time were more complex. And of course many voters in the eastern, industrial, employer, creditor groups are still supporting the Roosevelt regime while many in the opposite divisions are opposing it. And of course there is another division—that between those who want more use of political power to achieve economic purposes and those who want less. This is sometimes expressed as greater government interference with business or less. But some analysis discloses that the purpose rather than the amount of government interference is usually the cause of division.

Thus those who found no objection to economic planning for industry through the tariff raise strong protest when planning is extended to agriculture through crop control. And those who welcome the centralization of government when directed to control of banditry through the G-men object to it when directed to control of banditry in another field through stock market regulation.

This again may be an oversimplification. There are many who see the present campaign as a crossroads beyond which lies mob rule or dictatorship. They believe that the present Administration is not content with necessary regulation, but is bent on regimentation; that it would control not merely economic abuses, but the freedom of the individual. The point at which regulation becomes regimentation is one for individual judgment. And the danger that government will establish bureaucratic bondage while attacking economic dictatorship is one for each voter to assess.

But it should be clear that the economically powerful resist any control and are likely to label it socialism. Every extension of democratic control in the United States has been so resisted and so labeled. The so-called "agrarian revolution" marked by Jefferson's election; the triumph of the West under Jackson; the similar movement under Bryan which failed in 1896 but won part of its objectives in the constitutional amendments providing for direct election of senators and for the income tax graduated according to ability to pay; battles over the Federal Reserve System, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission—all represent struggles involving the extension of political control over economic power.

This is not to say that every such extension is justified. Nor that political control cannot degenerate into mere demagogy. Indeed, the gravest danger in America today is that every special interest bloc in the country will exert political pressure to gain federal favors. Only it is necessary to recognize that all these efforts to use government for the benefit of certain sections of the population do not come from one party. And it is important to perceive that "economic freedom" for the economically powerful may not mean economic freedom for the economically weak.

Those who seek to extend political control over economic power or to shift political control from one economic group to another bear a grave responsibility to avoid stirring up hatred and violence. And they should be careful not to promise more than they can perform; government cannot permanently provide happiness and prosperity. And equal responsibility rests on those who are defending their economic power against political control. They too must seek to avoid hatred and violence. And they must prove that their control is better than that of government.

There is a happy medium between excesses on either side. Recently Governor Landon said: "The road our people wish to follow avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand and on the other avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship." In his acceptance speech President Roosevelt said: "The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. . . . The flag and the Constitution stand against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike."

There is a road between bureaucratic bondage and the tyranny of monopoly, between dictatorship by either the over-privileged or the mob. If the American people will look for underlying economic causes they will understand the speeches and the issues in this campaign. And if they seek to make their final judgments on such understanding rather than on the bitter strife of partisanship they can find that road. Its beginning is marked by tolerance and its signpost is the Golden Rule.

Mr. Garvin Suggests

THE noted editor of the London Observer minces few words. It is not surprising, therefore, that when he proposes Great Britain should make a war-debt settlement with the United States, he is frank enough to emphasize its expediency rather than its morality or its economic feasibility. J. L. Garvin would have Britain pay for one war so that she might buy for another:

> Above all, we would reopen the United States market in the old way for a supply of munitions, machines and instruments. And we would not shrink from the crux which scares conventional politicians. We would enter into negotiations—and try to make them short and quick—for compounding the settlement of the American debt.

This is a suggestion that contains still another suggestion: If Great Britain can pay at all, could she not have paid earlier? There are many people in the United States who have held that the difficulties of payment were greatly exaggerated. However, even today, one obstacle to payment which has many times been cited by the United States' war debtors, still stands. That is, the unwillingness of Americans to accept payment through those channels usually employed to settle international debts—the channels of trade.

Still another suggestion within this London editor's suggestion will strike American ears as slightly off pitch. It is that Great Britain would not have found it necessary to pay its last war debt had not the possibility of another war loomed in Europe. As Mr. Garvin puts it:

> The British Government demur to further repayments to America was based, like so many other miscalculations, on a presumption of continued peace.

So if another war really were to turn out to be a war to end war, the debt for it—probably a larger debt than the one repaid on the 1914-to-1918 account—might never be paid. Of course there would be compensations in that situation, but it seems unlikely any such condition of perpetual peace will ever be achieved as a consequence of war. On the other hand, if war debts are to be paid only as war again approaches, creditors will wish to advance war loans only on international agreement to hold a war every few years.

SPCRV

THE letters stand for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Returned Vacationists. In Milwaukee, Wis., a group of United States Forest Service workers gathered recently for grave deliberation.

Someone had asked, "Is there not a Society for the Suppression of Calling Pullman Car Porters 'George'?" And another, mindful of the importance of being earnest, rose up and demanded, "Shall it be said that there exists an Association for the Abolition of Lifting the Lid on Lifts, whereas no fraternity cares for the timid, unprotected Returned Vacationist?"

With such zealots, to think is to act. SPCRV was the egg laid hard upon the clacking. The cause is noble and the movement should spread like butter on a hot biscuit. For what R. V. has not suffered? As acts of cruelty the society defines the tactless interrogation by fellow-workers of the luckless wight who got his sun-tan on his own back porch, "Did you go swimming every day?" or "Didn't you find it lovely at Bermuda? You *did* go there, *didn't* you?"

Still unkinder has sometimes been the cut administered by the girl with the golden hair—she who condescends to substitute occasionally in summer months—to the chatty R. V. who expatiates long and eloquently on his thrilling adventures at Slincombe-by-the-Sea. By the new rules she restrains that impulse languidly to inform him that she herself is taking time off to do the Mediterranean with papa.

On the side of active benevolence, flowers for the homecoming rather than the leavetaking are suggested—a graceful gesture of pleasure at the wanderer's return. And a special Badge of Merit will be bestowed for gentle tolerance of tales even when they are twice-told.

THE DONKEY, according to the decibel-meter at the Philadelphia convention, brays louder than the elephant trumpets, but the question really hinges on a public comparison of the sweetness of the tones.

Talk About Nothing

Book News of the Day

IN WINGS OVER EUROPE: Or How to Make War About Nothing (London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.) Mr. Wyndham Lewis writes with all the verve and some of the irresponsibility of the critic whose business it is to condemn but not to construct. It is far easier to discover what he dislikes than what he stands for in the political world today. What he dislikes may be summed up in a word-picture of the events of last autumn, which is characteristic both of his style and of his opinions:

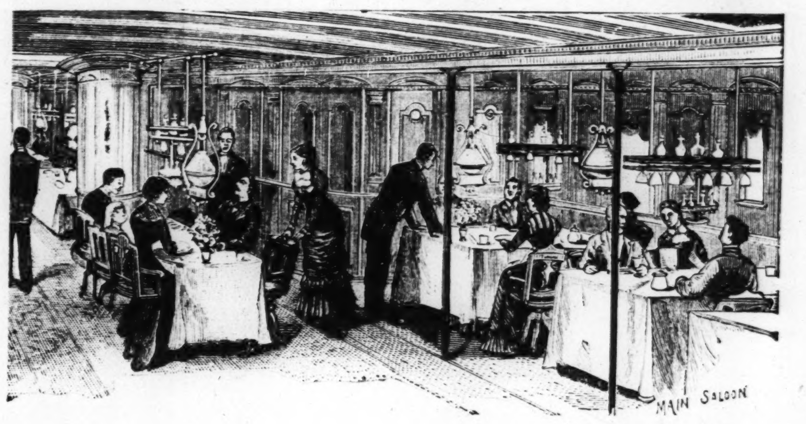
> The "common front" of internationalism in all countries storming together week after week: all the Bench of Bishops roaring together . . .: fifty-four countries agreeing with one voice to buy no more lemons from the wicked Fascist lawbreaker . . .: Mr. Litvinov in the role of law-abiding citizen-of-the-world, in whose mouth unsanctioned butter would not melt, performing a frantic carmagnole in the middle of the stage: Mr. Baldwin squatting down and smoking the pipe of peace with the gunman who bumped off the Tsar and all his family circle: while "Onward Christian Soldiers" was being community-sung by all the Free Churches and the League of Nations Union, with Viscount Cecil as choir-master.

Positively, Mr. Lewis may perhaps best be described as a Die-Hard Pacifist. His philosophy is still that of Die-Hard Imperialism and no truck with democracy, the League of Nations or international commitments. But he reserves the fiercest of all his castigations for those former Die-Hards who, like Mr. Churchill, are so anxious to fight Herr Hitler, or Signor Mussolini, or both, that they are quite prepared to use the accursed League of Nations, and even embrace "the Scarlet Women of Moscow" for the purpose. The prospect of collective war—a "war about nothing"—organized by Geneva and Moscow has turned Mr. Lewis into an ardent pacifist. "The extremist of the Right is . . . the most truly pacific person upon the stage at the present juncture."

There is nothing perhaps far-fetched about this point of view; and it must be recognized that the first case in which the League has come within measurable distance of having to consider military sanctions has caused honest misgivings about the possibility of converting an organization whose primary object is peace into an instrument of war. But Mr. Lewis does not improve his case by wild exaggeration and misstatements. The long account of the way in which Mr. Eden tried in October last to appeal to the Italian people over the head of Signor Mussolini is nothing but a mare's nest discovered by a French journalist. The discussion of the motives of British policy last autumn, leading to the conclusion (if Mr. Lewis's picturesque but rather incoherent style can be said to lead anywhere) that it was all meant as a "dress rehearsal" for the next war against Germany, is an amazing blend of ingenuity and naïveté. And who that knows the present British Cabinet will recognize the picture of them as "gone suddenly all Wilsonian, and hobnobbing with the disciples of Karl Marx"? Mr. Lewis's opponents owe him a debt of gratitude for presenting his case in a manner which provides its own refutation.

E. H. C.

Dining on an Even Keel



From "Leslie's," supplied by Howard B. Collins

Scraps From the Captain's Table

IN THE old days of steamship travel, dining saloons were fitted with long tables accommodating fifteen or twenty people who sat on hard, swivel chairs, securely bolted to the deck. Tables were provided with "fiddles" consisting of strips of wood projecting about three inches above the tablecloth, to prevent dishes and plates sliding off when the ship took an extra heavy lurch.

Meals were served punctually, the several courses being introduced to the loud stroke of a gong. Anyone arriving late had to commence the meal at whatever course was being served, or, if he did not care for a certain dish, he waited patiently till the next course came round.

To be given a seat at the captain's table was deemed a great honor and as most of the old martinets insisted on doing their own carving, dinner was often a prolonged ordeal. On the other hand, the lucky ones who sat near the captain were supposed to be well in the know regarding weather ahead, or probable time of arrival, and their utterances on these matters would receive the respectful attention of their fellow travelers.

About 9:30 p. m. a light supper of savory snacks would be handed round in the saloon. This was quite an informal repast at which all the passengers got together in a sociable manner and generally finished up with music and games till "lights out" at 11 p. m.

Today, long tables have disappeared along with swinging trays and gaff-topsail hats. In their place we have small, round tables for six or eight people, with orthodox chairs that can be moved about. *A la carte* meals are served "between" certain hours and a messenger can order anything from a grilled sardine to a pèche melba, or go through the "bill" from soup to nuts as suits the fancy.

The captain's table is still considered the place of honor, but many folk now fight shy of it, fearing that they may be let in for a series of formal meals with uncongenial people. Whether this would be the case or not depends largely on the character and personality of the captain. If he has the faculty for bringing folk together, they will soon begin to entertain one another. But I have heard the cleverest shipmasters say that occasionally they find it "hard going."

The task of allotting seats in the dining room usually falls to the lot of the second steward. He first consults the captain and gets his table partially arranged at least, and may also do the same for the chief engineer, purser and surgeon. Then, between the time of embarkation and the first meal, he takes up his position behind a large plan of the dining saloon. On each table is a card bearing a number, corresponding with numbers on the plan. He also has beside him the passenger list and also a special list of the more important people expected.

As the passengers come forward singly, or in parties, he consults their wishes, places them as best he can and hands them tickets showing the number of their table. It is inevitable that numbers of strangers must be seated together and this presents a pretty problem in psychology. Successful second stewards and head waiters soon acquire a good working knowledge of this science. Without it they are sunk.

Regular travelers who feel at home in the ship generally have their favorite seats and a smart second steward who knows his business will have these earmarked in advance. He knows that passengers appreciate being remembered.

The less experienced ones are usually vague on the subject or express a wish to be seated "quite alone," or with "nice people." Others either want to be near the orchestra or away from it; near the center of the saloon or at the side; and a few nervously ask to be "near the door!" One dear old lady asked to be seated with her "back to the engines!"

If there is a balcony seating forty people, over two hundred will want to sit there.

There is a tendency nowadays for people to be late for meals. Many, especially the ladies, never appear for breakfast.

As for the captain and officers, the business of the ship demands from them a fair degree of punctuality at meals.

Through many years of steamship travel in all parts of the world I have often enjoyed the privilege of dining with the ship's people and I must say that the captain's table has always afforded me interesting, instructive and often amusing experiences.

CAPT. J. G. BISSET

"Behind the Political Mists"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot believe that you actually intend your readers to infer that the "democracy of free competition," which you mention in the fourth of your political series, should be adopted without qualifications. It seems to me that there are certain natural monopolies, primarily in the field of public utilities, that could not operate efficiently in the public interest were they thrown back into the wastelands of the competitive market.

In denouncing merely monopolistic abuses, whereby industry co-operates to foist high prices and curtailed production on the public, you are on impregnable grounds. But when you ask that we go back to free competition, you are asking that industry be forbidden the orderliness it might achieve by co-operating to set standards of fair competition.

The capitalistic system under free competition never functioned ideally. It was distraught and chaotic; it adjusted itself efficiently only in the theoretical charts of Adam Smith and his school. Ever since the industrial revolution there has been a monotonous repetition of business cycles.

It seems to me that the current agitation for returning to so-called free competition expresses a common weakness in human thinking. America has been watching President Roosevelt fail in his attempt to preserve the advantages of co-operation and planning, either because the controls he sought to impose were too weak, or the opposition is as yet too strong, or both. Many well-intentioned people witnessing this effort, disillusioned by its failure, and by the political and economic abuses that were its by-product, experienced an excessive revulsion of feeling. This revulsion took the direction of nostalgia for the past. Let us be done with bigness, booms Senator Borah; let us go back to economic Middletown to save America's soul, pines Herbert Agar, and it has all been given a very creditable support by statistical studies of the Brookings Institution. Yet it is part and parcel of the present-day romanticizing of the past. Even as the toilsome frontier days seem glamorous in retrospect, so the confusion of competition that was yesterday's economic system takes on a nimbus of the ideal. Yet both represent a sighing, in the manner of the poet, for something that never was on land or sea.

The very act of reversing business in the direction of free competition would necessitate a degree of paternalistic governmental interference that would make the New Deal seem like an overindulgent parent. The process of perpetuating free competition would necessitate a degree of centralized control that would repudiate the very idea of free competition.

I can see no other way than to work toward more co-operation and planning. You point to the New Deal and say that business was given this chance under the NRA. And it might be answered that the principle of co-operation was not invalidated but rather the essential blundering of this new experiment turned out a poor model as a starter, even as many an inventor has done. The NRA codes were drafted by business; business was permitted to govern, with little or no control by labor and the consumer. Consequently, business raised prices and curtailed production, and the result was negative. But there is no final reason why the results could not be different.

It seems to me our job today is to make co-operation yield dividends and not to shy away, even though the principle of co-operation lead in the direction of greater socialized control in some fields, in order that service might really be paramount.

R. M. B.

Brookline, Mass.

[Editor's Note.—In carrying its discussion on monopolies further, the Monitor recently said in "Monopolies and Monopolies": "Doubtless completely free competition never existed. The *laissez faire* ideal never was more than an economist's dream. And in the modern industrial state many monopolies are either natural and beneficial, or so entrenched that their destruction could be approached only with the utmost care. Possibly the most that can be achieved is wise regulation and the curbing of new monopolies which would further impair the operation of the capitalist system."]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorials, "Behind the Political Mists," should prove quite helpful to those of your readers who wish to be impartial and fair in considering the political issues upon which citizens will have an opportunity to express themselves on Nov. 3. To those who have read the Monitor throughout the years, opinions which have been expressed recently relative to our economic problems may lead some into erroneous conclusions. You repeat what you have said in substance many times lately that: "Corporations, trusts, labor unions, trade associations, farm co-operatives and other devices for controlling production have transferred from the consumer to the producer the sovereignty over prices of goods and services. In many sections of the economic system this dictatorship over production has destroyed the democracy of free competition."

Today organization seems desirable and most trade associations and unions are distinctly democratic and it is not fair to infer that they have been indifferent to the public interest. Some may have missed the mark, but as ex-President Herbert Hoover stated so well in his foreword to "Trade Association Activities," published by the Department of Commerce: "Trade associations, like many other good things, may be abused, but the investigation of the Department of Commerce shows that such abuses have become rare exceptions. Within the last few years trade associations have rapidly developed into legitimate and constructive fields of the utmost public interest and have marked a fundamental step in the gradual evolution of our whole economic life."

The NIRA aimed at providing the balance that seems desirable through representation of industry, labor and consumer, and perhaps had its ideal been allowed to mature through a longer trial, it would have achieved a greater "freedom of honest competition." Surely the freedom of the dead past with its child labor, its sweat shops, its unfair trade practices, its short pay, and its long hours (16 hours a day 7 days a week in the steel mills, for example) did not produce "honest competition." Neither does it follow that some form of NRA or government control means either oppression or regimentation.

There is much in the Brookings Institution reports favoring some sort of control. Something must be done to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and in regard to this, organizations can and will serve the public interest.

L. A. IRELAND

San Francisco, Calif.

Price Fixing and Monopoly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read a few days ago that John L. Lewis, his labor union and some coal operators want to fix a price for coal themselves. Many have expressed great apprehension that such a combination should presume to fix prices. But what about the prices that have already been fixed by other combinations? Why may not that also be cause for apprehension if it were actually comprehended?

How about the price fixed for grain many years ago? One man in the town where I lived then jumped from ordinary circumstances to great affluence, changing his abode to a much more pretentious one. He had gone into the grain business. At that time, I remember hearing my father, who ran a little hen business on the side, murmuring over the increasing cost of grain. Many engaged in that activity said it hardly paid to keep hens any more. In wartime, one who had charge of fixing some prices remarked that he made so much money he was ashamed of it.

Cannot we find some way to prevent human nature from taking advantage of opportunities to fix prices which work to the advantage of the few? Can't we end monopoly?

Melrose, Mass. H. E. C.

The Wide Horizon

Balance Sheet of the Conventions

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE two conventions may now be summarized and compared. It is a comparison that means much to the American people. Let us do it under three heads: Candidates, Platforms, Management or Domination.

Candidates: Both tickets are strongly headed. Governor Landon has shown that he has great political appeal; he brings the fresh progressivism of the prairies to the national scene. He is moderate and reasonable, a friendly straightforward American, whose every attribute appeals to his fellow-Americans. The best evidence I know of Governor Landon's appeal is the effect he has produced on all the newspapermen who have traveled to Topeka to see him. Even the most critically pre-disposed have been greatly struck by his open-minded simplicity, and his self-respecting poise, based not upon know-it-all, but upon willingness-to-learn.

President Roosevelt stands forth, particularly after his speech on Franklin Field, as a resourceful campaigner. He will probably continue strong and effective work right up to November third, visiting all corners of the country. His appeal to the ordinary man was again shown Saturday night by the more than 100,000 people who turned out to hear him. If he duplicates that approach all over the country, his chances of re-election will loom large. But he has to overcome accumulated dissatisfaction with centralization of authority in Washington, and a thousand and one other policies which have not worked out as planned.

Platforms: Both are what the candidates will make them. Governor Landon began redrafting his on the night it was adopted. He may continue doing so. He faces two divergent groups of voters. One set completely distrusts the New Deal, would like to see most of it uprooted and thrown out. This group believes, in the opening words of the Cleveland platform, that "America is in peril." Will they be satisfied by the platform's reinterpretations? Who else can they support but Governor Landon, no matter how far he swings toward progressivism?

The other group thinks with Charles P. Taft or William Allen White that America is not in peril, that the New Deal's objectives have been all right but its methods of attaining them largely wrong. They would retain many of the basic laws enacted in the last three years, but administer them better—they hope. Governor Landon has representatives of both groups in his official family; he must walk warily but can probably do so because all of them are agreed on one thing: the necessity to win in November.

The Democratic platform is a broad pledge to continue the New Deal, with no retreat on its more vulnerable points. It even goes ahead to make some concessions to the fringes, such as in pledging the commodity dollar. It attempts definitely to win back some of the discontented "have-not" vote which has been drawn away by various more or less demagogic appeals.

Management or Domination: By this I mean not only the technique of campaign but the "real forces" behind both parties. This is a difficult subject to interpret and each voter has his own ideas. But on the surface one sees the Republican campaign in the practical hands of John D. M. Hamilton, who is now lining up financial support in the East. He spent Saturday night, for instance, in the Philadelphia suburban home of Joseph N. Pew, vice-president of the Sun Oil Company. Some close Kansas friends of Governor Landon told me last week they do not want the campaign too closely associated with the "Old Guard" group in the East, and that they fear an under-cover alliance is being cemented.

On the Democratic side, one sees James A. Farley and the local or state organizations, some on the Tammany model, that he has helped build throughout the country. The federal budget and federal officeholders have undoubtedly been enlisted in this electioneering task. Undoubtedly great abuse of the social ideals of the New Deal has taken place because of the alleged need of forging a political machine. Here is the counterpart of the Republican "Old Guard," and it has many objectionable attributes, some of which can be seen only by the discerning.

That is part of the balance sheet of the conventions, and of the parties. The Cleveland meeting was a much more vital affair. Philadelphia was a stage-setting. The Republican Convention undoubtedly impressed the country and made votes. Philadelphia, deliberately contrived to persuade the nation that the President was irresistible, over-reached itself badly by ballyhoo and campmeeting hysteria. This was only partly counteracted by the impressive speech Saturday night. If I were scoring the two parties, I should say the Republicans have gained substantially on the strength of the two quadrennial meetings, but that is probably obvious anyway, since the party out-of-office always had that chance. In any event, the country can now get a little peace—if this is not a contradiction in terms—out of its radio.

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Little Entente Lifts Threat To Desert League

Action Follows Reported Franco-British Plan to Postpone Reforms

Avoid Schisms

Eden and Blum Confer on Plans for Regional Agreements on Military Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 29—The League narrowly escaped its greatest crisis when in a meeting of the Little Entente powers last week end it was decided after all not to issue a threat of withdrawal in the present circumstances.

Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia took the suggestion of revision so seriously that there was an urgent question of the collective resignation. But in the course of the consultation it was conveyed to them that France and Britain are in agreement on the postponement of the so-called reform until the September Assembly and even then it will be submitted to a committee. This means that if the Great Powers have their way the practical step to reform will be put off until "the Greek Calends"—meaning never.

Withdrawals Threaten

There exists, nevertheless, the opposite danger, namely that some South American states will withdraw, unless there is a limitation of their obligations under the Covenant. They do not mean to be dragged into a European war in matters which are altogether remote from their interests in consequence of the wide implications of Article XVI.

Between the advocates of a stronger League and the advocates of a weaker League, the Franco-British view, in conversations here between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, supported by Earl Stanhope, French Premier Léon Blum and his Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, appears to be crystallizing into a proposition of merely regional and clearly specified commitments to military action, if necessary, to supplement larger commitments to economic action. But the details will not be worked out for some time.

For Collective Security

Reasons why the Little Entente took such a firm sand with threat of resignations which might have broken up the League, is that collective resistance to aggression is in their view the League's real reason for being.

If it is now admitted that the Covenant is no longer valid and that it will be replaced by another document as yet unwritten at some vague date in the future, then bellicose countries will be encouraged in the meantime to attack, believing they can do so with impunity.

If the League has failed in the Ethiopian affair it is not because the Covenant was an inadequate instruments, stated Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, but because there was reluctance in many quarters to apply it.

Peace Indivisible

What is lacking is the will to work the League. But that is no reason for abandoning its provisions, he argued. In Europe, at any rate, peace must be regarded as indivisible.

Moreover, he argued, anything which tends to rob the smaller nations of their equality with the Great Powers will provoke a fatal schism in the League.

It is hoped, in view of this plain intimation, that Argentina and Chile will not put their initiative in the Assembly—over which Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is slated to preside—further than as a simple declaration. Time is needed to consider carefully both the question of nonrecognition of the Italianized Ethiopia and changes in the Covenant as a consequence of the unhappy experience of the past nine months. Precipitation now may run the League on the rocks.

Pro-Italian Drive

Poland's decision to lift sanctions immediately without waiting for the League discussion is on the whole welcomed. It makes it impossible for any body of opinion in the Assembly to oppose the liquidation of sanctions.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Blum in their long talk are said to have found themselves in accord on the need of Italy's speedy return to the European concert. It is regarded as desirable that she should appear at Montreaux Conference on the Dardanelles next week. And it is felt to be essential that the Locarno Powers, to which Italy belongs, should meet without further delay to consider the situation produced by Germany's proscratination in responding to the questionnaire.

It is argued that after all European peace is of chief importance in the scale of values and it is proposed to hold the Locarno Conference as soon

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Japan's Rejection of Treaty Restores 16-Inch Naval Guns; British Push Bilateral Pacts

London Gets Formal Notification From Tokyo That Accord Signed by Britain, U. S. and France Is Unacceptable Under Present Circumstances

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Japan formally notified the British Government today she would not adhere to the 1936 London Naval Treaty.

The move was authoritatively characterized as a serious blow to British hopes of working out a general naval treaty.

It was stated that it might jeopardize some provisions of the new treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain and France, since certain provisions become operative only if Japan joins.

British Seek Bilateral Pacts

The Foreign Office announced: "The counselor of the Japanese Embassy called at the Foreign Office and left a memorandum which it was stated the Japanese Government did not, in the present circumstances, intend to accede to the London Naval Agreement of 1936."

The Japanese action came while Great Britain was dickering, thus far inconclusively, with Germany, Poland and Russia for bilateral agreements along the lines of the tripartite treaty.

Hoped Japan Would Sign

This treaty will be the only limitation on warships left after Dec. 31.

The British had been hopeful Japan eventually would adhere to the 1936 treaty and that all powers could be drawn together in one treaty.

(Among the 1936 treaty provisions which required Japan's adherence before becoming effective was a clause providing for the exchange of building plans before starting naval construction. Another clause concerned a cut in the size of the largest guns from 16 inches to 14 inches. Unless Japan and Italy agreed to this cut, the maximum would remain at 16 inches.)

Retirement Plan Aids All Workers At Rochester U.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Assuming a pioneering position in educational social security, the University of Richester, yesterday announced adoption of a employee retirement and insurance plan available to all the 1100 full-time employees of the institution.

Announcement of approval of the plan by the trustees, effective July 1, was made by President Alan Valentine.

"As far as I know," he said, Rochester is the first university to make regularized provision of this kind for all its employee's, although many institutions are studying all-inclusive social security."

All Members Benefit

"Since 1921," explained President Valentine, "a contributory retirement plan for faculty members, similar to others at various large universities, has been in operation here. This, however, does not provide for nonfaculty members, who constitute 74 per cent of the total number of university employees. The teachers' retirement fund has been supplemented by a generous mutually contributory annuity plan for this larger group of employees, to be administered through a private insurance company.

"The university will contribute approximately 50 per cent of the cost of both the retirement income for the nonfaculty employees and the insurance for all employees.

1100 Employees

"This will place the 1100 employees of the university on the same basis and bring the institution in harmony with the spirit of the Federal Security Act from which educational enterprises are exempted.

"All calculations are based on a retirement age of 65, the annuity being 1½ per cent of the salary for each year as contributor. This means, of course, that employees with the most years of service between their present age and retirement will receive the largest annuities."

New Device Helps Send Planes Higher Into Stratosphere

DAYTON, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—"Flying Heels" for airplanes in the stratosphere were announced today at the material division of the United States Army Air Corps at Wright Field.

The "heels" use the kick in the engine exhaust through a supercharger to drive planes in the stratosphere. They enable United States army planes to outperform any others in the world at high altitudes.

This supercharger is a small Ferris wheel, driven on the turbine principle, by jets of exhaust gas. It attains the almost incredible speed of 40,000 revolutions a minute under the impact of exhaust gases striking tiny vanes. In the stratosphere this supercharger compresses the air to sea level density.

Non-Bending Golf Arrives in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—An ingenious device for picking up golf balls, patented by Mr. T. Hamilton, a member of the Ringway Golf Club, here, aims at taking back-bending out of golf.

The inventor claims that the golfer who likes to practice to improve his game can carry as many as 15 balls in this device. Instead of having to bend down to pick them up, the golfer simply places the tube over the balls and they spring up and are held in position.

Taking the form of a 2ft. 7in. tube, which is 1⅓ inches wide, the invention has enamel plate fittings and a polished wood handle of black enamel. A slotted semi-spherical indentation, at the bottom of the tube, acts as a spring and retains the balls inside the tube.

To release the golf balls, the golfer has merely to invert the tube and extract the balls one at a time.

Academic Liberty Heads Program At N.E.A. Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29—Thousands of schoolteachers from all parts of the United States gathered here yesterday for their greatest meeting of the year, prepared and anxious to deal decisively with such vital topics as academic freedom and the elevation of education in America.

It was the opening of the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the National Education Association of the United States, and it taxed to capacity every hotel and meeting place in this delightful Rose City of the Pacific Northwest. For a week Portland promises to be the vital educational center of the nation.

Many Problems on Programs

There were those among the leaders of the gathering who made no efforts to hide their opinion that American education stands at the crossroads. Fired upon by zealous, but not always well informed patriots, faced for the first time by a decline in school attendance, compelled to absorb the economies and curtailed budgets of depression years, they see the teachers of America challenged as never before to lift education, despite all obstacles, to new levels of excellence.

"Education moving forward" was given as the keynote of the session by Agnes Samuelson, president of the association, and one method of securing this progress was presented by Bruce R. Baxter, president of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Major Parties Face Complex Voting Power

Various 'Third Parties' Make Floating Vote an Unknown Quantity

May Decide Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Four national political conventions are over. The positions of three other important specitl groups on the nation's increasingly complex political map need still to be clarified.

Here is a tabulation of today's situation:

The Republicans present to the country a ticket with an attempted progressive appeal, based on the known policies of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the presidential candidate. His running mate, Col. Frank Knox, is a shade more conservative than the Governor; John D. M. Hamilton, their campaign manager, is a thoroughly practical and tireless young Kansas politician who is now engaged in lining up industrial leaders of the East behind his candidate.

He was formerly in the conservative wing of Kansas Republicanism, were factional lines cut deeper than party lines.

Landon Clarifies Platform

The Republican platform has been criticized by the Republican press for numerous ambiguities, but it was notably improved when Governor Landon himself amended it in three respects. It possesses the defects of a document based upon hasty compromise in the last-minute fervor of a political convention. Yet it has some appeal to progressives, and fully expresses the views of those who believe with its opening words that "America is in peril."

The Democrats, of course, have renominated the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, with a platform made-in-advance, committed in broad generalizations and sometimes concrete expressions, to all the aims and devices of the New Deal. They have the more-or-less solid support of present office-holders, a vast campaigning arm, responsive to the marching orders of James A. Farley.

President Shows Intent

Also, President Roosevelt's acceptance speech showed the kind of appeal he intends to make—with all his political skill—first to the "common man," second to the floating vote, half way between the two parties, and finally to liberals and reformers generally.

He has the support of organized labor, but the position of the farmers who backed him in 1932 is dubious.

Also, he is faced by the departure from the party not only of the five Democrats led by Alfred E. Smith, but of a number of other leaders, most of them not now in public office. These attacks may serve to remove such part of the Democratic

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, June 29

Arms Halt—Hinged on Anglo-French Accord

The National Peace Congress at Leeds, Eng., heard several important world figures discuss different phases of the question of international amity, over the week end. It was one of a series of similar meetings held in Britain.

The Marquis of Lothian declared that now Japan and Italy had reached their objectives in China and Ethiopia, the sole barrier to 25 years of peace lies in the future activities of Germany. Concessions to the Reich, he said, should be "because they were just and not because extorted by sword or bomb."

W. E. Arnold-Forster, executive committeeman of the League of Nations Union, saw the notorious arms race before the World War "leisurely and safe" compared to the present one now in progress—advocated Anglo-French accord as best hope for reducing European armaments.

'Signor Tafari'—To address League Assembly

Emperor Haile Selassie, or Signor Tafari as he is known to Italians, will address the League of Nations Assembly in person tomorrow.

His message will be delivered in French, according to spokesmen reported by the Associated Press. Observers expect a speedy end to anti-Italian sanctions. Whether statesmen will indorse the doctrine of nonrecognition of territory acquired by force is still undetermined.

Such action would at least imply disapproval of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, over the week end, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia seriously considered withdrawal from the League but decided to withhold threat.

Little Entente holds that anything which tends to rob the smaller nations of their equality with Great Powers will provoke serious schism in League. Reluctance of the League materially to aid Ethiopia against an aggressor is held to be a precedent dangerous to the interests of small nations.

Co-operatives—May Be New U. S. Spearhead

Consumer and producer co-operatives, heretofore inconspicuous in this country, because of their relatively slow growth in large industrial centers, come to the fore as possible spearheads of the attack on national economic problems.

Because co-operatives are so little known to the majority of Americans they are surprised to see the prominent part played by these business organizations abroad.

Attention is focused on the apparent success of Europe's co-operatives by the appointment of a special three-man-commission by President Roosevelt to study these share-and-share-alike groups in the various fields in which they have sprung up.

American Co-operatives

Here in the United States consumers co-operatives in some of the northwestern states have competed successfully with the larger oil and gasoline companies. The sending, therefore of President Roosevelt's commission, is seen by those close to the political scene as an effort to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President Gives a Final Fillip to a Teeming Week

International; Wide World

Two Remarkable Views of Roosevelt Acceptance Ceremonies

Top: General View of the 100,000 Persons, Estimated, That Filled the Franklin Field Stadium of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia to Overflowing to Cheer President Roosevelt's Speech Accepting His Renomination for President of the United States. Bottom: President Roosevelt Waves His Hand in Responding to the Great Outburst of Applause That Greeted His Arrival. To the Right of the President Is Vice-President Garner. Applauding at Left Is Postmaster General Farley, While Directly Behind the President's Upraised Arm Is James Roosevelt, His Eldest Son.

5 Air-Mail Claims Paid; $5,000,000 In Suits Pending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The aftermath of Postmaster General Farley's air-mail contract cancellations reached a significant stage here today following the week-end settlement of five of the law suits arising out of that action "out of court."

Ten suits remain pending involving claims of nearly $5,000,000 against the Government for alleged illegal damages inflicted on the air lines when their air-mail route certificates were annulled. These 10 suits presumably will be pressed to an ultimate conclusion, since June 15 was the deadline for a settlement under which claims could be paid the contractors by the Post Office Department as a routine administrative matter. Hereafter, Congress must appropriate any money to be paid in a settlement agreement or court-awarded damages.

Ristine Report

The announcement that five of the claims had been settled again called attention to the long-suppressed Ristine report which is understood to have found that while certain irregularities were involved in the so-called mail contracts, there was nothing to justify criminal proceedings by the Government.

Col. Carl Ristine prepared the report at the request of Homer Cummings, Attorney-General, with a view to determining whether the Government should prosecute the companies for the actions on which Mr. Farley predicated his cancellations. The reported findings of Colonel Ristine are considered in informed quarters to throw some doubt on the propriety and legality of the cancellations in so far as any actual criminal action is concerned.

It is a pertinent fact that while 15 airlines have sued the Government in the civil courts for recovery of damages, the Government has

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Lehman Still Silent On Change in Plans

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman returned home today from the Democratic convention and a "family chat" with President Roosevelt amid a growing belief he would defer reconsideration of his retirement announcement until late summer—perhaps just before the state convention.

President Roosevelt repeatedly has urged his successor as chief executive of New York State to reconsider his decision to retire, and delegates at the convention last week took part in a nation-wide movement to draft him.

Party leaders felt that the Governor's name on the state ticket would be of assistance to President Roosevelt in carrying New York with its 47 electoral votes.

Roosevelt Speech Is Taken By Many to Indicate Added Federal Hand in Economics

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—In one of those surpassingly moving scenes which the showmanship of the New Deal knows how well to create, more than 100,000 people gathered under a misty moon, Saturday night to hear Franklin D. Roosevelt accept the renomination of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, and rededicate himself to a twentieth-century battle for economic freedom to match the political freedom won in Philadelphia in 1776.

There may not be many who would challenge the actual words of the President in his brief address, delivered with all his mastery into microphones that carried the message to uncounted millions in the nation.

Implications Are Broad

But many in the opposition will challenge the implications of his words, which point toward the daily involvement of government in economic activities such as never has been witnessed in the United States. The speech was a bold commitment to centralized federal power, following the party's platform.

President Roosevelt called upon the people to seek through their Government freedom from "economic royalists," and he said that liberty and democracy not only in the United States but in the world, hinge upon "the overthrow of this kind of power."

His goal was to give government "the vibrant personal character that is the emobidment of human charity," and recognizing that such a policy is practically interpreted in terms of money, he waved aside the fiscal criticisms of his opponents by saying:

No Deficit in Fortitude

"We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude."

He waved aside also the many critics of his Administration's daily policies by saying:

"Governments can err—Presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales. Better the occasional faults of a governmen that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

Will Live in History

The speech was brief but the scene of its delivery will stand as one of the most imposing and impressive political rallies in American history, whatever the voters say. And many voters were obviously greatly affected by the President's words.

The crowd of more than 100,000 on Franklin Field were swept away by the scene that culminated in the President's appealing oratory. When as 9:37 the radio announcers cried: "Your President has arrived!" the throng set up a great cheer that echoed up to the low, light clouds which made the evening sky hazy and gave the moon a yellow glow.

Already the scene had been given a dignity by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and Miss Lily Pons, who in the gathering twilight—a tiny figure with gleaming shoulders under the bright lights—had broken the spell of cheap political claptrap that hovered over much of the convention as she sang "Lo, the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Television Sets In 100 N. Y. Homes Aid Major Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Television receiving sets spotted in 100 homes about the New York metropolitan area began to record images and data as the Radio Corporation of America began an elaborate program of field tests today. The television waves were broadcast from the tower of the Empire State Building, 1250 feet above the ground.

While official observers waited to report on the reception and study methods by which it might be improved, portable receivers were moved about Manhattan skyscrapers to obtain television images in various positions of exposure to the waves. Stressing that they wished to pursue the work quietly, engineers said that months might elapse before results were made known.

There was no public exhibition of the receivers, and the company announced that none would be offered until the status of television was more advanced. Perhaps 18 months or two years would be necessary to perfect the instruments, they said.

Meanwhile, attempts were being made to simplify the control of television receivers so they can be handled with greater ease by the average person. Costly apparatus, with television sets representing an expenditure of $500 at present, will have to be reduced before the public can give the sets wide acceptance, it was said.

Waves broadcast from the 10-meter transmitter high up in the skyscraper travel only in a direct line and can be received by sets within sight of the Empire State Building, but engineers were dubious about their value to sets located in indirect positions. Part of their project, it was said, will be to determine how television line-of-sight waves may be bent around to television sets by means of reflectors.

Steel Defies Attempts At Unionization

Institute Declares War on What It Calls External Influences

To Guard Employees

Action Meets Move of Lewis Committee of Mine Workers for One Big Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The sharp decline in steel shares on the New York Stock Exchange, beginning the latter half of last week, reflects the rather rapid gathering of clouds over the prospect of the steel industry, which issued a statement today defying attempts at unionization of the industry.

The seriousness of the labor situation was indirectly indicated by the statement of the American Iron & Steel Institute, charging that "persons and organizations not connected with the industry have taken charge" of "a campaign to unionize the employees of the steel industry."

"The objective of the campaign," it continues, "is the 'closed shop,' which prohibits employment of anyone not a union member. The steel industry will oppose any attempt to compel its employees to join a union or to pay tribute for the right to work. . . .

"The steel industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining and it is in effect throughout the industry.

Aimed at Disruption

"The overwhelming majority of the employees of the steel industry recently participated in annual elections under their own representation plans and elected their representatives for collective bargaining. The elections were conducted by the employees themselves by secret ballot. One of the purposes of the announced campaign is to overthrow those plans and the representatives so elected.

"The steel industry is recovering from six years of depression and huge losses, and the employees are now beginning to receive the benefits of increased operations. Any interruption of the forward movement will seriously injure the employees and their families, and all business dependent upon the industry, and will endanger the welfare of the country.

"The announced drive, with its accompanying agitation for industrial strife, threatens such interruptions.

"The steel industry will use its resources to the best of its ability to protect its employees and their families from intimidation, coercion and violence and to aid them in maintaining collective bargaining free from interference from any source."

Future in Doubt

Officials of the Iron and Steel Institute refused to amplify the statement or to say whether the steel makers would launch a defense against the plans of Mr. Lewis or whether they would wait for the next move by the union leaders.

In quarters believed to be informed it was said, however, that the immediate action decided upon would be to discharge any employee discovered attempting to intimidate or to coerce other workers with a view to inducing them to join the Amalgamated Association

When labor leaders were asked what would be their reply to such action, it was said they probably would invoke the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which establishes the right of collective bargaining.

The Iron and Steel Institute represents more than 95 per cent of the steel industry and is headed by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. On its board of directors are representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Steel, Jones and Laughlin, National Steel, Youngstown Steel and Tube and Inland Steel.

Only a Few of List

These, however, are only a few of the big companies in the institute, which is representative of the entire industry.

The announcement by the institute was seen in industrial and labor quarters here as indicating a crisis in this big industry, especially in view of the organization work that has been going on under the direction of Mr. Lewis and the Amalgamated and their success in lining up some of the most important unions in the country to back them in their move for the closed shop in the steel mills. A fund of $500,000 has been raised to carry forward this unionization work, and it was confidently predicted in labor quarters here today that this sum could be doubled in the event of labor trouble.

Lined up with Mr. Lewis and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Federation of Flat Glass Makers of America, the International Typographical Union, the International Association of United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, the International Garment Workers' Union, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is president, and the United Textile Workers of America.

This is the first attempt to effect a closed shop in the steel industry since 1919, when William Z. Foster

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

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New Steps Taken By Union Heads For Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 27—Formation of a Labor Party was seen here today as having been brought a step nearer following agreement by some of the foremost union leaders in the East that they were willing to co-operate for political organization.

The pledge, which came at a round-table discussion at the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute here, was opposed only by James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, who held that labor would best be served by working through the two old parties and insisting that both the Republicans and Democrats designate at least 40 per cent of their candidates from labor's ranks.

While politics was the chief subject of discussion at the conference, Alex Rose, manager of the Millinery Workers' Union, who presided, stressed that the institute was not a political convention, but, instead, was a means for the presentation of opinions which might later crystallize into political action.

An address by Louis Waldman of New York, Right Wing Socialist leader, criticizing the Democratic platform adopted in Philadelphia, featured the proceedings last night.

He held that with both major parties now committed to a constitutional amendment dealing with labor legislation, if needed, the only question left to be decided was what kind of a constitutional amendment should be had and how far it should go.

"In view of the credit sought by the Democratic Party for the New Deal program, which was in the main killed by the Supreme Court, it must be written down as a want of political candor not to have declared in the platform that such a constitutional amendment was necessary," he continued. "By this time they should have known whether or not the New Deal was worth saving.

Mr. Waldman proposed that the powers of Congress be broadened in the field of social and labor legislation, and secondly, Congress must be given power to regulate our economic and financial institutions on a national scale and where desirable to own, operate and manage economic enterprises.

In the morning session, Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the Republican Party was silent on the question of a constitutional amendment, notwithstanding the telegram sent to the convention by Governor Landon and that the labor planks were antiunion.

"The Democratic platform contains an excellent plank," he said. "The language isn't specific, but it does say if these problems cannot be solved by the Constitution as it is now written, we shall advocate a constitutional amendment."

Mr. Ogburn held that since a constitutional amendment would have to be interpreted by the Supreme Court, the election of liberal Presidents was necessary if there were to be liberal judges on the Supreme Court bench.

An alliance between farmers and labor would be impractical until the agricultural groups discard current ideas about monetary inflation in the opinion of delegates. Describing inflation as destructive to wage earners and stressing the prominent part which it played in uniting the Lemke and Coughlin forces, speakers emphasized that many compromises on such matters would have to be reached before a fundamental realignment of political forces was possible in the United States.

Academic Freedom Defended by N. E. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

Williamette University, Salem Ore. Speaking at the opening session of the convention, Mr. Baxter stressed the great need of character in teachers if that good quality is to be transmitted to students in promotion of the better life in America.

Youth Is Defended

Mr. Baxter came to the defense of the younger generation, reading an indictment of their allegedly wayward and pleasure loving natures which sounded thoroughly modern, but which he revealed was taken from an N. E. A. report of 1905, and consequently reflected upon most of the teachers to whom he was speaking rather than their students. Criticism of the young, in almost identical terms, he traced back to the writings of Egypt of 3000 years ago, inferring that it was a bit of human nature rather than a valid charge.

Further, he boistered the position of modern young people by recounting examples of their behavior under depression trials, in which large numbers of them have gone forward without the jobs they were trained to fill, on greatly curtailed finances, and yet holding aloft the standards of good citizenship and morality. Such young people, he declared, are learning that money not only has no permanent connection with the true satisfactions of life, but that the lives of those who get are soon forgotten while those who achieve are gratefully remembered for centuries.

While delegates organized their many departmental groups for a busy week of conferences, and Portland entertained them with sight-seeing trips and an evening of symphony music at the Multnomah Civic Stadium, the undercurrent of popular interest concerned three things:

(1) What will be done concerning academic freedom? A committee is prepared to report strongly on this subject after lengthy studies of Washington's "Little Red Rider" and similar efforts to curtail teaching of government. Action will await submission of a resolution later in the week, but it is easily the temper of the gathering to frown upon efforts to curtail in any way the teaching of government in the schools. Not that the teachers are desirous of spreading subversive doctrine; on the contrary, it is their position that only through free comparison of the American system with other current governmental systems can the true superiority of the American way be demonstrated to school children.

(2) Delegates await with much interest the outcome of efforts to amend the charter and bring about technical reorganization within the structure of the N. E. A. This trend is not popularly digested by the delegates as yet, and awaits thorough study later in the meeting.

(3) A searching comparative study of the current political arena, with explanations of their platforms by well qualified representatives of three major political parties. Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana will champion the Democratic cause; former Congressman Burton L. French will speak for the Republicans, while Norman Thomas himself will present the position of the Socialists. Each speaker has been appointed officially by the party he represents, and the teachers plan to allow each rebuttal as well as original time, so that in the spirit of true debate they may trace the real differences among the platforms of the parties in the coming presidential election.

Dude Ranches Get Collegiate Rating

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., June 29

THE University of Wyoming has gone into the subject of dude ranching in a serious way, so serious, in fact, it is officially called "recreational ranching."

"We have a new course for the training of workers in recreational ranching, commonly called dude ranching," said Dr. Arthur G. Crane, president of the university, who was here today for the National Education Association convention.

"Dude ranching is becoming a big business in Wyoming, totaling $10,000,000 annually now; it will be many times this in a few years.

"When visitors come from the East to vacation at the 'dude ranches,' every member must be satisfied or they all leave; Mama maybe only wants to pick wild flowers, Dad goes fishing, Jimmy and Josephine are wild about horses.

"Our graduates are fitted to help everyone, and also to keep the books, collect funds, and to feed the guests."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

find out for himself whether or not the co-operative movement can be used as an effective weapon against monopolies.

Europe's Co-operatives

In Great Britain it is estimated that about one in every six persons is a member of a consumer's co-operative. Further study shows that the Wholesale Society, which supplies the British co-operatives, carries on a business of approximately $500,000,000 annually.

Elsewhere, the movement has mushroomed to the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, where it has met with generally accepted success.

The Swedish Co-operative movement, which has attracted the eye of President Roosevelt, was begun in 1899, and did an estimated business of $100,000,000 last year, says a special Associated Press correspondent, sent there to study the growth of co-operatives. There are nearly 650 member societies each of which claims "Co-operatives have brought lower prices."

Co-operative Principles

Major tenets usually accepted by the co-operative groups are:

One vote for each member—regardless of the number of shares he holds.

Cash sales only.

Prices at prevailing levels.

Profits to be used for dividends, for other benefits to members, for expansion, and for promoting the "co-operative idea."

Unrestricted and voluntary membership. No discrimination.

Invested capital to receive interest—if any—at not above minimum prevailing rates.

Air Mail Suits—For $6,000,000 Still Pending

Postmaster General Farley's cancellation of air mail contracts more than a year ago resulted in 15 suits against the Government by air lines, five of which have been settled by an agreement to pay $601,511 in accrued earnings and to return $396,000 in performance bonds.

G. William Ramseyer, commissioner of the Court of Claims, said today the 10 suits still pending before him could not be heard before fall. "This is not an unusual delay for suits of this size," he said, according to Associated Press. The amount involved is more than $6,000,000.

Solomon's Gate—Found in Palestine

The ancient gate built for the city of Megiddo by King Solomon—the stronghold of Armageddon battlefield for 2500 years—has been uncovered in Palestine.

Megiddo, battlefield of the Old Testament, was the scene of operations in 1918 when British forces broke the Turkish front in Palestine.

Discovery of the gate was announced today through the Associated Press by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

Speed Record—For Passenger Train

A new American speed record for a 12-car passenger train was chalked up today for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Its City of Denver, Number Two made the trip from Omaha to Denver several days ago in seven hours and 26 minutes, an average speed of 75.3 miles an hour, says the Associated Press.

Steel Trade Defies Unionization Move

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Industrial Workers of the World moved in this direction. The strike failed, as did the famous Homestead strike of 1892, with the result that the open shop principle was maintained.

There are about 500,000 workers in the steel industry, but no figures were obtainable regarding the union membership. Before the present unionization drive was started, however, the Amalgamated membership was said to be about 8000.

Against this, the steel companies have about 550,000 stockholders whose dividends last year were placed at $39,000,000. The pay rolls were said to have amounted in the same 12 months to $695,000,000.

Lewis Committee Busy

Organizers sponsored by the Committee on Industrial Organization, headed by John Lewis, are now attempting to organize the 500,000 men in the industry about the nucleus of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, which last winter had only 8000 members.

No Official Strike Talk

While there has been no official talk of a strike, it is thought possible that rank-and-file organizers might get out of hand and use strikes as means of stirring up interest. The industry is in that stage of the business sycle where strikes are most effective.

The political aspects of a strike are involved. It might alienate voters from the Administration, whose prolabor attitude was clearly shown only a fortnight ago when Mr. Ickes penalized Jones & Laughlin because he did not like their labor policy. On the other hand, the Administration might settle the strike and so capitalize it.

Discussion of a wage rise continues, but it is all unofficial. Hourly wages have been increased three times since 1933 and are now said to be about 6 per cent higher than in 1929.

However, some observers have seen a possibility that the recent price rise might be followed by a wage increase well timed to head off organizers.

Royalists of Steel, Labor Organizer Says, Demand Own Dynasty

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—Philip Murray, head of the Committee for Industrial Unionization of the Steel Industry, declared in a statement today that "the royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty."

Replying to a statement issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York, Mr. Murray said:

"Incidentally, it becomes apparent who dictated the so-called labor plank of the Republican Party. Just compare the wording of the statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute with that in the G. O. P. platform."

The institute's statement asserted the industry's belief "in the principles of collective bargaining," and charged a campaign to unionize the industry was being made by "persons and organizations not connected with the industry."

"Their statement," he continued, "emphasizes the position taken by the President in his speech of acceptance at Philadelphia last Saturday wherein the President stated that the nation's business was gradually drifting from one private enterprise to that of private privilege, and that the economic royalists of the country were chiefly interested in depriving the workers of the right to enjoy their constitutional freedom.

"It is stated by the American Iron and Steel Institute that the steel industry believes in the principles of collective bargaining. Unfortunately, however, the institute and we differ on the interpretation of the word 'bargaining.' It believes that the bargain begins and ends in one person. We believe it takes two to make a bargain. The royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty, and through this Frankenstein, use it as a means to continue an alleged system of collective bargaining."

Mr. Murray asserted the union accepted the statement "as being defeatist" and declared the institute's "propaganda is outmoded and bewhiskered with age."

Customs Men Cut Free Liquor Imports Of Ship Passengers

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A new tariff regulation has gone into effect, limiting the amount of liquor which a passenger can bring into the United States duty free to one gallon.

Persons returning from West Indies cruises, who had bought up to the limit of $100 worth of liquor previously allowed, discovered customs men assessing heavy duties on their personal imports.

Hours before the liner Carinthia docked, from Nassau, Bahama Islands and Havana, her passengers received radio warning that their liquor would be taxed upon its arrival in New York.

The new regulation was announced Saturday, effective immediately, and the first cruise ships to dock thereafter were the liner Peten, with 112 passengers and the Carinthia, with 807 passengers. The Peten's passengers knew nothing of the ruling until they started through customs.

The customs fee on aged foreign liquor is $2.50 a gallon in most instances. Cuban rum draws a tariff of $2 a gallon. In addition, thereis a $2 a gallon internal revenue duty.

The two vessels brought in 285 cases on which $2000 in duties was levied.

Columbia Selects Four For Italian Fellowships

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The names of exchange fellows to be sent to Italy from Columbia University were announced yesterday.

Marcus Burr Mallett, New Milford, Conn., will pursue studies in philosophy at the University of Rome.

Graham Erskine, Willton, Conn., will study architecture at the University of Rome. Milton Burnett Dobrin, Pittsburgh, Penna., and Anne Christine Cottrell, Staunton, Va., were announced as recipients of graduate resident scholarships.

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Roosevelt Clan Holds Reunion In Ancestral Halls

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Widely separated most of the time by their varied and far-flung fields of activity, President Roosevelt and other members of his family made the week end a "get-together" occasion which some observers believed today was a Roosevelt record.

Eight members of the family, not including "in-laws," were present when the President gave his acceptance speech at Philadelphia, and six of the eight continued the reunion at Hyde Park over the week end.

Elliot, second of the President's four sons, had to return to Fort Worth, Texas, after the Philadelphia meeting, and Franklin Jr., a Harvard University student, was compelled to hurry away to an undisclosed destination.

Those who spent the week end at Hyde Park were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt; the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, his sons James and John, his daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, together with Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of the President's son.

All of those at the reunion were glad to see the President's mother able to walk again, with the aid of a cane, following an injury to her hip in a fall several weeks ago.

Most of the Roosevelts planned to scatter again today, with the President departing tonight for Washington.

Organists Pick Cincinnati

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—The American Guild of Organists, at its recent annual meeting, recommended Cincinnati, Ohio, for the 1937 convention. Other cities seeking the nomination included Hartford, Conn.

Democrats Name Eight Women As Vice-Chairmen of Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—As a final gesture to the women who took an unprecedented part in the Democratic national convention last week party leaders before leaving for home named eight women to vice-chairmanships of the national committee.

The women appointed, along with 10 men, were Miss Mary W. Dewson, New York; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady, California; Mrs. Samuel Ralston, Indiana; Miss Helen Hanson, Maine; Mrs. Douglas Brown, West Virginia, and Mrs. Ann Strubel, South Dakota.

Earlier in the week when women succeeded in gaining admission to the platform committee as alternates, James A. Farley, chairman of the national committee, promised them there would be further recognition before the week was over.

Appreciation Voiced

Miss Dewson voiced the appreciation of the women to the national committee at its meeting Saturday afternoon.

"We felt," she stated, "that elections can be won between campaigns. So as soon as you men went to Washington four years ago, we began our work. We felt soon after he began his administration that President Roosevelt was going to set a record, and we began to study that record so that when 1936 came around, we would be familiar enough with it to discuss it with the voters.

"So we set up what we called the 'reporter plan,' through which we have trained 15,000 women in the country to carry this plan to the people and to tell the facts of the Roosevelt record. They are ready now.

"Then we felt that if these women were going to talk about the party record, they ought to have fifty-fifty representation, not only in a national sense, but in every precinct and state, and that is what we have worked for thus far. We are delighted, gentlemen, with the recognition that you have given us here.

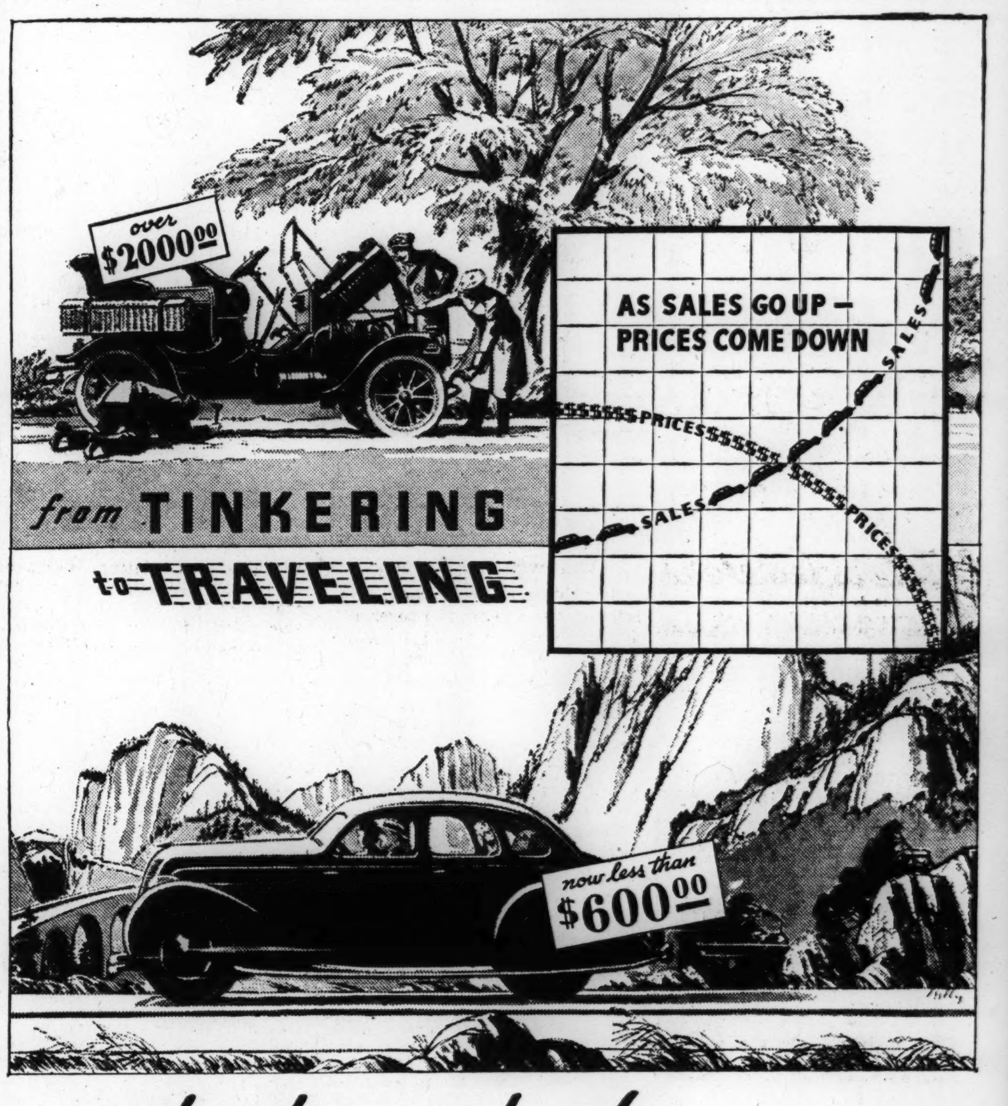
"In this convention you have taken us into the very heart of the party. You have allowed us to sit and assist in the making of the platform, which we had wished to do so long. I can't tell you what it meant to women when you passed that resolution the other day—I wish I had words to do so. But I can say that, in our opinion, Democratic men are infinitely superior to men of the Republican party."

Sectional organization problems were discussed by Miss Dewson and women Democrats from many states at a series of 15-minute conferences held yesterday. Today she returned to New York to direct women's campaign activities from her headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore.

Professor Urges Prices Based on 'Ability to Pay'

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Prof. W. D. Ennis of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, A. J., suggesting that government price control is "probably unconstitutional" and private control "certainly unlawful," proposed today that prices be classified by ability to pay.

Addressing the sixth annual economics conference for engineers, Dr. Ennis cited an extension of "class pricing" of industrial and agricultural products as preferable to the various forms of "price control which cannot be separated from monopoly on one hand or despotic government control on the other."



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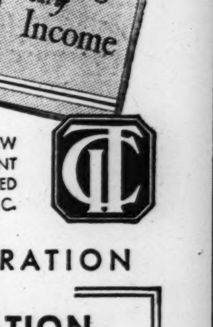

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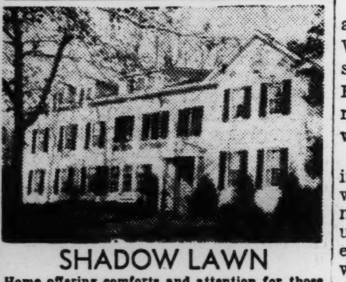
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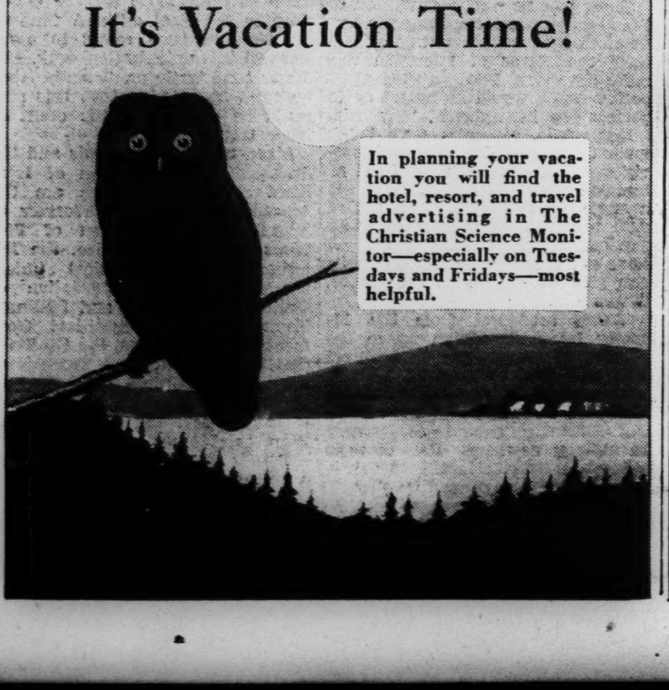
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Landon Goes Shopping For Family Groceries

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 29 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon of Kansas can do the family grocery shopping—and not forget the milk.

The man the Republicans hope will be the next President personally did the over-the-week-end food buying for his family, vacationing on a ranch five miles out of town.

Accompanied by Peggy Anne, his 19-year-old daughter, the Governor, attired in riding togs, visited a village grocery Saturday.

Week-End Menu

From a list compiled by Mrs. Landon, the Governor ordered: lamb chops, short ribs of beef, green peas, red raspberries, milk, butter and some canned goods.

As he did his buying, a number of customers recognized him and came up to greet the bareheaded, suntanned Kansan.

After an exchange of greetings, the Governor picked up his sack of groceries and climbed into a roadster driven by Peggy Anne.

Work on Speech

As he continued the leisurely formation of his speech accepting the Republican nomination, Governor Landon had before him the Democratic platform and the acceptance speech of President Roosevelt, which he marked for a period of uninterrupted study. The Governor's acceptance speech, formally opening his campaign, will be delivered at Topeka, July 23.

The family attended church at Estes Park Conference yesterday, after which the Governor, held indoors by an afternoon downpour, spent much of his time reading newspapers and other matter.

California Veterans Taken Off Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation removed approximately 900 indigent ex-service men from county welfare rolls, the Board of Supervisors reports.

According to Rex Thomson, supercannot be given persons having intendent of charities, county aid financial resources, regardless of their source. He said removal of these cases reduced the county relief load by less than 1 per cent.

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Spadework for Campaign Is Begun by Both Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Real election spadework started here today.

With the resounding phrases, the noble promises and the vague generalizations of the conventions over and out of the way the less conspicuous but far more important business of going after particular types of votes began.

The list of ground-breakings included specific Democratic bids for labor and farmer votes while Republicans started after all those who are disturbed by New Deal money-spending proclivities.

Maj. George L. Berry, president of labor's Non-Partisan League, opened the Roosevelt campaign for labor votes with a formal statement declaring that encouragement to "company unions" and "yellow dog contracts" are a certainty if Republicans are successful in the presidential elections. He challenged the sincerity of the Republican platform pledge to observe labor's rights of collective bargaining.

Food for the Farmer

For the benefit of the farmer there was the annual report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which pointed out carefully that combined farm cash income from cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs increased by 90 per cent during the period from 1932 to 1935. In other words, according to the report, the farmer gained mightily during the period before the Supreme Court outlawed the AAA system. This is the official New Deal version of AAA and the version which it will present to the farmers during the elections as earnest of the New Deal's sincere interest in the welfare of the farmer. It was drafted and signed by Chester C. Davis before he left AAA for a seat on the Federal Reserve Board.

G. O. P. Exposes Budget

Republicans were not behindhand in this process of dramatizing specific issues for the benefit of specific groups of voters. On their side of the fence, Representative John Taber of New York, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, released a detailed analysis of New Deal spending according to which the budget for the present year has been held below that of last by what Mr. Taber termed "fraudulent" legislation.

According to Mr. Taber, the new budget would be greater by $2,500,000,000 than it is had it been patterned after the model of the last budget. He claims that the relief appropriation provided for the coming fiscal year is actually only the amount which the New Deal needs up to Jan. 1, 1937. He suggests that the deliberate intention of the Administration was to appropriate only for this short period, presumably for the sake of election year appearances.

Who Will Hold the Bag?

He said that "last year's appropriation was intended to cover a 12-month period, while th: year it is openly stated that the wasteful and inefficient relief for which we have appropriated funds in the second session will all be expended by Jan. 1, 1937."

According to the Taber figures the New Deal has broken with its own precedents by this device which enables them to represent a decrease in appropriations this year over last. The implications which he leaves, but does not state, are that by Jan. 1 when the money runs out, the elections will be over. If Mr. Roosevelt has won it will be comparatively easy to obtain further relief appropriations from Congress. If he is defeated, the Democrats will be leaving nothing for them in the relief treasure chest.

New Deal Bids for Labor

The New Deal's bid for labor votes comes from an organization which, for the time being, represents an unofficial labor section of the New Deal. Major Berry himself is also the President's co-ordinator for industrial recovery. Associated with him in the Labor Non-Partisan League is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and leading force in the Committee for Industrial organization.

The faction of organized labor they represent is more definitely committed to the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt than is the American Federation of Labor. Their zeal for Mr. Roosevelt is considered a part of their campaign to gain control of the federation away from William Green, its president, and the craft union faction which he leads.

An Indirect Hit

The Berry statement did not attack Governor Landon, Republican nominee, by name, but hinted strongly in his direction. Mr. Landon's labor record is expected to play a strong part in the campaign. Labor circles here are already filled with stories of his alleged personal hostility to organized labor. He is charged with using Kansas militia to protect strike-breakers; with refusing to employ organized labor himself. Such stories have already reached almost tne proportions of a whispering campaign.

The Chester Davis report was an apologia for AAA made public at a time convenient for distribution in farming areas during the campaign. In it he covered the entire period of AAA, but devoting particular attention to the last year which ended when the Supreme Court brought about "the end of one phase of agricultural adjustment." Subsequently the soil conservation program has been instituted to achieve the same ends.

Many Other Factors Helped

The report said that the cash income from the five major commodities increased from $1,365,000,000 in 1932 to $2,593,000,000 in 1935, while the cash income from all other farm products increased from $3,012,000,000 in 1932 to $4,307,000,000 in 1935.

Mr. Davis, however, said that the operations under the act were only one of a number of factors which brought about the improvement in the farmers' position. He credited dollar devaluation, business recovery, and other factors with aiding in that improvment.

The report pointed out that the annual cash income from farm production increased from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935. Rental and benefit payment disbursals accounted for nearly 25 per cent of this increase, it said. The remainder was attributed to increase in prices.

Hamilton Outlines Campaign Plan To New Jersey G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 27—Republican leaders in New Jersey are today formulating plans "to sell Landon and Knox" to the Garden State voters in November following a conference at the farm of Henry W. Jeffers, state chairman, in Plainsboro last night to hear John D. M. Hamilton, new national chairman, talk on the campaign.

On recommendation of Edward C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, it was decided that Mr. Jeffers' name a committee of seven to put into effect Mr. Hamilton's scheme of getting out the vote. Mr. Jeffers was instructed to consult with Daniel E. Pomeroy, national committeeman; United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, who is up for re-election, and Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Republican leader in Essex County, with regard to the make-up of the committee.

It was recalled that a similar committee worked in the Hoover campaign of 1932.

Mr. Hamilton told the meeting how they had worked in Kansas to elect Mr. Landon and said that the same scheme, followed in New Jersey, would result in him carrying the Garden State.

While neither Gov. Harold G. Hoffman nor Walter E. Edge attended the meeting, no significance was attached to this, since they are both known to be for the Landon-Knox ticket.

Five Air Mail Suits Settled Out of Court

(Continued from Page 1)

not instituted any counter-suits against the lines.

The Ristine report has never been made public. However, a letter from Mr. Cummings accompanying the announcement of the five out-of-court settlements is believed to contain the nucleus of that report. The letter stated:

"Reports of the inspectors to the Post Office Department and other available data relating to this and other mail contracts have been fully examined. There can be no reasonable doubt that the arrangements, understandings and agreements out of which the route certificate subsequently grew, were highly irregular, and interfered with the freedom of competition contemplated by the statutes.

Certificates Cancelled

"These circumstances and irregularities were such as to impel you to cancel the route certificates as a necessary preparatory step to the putting of the air-mail system of the country upon a more wholesome basis, and one that would work both for the better development of air transportation and the more economical handling of the mails by such means.

"While the course pursued by you in this respect was amply warranted, it is our opinion that the irregularities referred to are not such as to justify or require criminal prosecution. Such irregularities would, however, be pertinent and vital factors in the event of further litigation."

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BBC Announcer Comes to Study U.S. Radiocasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, June 29—Among the passengers disembarking from the Ausonia, Saturday afternoon, was the British Broadcasting Company's announcer, Stuart Hibberd. He is visiting Canada and the United States on a vacation trip.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's best-known voice is taking a holiday in Canada and the United States. But before sailing from England Chief Radio Announcer Stuart Hibberd—owner of the voice—was heard by British listeners in a novel role, tatlking about himself.

Since making his first radio announcement in 1924, Mr. Hibberd has broadcast about 50,000 hours. His voice is heard most nights in most British homes. It was surely high time Mr. Hibberd told a few things about himself.

Announcing, reading news bulletins and introducing artists is not boring even after 50,000 hours of it, Mr. Hibberd said. No two nights are alike and each night is a first night for all practical purposes. These sound like the words of an enthusiast. And Mr. Hibberd is an enthusiast. He believes the most important qualification for an announcer is a keenness for his job. Other qualifications, he says, are quickness in dealing with difficult situations, knowledge of languages and experience of people and the world.

The only time he seems to have ben bored was reading birthday greetings to 500 children.

They Do Make Mistakes

Talking of slips, he admitted how he described a whale as 512 feet long instead of 51 feet. But this slip was capped by Mr. W. N. Shewen, chief Empire announcer, who described in the same program how he told millions of listeners that a concert was coming from the "Bathroom at Pump," instead of the "Pump Room at Bath."

This feature which introduced Mr. Hibberd and others more intimately to their listeners was the 100th of a series called "In Town Tonight." It has proved very popular in giving a cross section of life in Britain by bringing to the microphone tramps, sweeps, engine drivers, navvies and people in every conceivable walk of life. There have been many unusual "professions" represented and many unfamiliar dialects.

Responsible for this feature has been Mr. A. W. Hanson. He told listeners of 1000 different characters he had discovered for these programs. Some insist on dressing up for the part. A woman chimney-sweep arrived with her face covered with soot. A veteran tub-thumper or street-corner orator who came to broadcast could neither read nor write and Mr. Hanson told how various articles were placed in front of him at the microphone to remind him of what he had to talk about.

A Deception

Mr. Hibberd pleads guilty to deceiving the public once—but only once. He revealed how one Sunday night only the preacher arrived for the studio service without the choir. Mr. Hibberd juggled with wave-lengths, preacher and gramophone disks and apparently nobody spotted the difference.

Although Mr. Hibberd is going on vacation he is looking forward to studying American radio technique from close quarters. He plans to return from Canada via New York and the Queen Mary. Before leaving here he had no definite arrangements for speaking over the air in North America, but it seems likely he may find an opportunity to say "How-de-do" in what is widely regarded as the best speaking voice in Britain.

Has Broadcast 50,000 Hours

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Stuart Hibberd, B. B. C. Announcer

Possessor of Britain's Best Known Radio Voice Comes for Holiday in Canada and United States.

Communist Heads Find Guarantee Of Peace in Sovietism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—The Communist Party of the United States, stressing an immediate threat of war in the Far East and praising the Soviet Union as an aid to peace, started final deliberations in its ninth annual convention at the Manhattan Opera House here today. Nomination of its national ticket is scheduled at the closing session tomorrow.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, virtually was assured of the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Sentiment of delegates indicated also that James W. Ford, Negro, and Communist leader in Harlem, would be on the ticket with Mr. Browder.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Governor of New York State, emphasized yesterday that world peace upon a permanent basis could be established only through uniting the proletariat of all nations, races and religious beliefs behind the pacifistic policy of the Soviet Union. He condemned what were said to be the war preparations of Fascist-controlled nations.

The attitudes on American foreign policy professed by both major parties came in for denunciation by Mr. Minor. He said:

"The present official foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration is 'neutrality.' But Hearst and the du Ponts also speak of 'neutrality,' and I am afraid that they will sway the American nation. The neutrality slogan of the Roosevelt Administration is exactly the same sort of thing as President Wilson's campaign slogan, 'he kept us out of war.'"

"The foreign policy of Landon and the Republican Party is a blank sheet of paper with the fountain pen in the hands of William Randolph Hearst, the representative of the most reactionary, most Chauvinistic and most warlike elements in the finance capital—Wall Street."

Government Speeds Appeal On Rail Pension Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Checks addressed to approximately 1000 aged railway workers were held up today as the Railroad Retirement Board pondered the full effect of a decision of the United States District Court holding the Pension Act unconstitutional.

A spokesman for the board, which went into an emergency session, said an immediate appeal would be carried to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

In Cleveland, delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers voted last night to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Justice Jennings Bailey ruled yesterday that the retirement act and its accompanying tax measure violated the due process provisions of the Constitution.

Payments Delayed

The decision halted preparations of the board for making its first pension payments July 1 to railway employees over 65 years old. Fewer than 1000 checks had been prepared because the carriers had refused to open their personnel records until after the decision.

Murray W. Latimer, board chairman, made no immediate comment on the decision, nor did he indicate the future of the board's 400 employees.

Counsel for Government and railroads will go before Justice Bailey Tuesday to agree upon the wording of a final decree. On that day the tax law would have forced the carriers to make a first quarterly payment of $15,000,000.

Injunction Granted

Justice Bailey granted an injunction forbidding the collection of taxes under the revenue act, and preventing the retirement board from taking action to obtain the carriers' personnel records.

The tax law would have imposed a 3½ per cent levy on railroad pay rolls and an equal contribution on employees' wages, bringing the total revenue for the year to $120,000,000.

The board had estimated the first year's annuities at $47,000,000.

Justice Bailey upheld their contention that the tax and pension laws were "inseparable parts" of a single regulatory scheme which violated the due process provisions of the Fifth Amendment.

He based his ruling on a United States Supreme Court decision handed down last year in the Alton case declaring the 1934 retirement act unconstitutional. That measure had attempted to set up a similar retirement system, under a single law including both pension and revenue provisions.

Effective July 1

The pension act was to have gone into effect July 1. A first quarterly payment from the railroads of $15,000,000 was due to be collected June 30.

Chief Justice Hughes, in dissenting from the Supreme Court's decision in the Alton case, said last year that the Court apparently had closed the door to all types of compulsory railroad retirement legislation.

Congressional Rush Assailed by Chamber

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said today that Congress, in the rush for adjournment, passed legislation "vitally affecting business without mature consideration of the consequences."

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"AMERICAN" PARTY CANDIDATES RE-NOMINATED
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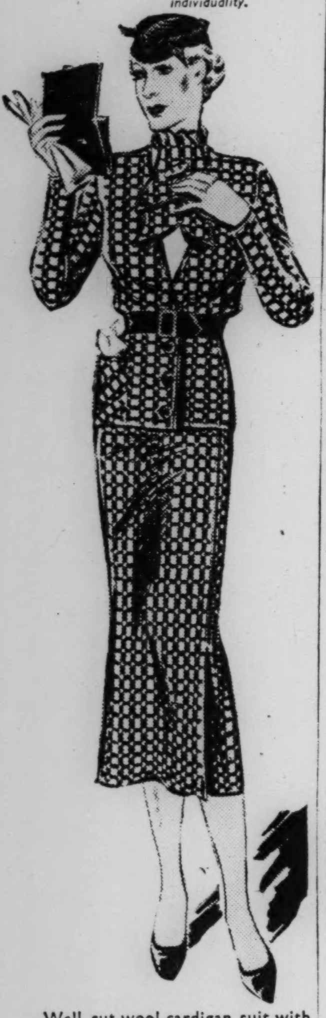

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New Deal Drive Set to Begin By Middle of July

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee has drawn up its list of campaign directors, agreed to set up headquarters in New York City and planned a mid-July start of the presidential drive.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, re-elected national chairman, said the campaign committee would be organized and headquarters set up in the Biltmore Hotel as soon after July 15 as arrangements could be completed.

Mr. Farley said that any announcement about his leaving the Post Office Department would have to come from President Roosevelt, after they talked over the situation next week.

The National Committee, after it had elected Mr. Farley, chose the following other officers:

Secretary—L. W. Robert Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Treasurer—W. Forbes Morgan, secretary for the last year.

Vice-chairmen — Vice-President Garner, David E. Fitzgerald Sr., Connecticut; Lynn Broderick, Kansas; A. B. Chandler, Kentucky; Louis Jiggitts, Mississippi; James P. Aylward, Missouri; Frank Hague, New Jersey; Charles Sawyer, Ohio; A. S. Brown, Utah; C. E. Broughton, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady, California; Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, Indiana; Helen N. Hanson, Maine; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ann Struble, South Dakota; Mrs. Douglas W. Brown, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, District of Columbia, and Mary W. Dewson, head of the women's division.

Contests for places on the committee from Arizona, Washington, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone were referred to a subcommittee headed by Brooks Hays of Arkansas. Contestants were asked to file briefs.

Mr. Farley told the committee that the party was financially solvent and that "Roosevelt nominator" gatherings throughout the country should add substantially to the war chest.

Clark Howell Sr., Atlanta, Ga., publisher, said this solvency at the end of a convention was the first he had known of in his many years of party service.

Roosevelt's Speech of Acceptance

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination Saturday follows:

Senator Robinson, members of the Democratic convention, my friends:

We meet at a time of great moment to the future of the nation. It is an occasion to be dedicated to the simple and sincere expression of an attitude toward problems, the determination of which will profoundly affect America.

I come not only as the leader of a party—not only as a candidate for high office, but as one upon whom many critical hours have imposed and still impose a grave responsibility.

For the sympathy, help, and confidence with which Americans have sustained me in my task I am grateful. For their loyalty I salute the members of our great party, in and out of official life in every part of the union. I salute those of other parties, especially those in the Congress, who on so many occasions put partisanship aside. I thank the Governors of the several states, their Legislatures, their state and local officials who participated unselfishly and regardless of party in our efforts to achieve recovery and destroy abuses. Above all, I thank the millions of Americans who have borne disaster bravely and have dared to smile through the storm.

'We Have Conquered Fear'

America will not forget these recent years—will not forget that the rescue was not a mere party task—it was the concern of all of us. In our strength we rose together, rallied our energies together, applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived.

In those days we feared fear. That was why we fought fear. And today, my friends, we have won against the most dangerous of our foes—we have conquered fear.

But I cannot, with candor, tell you that all is well with the world. Clouds of suspicion, tides of ill-will and intolerance gather darkly in many places. In our own land, we enjoy indeed a fullness of life greater than that of most nations. But the rush of modern civilization itself has raised for us new difficulties, new problems, which must be solved if we are to preserve to the United States the political and economic freedom for which Washington and Jefferson planned and fought.

Philadelphia is a good city in which to write American history. This is fitting ground on which to reaffirm the faith of our fathers; to pledge ourselves to restore to the people a wider freedom—to give to 1936 as the founders gave to 1776—an American way of life.

'Tyranny of a Political Autocracy'

The very word freedom, in itself and of necessity, suggests freedom from some restraining power. In 1776 we sought freedom from the tyranny of a political autocracy—from the eighteenth-century royalists, who held special privileges from the crown. It was to perpetuate their privilege that they governed without the consent of the governed; that they denied the right of free assembly and free speech; that they restricted the worship of God; that they put the average man's property and the average man's life in pawn to the mercenaries of dynastic power—that they regimented the people.

And so it was to win freedom from the tyranny of political autocracy that the American revolution was fought. That victory gave the business of governing into the hands of the average man, who won the right with his neighbors to make and order his own destiny through his own government. Political tyranny was wiped out at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which reordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity; the telegraph and the radio; mass production, mass distribution—all of these combined to bring forward a new civilization and with it a new problem for those who would remain free.

'New Era of Royaltists'

For out of this modern civilization royalists carved new dynasties. New kingdoms were built upon concentration of control over material things. Through new uses of corporations, banks and securities, new machinery of industry and agriculture, of labor and capital—all undreamed of by the fathers—the whole structure of modern life was impressed into this royal service.

There was no place among this royalty for our many thousands of small business men and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of initiative and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farmer. Even honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their obligation to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.

It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor and their properties. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man.

The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. The savings of the average family, the capital of the small business man, the investments set aside for old age—other people's money—these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.

Farmers Under Dictatorship

Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.

Throughout the nation, opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise.

An old English judge once said: "Necessitious men are not free men." Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.

For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness.

Against economic tryanny such as this, the citizen could only appeal to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.

Freedom for Every Citizen

The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote but they denied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and live.

Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half and half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power. In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, the flag and the Constitution stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection; and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the overprivileged alike.

The brave and clear platform adopted by this convention, to which I heartily subscribe, sets forth that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are protection of the family and the home, the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster.

'Resolute Enemy Within Our Gates'

But the resolute enemy within our gates is ever ready to beat down our words unless in greater courage we will fight for them.

For more than three years we have fought for them. This convention in every word and deed has pledged that that fight will go on.

The defeats and victories of these years have given to us as a people a new understanding of our government and of ourselves. Never since the early days of the New England town meeting have the affairs of government been so widely discussed and so clearly appreciated. It has been brought home to us that the only effective guide for the safety of this most worldly of worlds is moral principle.

We do not see faith, hope and charity as unattainable ideals, but we use them as stout supports of a nation fighting the fight for freedom in a modern civilization.

Faith—In the soundness of democracy in the midst of dictatorships.

Hope—Renewed because we know so well the progress we have made.

Charity—In the true spirit of that grand old word. For charity literally translated from the original means love, the love that understands, that does not merely share the wealth of the giver, but in true sympathy and wisdom helps men to help themselves.

We seek not merely to make government a mechanical implement, but to give it the vibrant personal character that is the embodiment of human charity.

We are poor indeed if this nation cannot afford to lift from every recess of American life the dread fear of the unemployed that they are not needed in the world. We cannot afford to accumulate a deficit in the books of human fortitude.

To Display 'Palace of Privilege'

In the place of the palace of privilege we seek to build a temple out of faith and hope and charity.

It is a sobering thing to be a servant of this great cause. We try in our daily work to remember that the cause belongs not to us but to the people. The standard is not in the hands of you and me alone. It is carried by America. We seek daily to profit from experience, to learn to do better as our task proceeds.

Governments can err—presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales.

Better the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of others much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny.

In this world of ours in other lands, there are some people, who, in times past, have lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown too weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for the illusion of a living. They have yielded their democracy.

I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their ancient hope. They began to know that here in America we are waging a great war. It is not alone a war against want and destitution and economic demoralization. It is a war for the survival of democracy. We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world.

I accept the commission you have tendered me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war.

Text of Garner's Acceptance

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The text of the speech by John Nance Garner of Texas accepting Democratic nomination for Vice-President Saturday:

Mr. Chairman, friends:

My words shall be as few as they shall be fervent and sincere. I am a soldier and my duty is to follow where the commander leads. I accept the rules of war as laid down in the platform.

I am not insensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me. This confidence which my fellow countrymen have reposed in me I accept as a solemn trust. And I am not unmindful of the responsibility which goes with that trust.

I gladly accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency now tendered to me for the second time. The sense of personal satisfaction in this honor is enhanced and heightened by the thought that I am again to be on the ticket with Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I shall stand with him in the months ahead as I stood with him before the voters of this country in 1932—as I have stood, in sharing with him since March 4, 1933, the obligations and duties and responsibilities which the constitution imposes.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is my leader, my commander-in-chief. In this presence, before this multitude and with the stars of heaven to bear witness to my covenant, I renew the pledge of fealty I gave four years ago.

In Franklin Delano Roosevelt the hopes of a nation have been reborn. Despair has given place to confidence. Despondency and gloom have made way for happiness. Laughter is again neard in the land.

We are now, as it were, midway in our course. Great as are the things which have been accomplished to bring order out of chaos in which we found the country in March, 1933, much remains to be done.

No Return to Old Deal

There must be no return to old conceptiins denominated as the Old Deal. And what do we mean by the Old Deal? We mean a political system which fosters an economic order giving special privilege to a few favored ones through the sacrifices of the many. By the New Deal we mean simply an adaption of the laws of the country so that the greatest good will come to the greatest number—the protection of the rights of that vast majority of our populace, men, women and children—to whom the Old Deal meant want, hardship, despair and degradation.

Our people have not forgotten the wretchedness to which these sins of omission and commission of 12 years of the Old Deal had plunged the country when the New Deal was ushered in on a March day in 1933. But the dawn of a new day was at hand. The time for a change had come. The country welcomed a new leader. And I cheerfully bear witness here and now to the loyal support of New Deal measures and principles accorded in Congress by certain of our friends of the opposition. With voice and vote many brethren of Republican persuasion have shown how they could, in time of national peril, rise above partisanship and heed the call for help of a stricken country.

To Protect the Many

We still lack for the support of all those who believe as we do that the function of government is to protect the many from the selfishness of the few, to guarantee to all the means of livelihood and participation in the things that make liife good and noble and worth the living.

That is our platform. Upon that platform I stand and I am proud to stand with our leader—a leader who has never faltered in his course and never once lost faith that in the sovereign will of the American people rests true wisdom in government and the way to security, peace and happiness.

In that faith I put my trust. In that faith I pledge anew my allgiance to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Radio Strike Pickets Arrested in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., June 29 (AP)—Police took four men from picketing crowds outside the Radio Corporation of America plant today and charged them with inciting to riot. One of the four, James B. Carey of Glassboro, national president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, was shouting for "more action," police charged. He was placed in a cell in default of $1000 bail.

The strike was called a week ago to enforce demands for a 20 per cent wage increase.

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Job Relief Crisis Looms in Illinois As U. S. Halts Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—What happens when the Federal Government stops contributions for state unemployment relief and the state returns the administration of relief to the local communities is dramatized here as Cook County faces July 1, the date of the change, with an inadequate pocketbook.

While the problems attendant upon the shift of responsibility for direct relief from higher to lower levels of government are present in many states, they are intensified here by a political feud between the Chicago Kelly-Nash machine and Gov. Henry Horner. The Kelly-Nash group takes the position that Chicago cannot raise the money to make up for the discontinued federal funds and that the State should supply needed cash. Governor Horner insists that the State cannot provide the additional funds without upsetting its budget and wrecking the "pay-as-you-go" policy adopted by his administration. He vetoed a bill which would have given the counties one-half instead of one-third of the state sales-tax receipts.

90,000 Need Help

Social workers are less concerned with the political implications of this conflict than with the impending problem of supplying 90,000 families on relief with food and rent money after the present appropriation expires on the first day of the month. Relief standards already have been cut to a minimum, they say.

The mechanics of returning relief to local agencies has been handled here without much difficulty. The city council assured the city a trained personnel by appointing Leo M. Lyons executive secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, as Commissioner of Relief. It is understood that experienced workers in the state relief office, who are residents of Chicago, will be retained.

Experts maintain that it is impossible to administer relief as efficiently through 1400 townships as through a single state commission.

Rely on Property Tax

Raising funds through units of local government presents another problem. Cities and countries must rely in the main on the general property tax, already overworked. The State and the Natioanl Government, on the other hand, have wider taxing powers and can levy income, sales, and other special taxes.

Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association, recently made the statement that the relief problem is bound up with that of conflicting taxation, and cannot be solved without a removal of these conflicts.

Reluctance of Chicago officials to impose any additional property tax to supplement state relief funds is complicating matters here.

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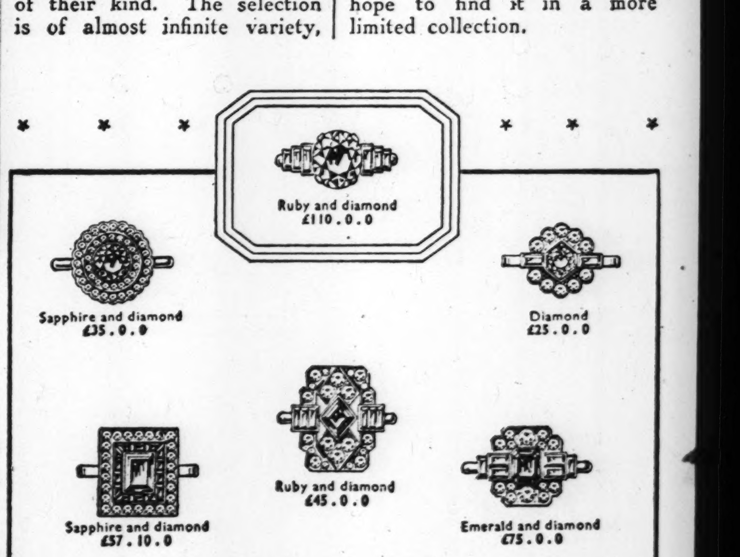

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U. S. at Geneva Criticizes Slowness in Curbing Drugs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 29—Dissatisfaction on the part of the United States with international slowness in curbing the drug traffic was evidenced when the United States representative to the narcotics commission meeting here refused to sign a new convention on the subject. Stuart J. Fuller of the State Department at Washington, who is representing the United States on the commission, stated that the proposed action would be a retrograde step for the United States and that it would weaken international controls now in force.

Mr. Fuller made a strong attack against what he termed Japanese tolerance of conditions. He forcibly drew attention to the unhappy prevalence of drug-taking in China and contiguous countries, indicting Japanese smugglers for their encouragement of this vice, and denouncing as inadequate the measures taken by the Japanese Government in regions over which they have control.

His unusual outspokenness caused much comment.

Quantities Available

Over 90 per cent of the opium grown in the entire world, he declared, is produced in China, North and South of the Great Wall, and vast quantities of heroin also come from this area. Further, the price of drugs is lower in China than anywhere else in the world. But he added significantly that the bulk of production of opium in China takes place in the "frontier provinces." It was important to remember that the National Government of China had no longer control over some of the "frontier provinces."

In a number of provinces, including Szechuan, Manchuria, Jehol, Sinkiang, Shanghai, Suiyuan and Chakar, production was being permitted and was increasing.

Then he proceeded to denounce the smuggling of opium into China. The situation in Manchuria and Jehol, where no legislation exists to control manufacture of or trade in derivatives, was especially serious. This was resulting in a "terrifying spread of drug addiction."

Japan Haven for Traffic

"In all these years," he said, "no effective action has been taken to remedy a situation which makes not only China, but Japan itself and all Japanese possessions, a haven and a refuge for traffickers."

Japanese law imposed only trivial penalties upon traffickers, Mr. Fuller stated, and demanded "that the Japanese Government, whose subjects have been more widely and more closely connected with the illicit traffic in China in morphine, heroin, cocaine than those of other countries, should, without further delay, take steps to punish effectively the Japanese and Koreans, who are responsible for clandestine manufacture and illicit traffic."

Canadian's Charge

To this charge, Col. Alexander Dunstan Sharman of Canada added another equally grave. It is given in the precise terms of the official report of the Information Section of the League:

"Two years ago his Government felt very strongly that Canada was being made the victim of traffic from the Far East, but were not at that time in possession of sufficient evidence to prove the source of this traffic. It was now clear from evidence uncovered upon the arrest of traffickers in Vancouver, that the source of narcotics coming to Canada in the illicit traffic was Japan. . . . The fact that manufactured drugs could be bought very cheaply in Japan, combined with the fact that the penalties imposed by the Japanese Government upon traffickers were trivial, accounted for the fact that traffickers could operate from the Japanese coast with scarcely any risk. He urged the Japanese Government to take steps to prevent the further development of the traffic."

Maj. William H. Coles of Great Britain also deplored the illicit traffic of Japanese nationals in British colonies.

Japan Called On

The Portuguese delegate Augusto de Vasconcellos, made an appeal to the Japanese representative, Massa Aki Hotta.

In the course of the discussion Massa Aki Hotta said that his Government was concerned about "the situation on the West Coast of North America and had instructed its consuls in towns there to cooperate with the American and Canadian authorities to put a stop to the illicit traffic from Japan. As regards the question of penalties imposed under Japanese law, these were being reconsidered. There had been difficulties in the way of amending Japanese legislation in this regard.

"He could assure the Advisory Committee that the Japanese Government was by no means indifferent to the problem of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

Running It Down

At a subsequent meeting he informed the Committee that the documents sent by the Canadian Government with reference to Japanese traffickers arrested in Vancouver had now arrived in Japen.

"The investigations set on foot by his Government had already resulted in 26 arrests and the matter was being pursued through the courts. The Japanese Government was making good use of the information furnished by the Canadian Government and intended to pursue their campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

In the end a resolution was passed in which the Advisory Committee stated that its attention had been drawn to the increasingly serious situation existing in China as regards the clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. "The appeal made by the Chinese representative for the collaboration of the Governments concerned for the purpose of ending the alarming illicit traffic merits the practical support of Governments.

"The seriousness of the situation in China is partly due to the fact that the maximum penalties which can be imposed under Japanese law on traffickers of Japanese nationality have proved totally inadequate to serve as a deterrent or to prevent the illicit traffic."

Committee Attitude

The committee "notes with great satisfaction the measures already taken by the Chinese Government for the purpose of suppressing the clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the territory under its control; addresses an earnest appeal to the Government of China to continue and intensify its efforts toward this end and requests to be kept constantly informed of the situation; addresses an equally earnest appeal to the Japanese Government to continue and redouble its efforts and to take such action as may be necessary to provide penalties for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and for their manufacture likely to act as effective deterrents wherever Japanest jurisdiction extends; and recommends all governments which have not already done so to take every possible step to prevent their nationals from engaging in illicit traffic in China."

Mexico to Use Movies In Educational Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The cinema, when properly handled, is an important instrument in modern teaching, the Department of Education has decided. The department will film features of educational content. Pictures on geography, history and other subjects will be shown during school hours.

Little Entente Lifts Threat To Desert League

(Continued from Page 1)

as Italy agrees. It may be held at Geneva, or in Brussels.

M. Delbos has frankly expressed to Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, his concern for the National Socialist campaign against the League Commissioner, Sean Lester, in Danzig. It is widely believed that Danzig authorities, presumably with the backing of the Reich, mean to shake off the tutelage of the League.

Fey Stirs Monarchists At Vienna by Calling Otto 'Kaiser of Austria'

VIENNA, June 29 (AP)—Major Emil Fey, former Vice-Chancellor of Austria and ousted head of the Vienna Heimwehr, called the Hapsburg Archduke Otto "Kaiser of Austria" today in an address to a vast monarchist demonstration.

It was a meeting of the Veterans' Association of the historic Vienna Deutschmeister regiment.

"As we were loyal to Franz Josef and Karl, now we are loyal to Otto," Major Fey declared.

Another speaker was cheered by the veterans when he said: "Kaiser Otto already is with us, because he is living in the heart of all Austrians."

The pronouncement of Major Fey, who was removed from the leadership of the Vienna Heimwehr by Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, was seized on by political observers as a possible hint of which direction Heimwehr sentiment may go.

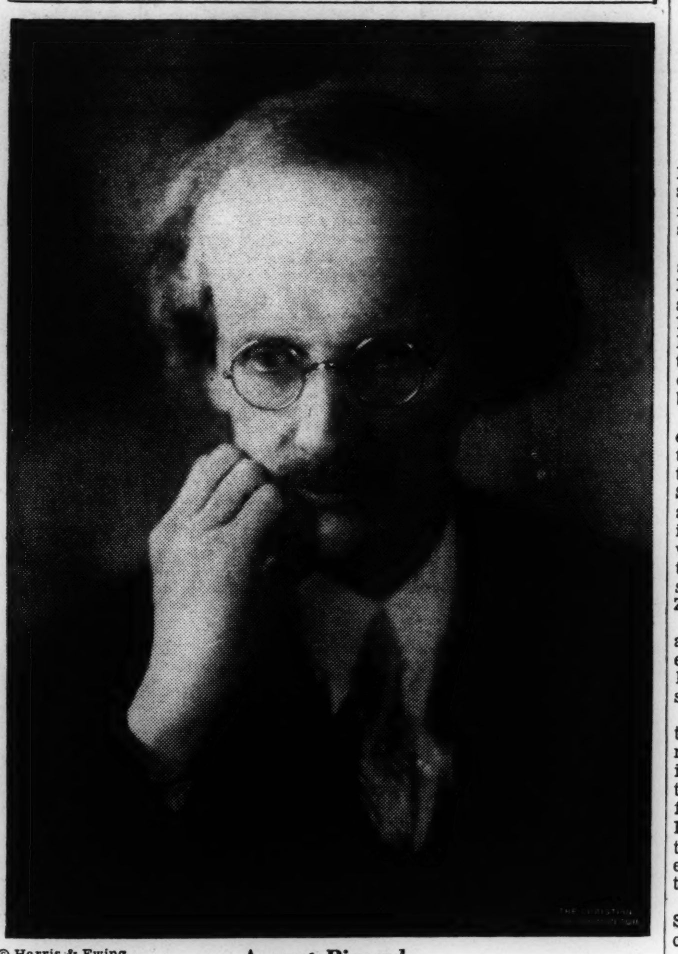
Major Fey is the idol of that faction of the Heimwehr which is cool toward Prince von Starhemberg.

Through the Archduke Eugene, Otto sent a message to the veterans saying he accepted with joy all petitions by solders to be their honorary patron.

Declared Otto: "As the old Austrian army was mobilized only for defense, so I hope the new army will be active only to repel aggressors."

In some quarters, the phrase was interpreted as warning the Little Entente of Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia against military action in the event of the restoration of the throne in Austria.

A Man in the News



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August Piccard
Stratospherist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROF. Auguste Piccard, who is now preparing for a "bigger, better and higher" stratosphere exploration from Poland late in November, rose to fame suddenly in 1932 when his first balloon carried him 10 miles up—and into general public view.

The Swiss physicist, whose twin brother Jean lives in Wilmington, Del., is a professor at the University of Brussels. Though in appearance he does resemble a Jules Verne scientific adventurer, his own personality is always overshadowed by his dreams of conquest over the powers of nature—of power drawn from atoms or from light, and of the possibilities of interplanetary travel. His own life is as much submerged in interest by his theories and experiments as are individual countries in the wider view of the world's surface obtained from the stratosphere.

National Frontiers Ignored

It has often been said that natural science knows no nationality, and this was certainly true of Professor Piccard's first flight, for he, a Swiss professor at a Belgian university, took off from Augsburg, Ger., in a German-made balloon, which landed in Austria.

Among the first to congratulate the professor after this flight was his old friend and teacher, Albert Einstein, with whom he had studied at the University of Zurich. At that time Dr. Einstein had requested his help in constructing instruments for making precision measurements of radioactivity and electromagnetism in liquids. The instruments finally used were invented by Professor Piccard.

Among the first to verify the Michelson and Morley experiments which gave rise to the Einstein theories was Professor Piccard.

Other Work More Important

With so many physical and electrical problems in which he is deeply interested, he feels that the stratosphere flights, though spectacular, are probably the least important part of his work.

Dr. Einstein begged him not to incur the risks attending such experiments again, but rather to consider the value of his other work and the well-being of his wife and five children. Mrs. Piccard is known to feel that the notoriety achieved by the stratosphere ascensions is more of an obstacle than an assistance to her husband's career.

The professor, however, is convinced of the safety of the equipment now being prepared for an ascent during which he hopes to reach a height of 20 miles—seven miles higher than the point reached by Russian stratosphere explorers in January, 1934, and twice as high as his own first attempt.

Among the admirers of his efforts to get a little closer to the stars are many Indian tribes. Several of them have offered to make him a chief, it is reported.

Collective Security Urged At British Peace Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS Eng., June 29—Mr. W. E. Arnold-Forster of the League of Nations Union, Mr. Andrew Conley, representing British organized labor, and the Marquis of Lothian have been among the speakers at the National Peace Congress which is in session here.

The meeting is one of a number of gatherings held in different parts of Britain during the week end in support of the ideals of collective security.

Depends on Germany

Lord Lothian said that now that Japan had found outlets in China, and Italy in Ethiopia, the German question alone stood in way of the possibility of 25 years of peace in which those moral elements which were the real strength of the League of Nations might have time to grow.

Concessions to Germany, however—say in Austria and Danzig and by giving economic openings overseas—should be "because they were just and not because extorted by sword or bomb."

Reducation in Armament

Mr. Arnold Forster in this connection saw in Anglo-French co-operation the best hope of reducing European armaments.

"The present arms race," Mr. Arnold-Forster said, "is beyond comparison, the most rapid in pace, and the most dangerous ever known. The notorious arms race before the World War was leisurely and safe compared to this.

Enormous Increase

"In the six years before 1914 the nations increased their expenditure on armaments by about £187,000,000, but in 1935, on a most conservative estimate, the nations spent on armaments twice as much as the colossal sum — £1,000,000,000 — which they were spending in 1932 when the Disarmament Conference began. There has never been such a rise, and the increase continues at that rate."

More significant still, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, is the increase of killing power, especially the power to strike a smashing blow suddenly at long range. Air power has increased in danger manyfold, even since 1933. Furthermore, almost all restrictions upon quantities of armaments have been overthrown, i. e., the one-sided restrictions of the peace treaties and the valuable achievements of the Washington and London naval treaties.

The only surviving checks, according to the speaker, are those that may result for the present from the Anglo-German naval agreement and those precariously agreed upon in the recent London Treaty, which restrict warship designers to just such limits of size and gun caliber as they would choose for themselves if there were no agreement.

A redeeming feature was found in the Anglo-American understanding, which will preclude dangerous competition in this quarter.

Mr. Arnold-Forster held that the present British Government's claim that it was "rearming as a contribution to collective security" was ill justified by the Government's record on collective security.

Mutual Agreement

In a world in which Japanese, Italian and German militarists were arming to the teeth, and in which so little had been done to vindicate the twin fundamentals of peaceful change and sanctions against aggression, it was possible, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, that the armed powers on the side of the states most likely to prove loyal to the League's peace system might have to be increased for the time being.

If this need was established, the contributions to the pooled strength, he said, should be mutually agreed, not self-judged, and should be mutually accepted as reducing the need for national armaments. Probably the best hope for the future, he added, now lay in the new Government of France.

British-Egyptian Alliance to Enter Bargaining Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner to Egypt, left here June 27 to resume talks for an Anglo-Egyptian alliance.

Though no official confirmation is available, it is assumed that Sir Miles has obtained the Cabinet's approval for ultimate withdrawal of British troops from their present locations in Cairo and Alexandria to less conspicuous sections of the country as part of a final settlement between the two countries.

The military question has hitherto been the chief stumblingblock to agreement. During the 1930 negotiations between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha it was agreed that British troops which remained on Egyptian soil for the protection of the Suez Canal should be stationed in the Canal Zone itself.

At that time it was assumed that any menace to Egypt was from the east. The last few months, however, have shown there is much more serious menace from the west.

The British Government's strategical advisers have therefore demurred strongly to the idea of leaving Cairo and Alexandria, and in the case of the air force, Aboukir, for less convenient localities. The Egyptians, on the other hand, feel that they cannot be really independent with an alien garrison in their two chief towns.

The talks reached an impasse and Sir Miles returned to England for consultations with the Cabinet.

Precisely what the High Commissioner has now been empowered to offer the Egyptians is not known. But there are reason to believe it represents a substantial change from the former attitude, even if it does not agree 100 per cent with the Egyptian standpoint.

It is generally felt that the military issue is the crux of the present conversations, so if the fresh instructions to Sir Miles enable him to meet Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha on this point there is every expectation of the talks developing into official negotations in the near future.

Syrian Arabs Back Move Against Palestine Jews

BEIRUT, Syria, June 27 (AP)—Young Syrian Arabs added their support today to the Nationalist campaign againsts British and Jews in Palestine.

The Syrian leaders urged Arab Kings to support actively their brothers in the Holy Land and strengthened a commercial boycott already organized in their country.

Many merchants cut off shipments of goods to Palestine Jews and young native vigilantes erected a blockade against truckloads of produce.

The widespread sympathy movement, designed to aid Palestine Arabs to win satisfaction from the British Administration against Jewish immigration and land ownership, has had a serious effect on Beirut trade.

Land transportation was becoming virtually impossible between Palestine and Beirut, officials said.

Groups of young men in Damascus established a watch over garages for shipments of chickens, eggs, and vegetables routed to Palestine. Many truck cargoes have been destroyed near Sidon, the principal route between Beirut and Haifa.

Relief committees in large centers and villages were named to collect funds to support striking Palestine Arabs.

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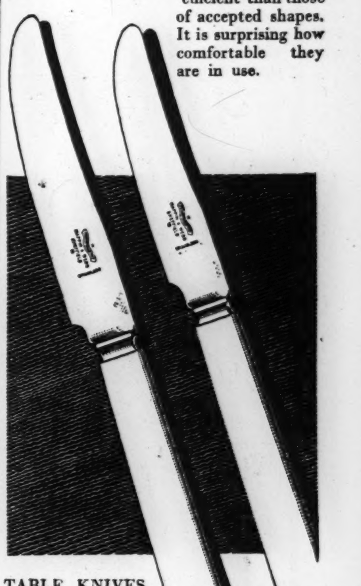

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By Margaret Gibbs

The toys—Billy, the clown; Geraldine, the best doll; Thomas, the tin soldier; Emily, the rag doll, and Albert, the wooden duck—were so tired of staying in the cupboard in the attic, where they were put when the children outgrew them, that they packed a few things to start housekeeping with, climbed into a toy airplane and flew away. They came down on an island in a lake, which they named Holiday Island, and found a large cave and two small ones to live in. Out walking one day, they came on a wild Teddy Bear, who became quite friendly, which pleased everyone but Albert. It was plain that something was wrong with Albert.

Chapter Three

ALBERT, the Duck, sat by the lakeside staring gloomily into the water. The others were playing "Tag," but Albert would not join them. Teddy Bear was playing.

"I don't want to play with that Bear," he grumbled to himself. "I don't see why he should be here at all. Before he came I was the only animal in the party—and now I'm not."

No doubt about it—Albert was jealous.

Presently Emily came across to him.

"Come along, Albert," she said, "everything is ready and we are just going to start for the picnic."

The toys had decided to go to the woods that day.

"Don't think I'll come," muttered Albert.

"Nonsense," said Emily, sharply. "None of your sulks, Albert, please. Come along at once, and don't be a little silly."

She left him, and went back to the others, who were already setting off with the picnic basket.

A Question of a Hat

As Albert slowly followed her Billy ran up to him crying, "Come on, quick, we're going to have a splendid day. Emily has packed a glorious lunch, and Teddy is going to show us a perfect place for a picnic."

"Brother Teddy!" snapped Albert. "I don't see why—"

He was interrupted by an exclamation from Emily.

"Geraldine! You are never going to wear that hat?"

Geraldine actually had her best hat on.

"Yes I am going to wear it," she said quickly. "I'm so tired of my old one, and I haven't worn my best hat once since we've been here."

"But it's not a picnic hat at all," protested Emily. "You'll spoil it, Geraldine."

"Oh, but I'll be most terribly careful," Geraldine pleaded. "And if it should rain, I've got my sunshade."

"Very well," said Emily, "but don't say I didn't warn you."

Geraldine's hat and Albert's sulks were both forgotten, however, when the toys reached the spot which Teddy had promised to show them—a green dell in the woods, through which a stream ran sparkling toward the lake.

"It's perfect," they cried. "Just the very place!"

"Let's stay here all day," begged Billy. "We can have such fun."

But Albert Couldn't Climb

"Lunch first," announced Emily. "Come along, everybody, help to get it ready."

After lunch they rested for a time, until Teddy exclaimed, "I'm going to climb that tree," and instantly swung himself up among the branches.

"Wait for us! We're coming too!" shouted Billy and Thomas, while Geraldine tossed her hat to Albert crying, "Mind that, please," and was off after them.

"Come on, Emily, you can do it—it's easy," called Billy, already half way up; and crying out that she would race them all, Emily, too, joined the climbers.

Only Albert was left. He stood alone beneath the tree, staring forlornly up at them.

"And they leave me to mind a hat," he said, bitterly.

He turned away. "They've forgotten me," he whispered. "They don't want me any more."

"Come on — it's fine — try this branch!" he heard the others calling to each other. Then, "Look at Teddy; he's right at the top. Can't he climb!"

Two tears ran down Albert's beak. "Teddy!" he sobbed. "It's always Teddy now. What did he come for? I wanted to be the only Animal One."

Suddenly he made up his mind. He stopped crying and stamped his foot furiously. "I'll run away—for ever—that's what I'll do," he hissed.

He found a piece of pencil that had fallen from Billy's pocket, and seizing a paper bag left from the lunch, he wrote in very shaky writing:

NOBODY LUVS ME SO
I HAVE RUN AWAY.
ALBERT

He placed the paper beside Geraldine's hat, where it was certain to be seen, then plunged into the stream, and paddled off round the bend and out of sight.

A Discovery

After a time the others became tired of tree climbing.

"I'm coming down now," announced Billy.

"We had better all come down," said Emily. "It must be time to go home. Come along, everybody."

It was not until they were all down again that they remembered the little duck.

"Where's Albert?" asked Thomas.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Emily, "I'd forgotten him. Wherever can he be? Albert! Albert!"

There was no answer.

Suddenly Geraldine caught sight of the paper bag beside her hat. She snatched it up.

"It's a note," she announced, "from Albert. He's run away!"

She handed the note to Emily, and the others crowded round to read it.

"I thought there was something the matter with him this morning," said Emily. "Nobody loves me, indeed! What has the little silly got into his head now? Well, we must just find him, that's all."

"We ought not to have gone off climbing and left him alone," said Teddy. "It was my fault, I'm afraid. I forgot he couldn't climb trees."

"We all forgot," said Emily. "But it's no use worrying now, the thing to do is to find him."

They spread out in all directions, searching and calling, but there was no sign of Albert.

"Perhaps he went home after all," suggested Teddy.

"He may have done that," Emily agreed. "We had better go and see."

"But he said he had run away," insisted Thomas. "People don't run away home."

Geraldine's Hat Again

"People do all sorts of funny things, especially people like Albert," said Emily. "Don't be aggravating, Thomas, but come and help me pack the picnic basket."

"I'll have one more look," said Geraldine, "while you are getting ready. If I stand on this rock I can see—oh! my hat!"

It was too late. A puff of wind, coming just as Geraldine stepped onto the rock, caught her hat and blew it into the stream.

"Save it! save it!" she cried, wildly, racing along the bank of the stream with the others following, some on one side and some on the other.

Billy snatched up a stick and tried to catch the hat as it floated along, but the stick was too short, and before anyone could prevent it, the hat was carried past and whirled round the corner and out of sight.

Geraldine burst into tears.

"And it had a real feather in it!" she wailed.

Billy put his arm round her.

"Don't cry," he said, "we'll come and look for it again tomorrow. Very likely we shall find it, washed ashore somewhere."

"Come along home," put in Emily. "It is getting late, and perhaps Albert is waiting for us."

But when they got back the cave was empty, and there was no sign of him anywhere. His nest by the shore was empty too.

"It can't be helped," said Emily, "we must just leave him to come home when he feels like it. He can't have gone far, and a night in the woods won't hurt him."

Nobody felt like going to bed, however, and they all sat round the fire, waiting and hoping Albert would come, until at last Emily said they really must not stay up any longer.

"Build the barricade quickly, Billy," she said, "and then be off to bed, everyone."

Billy seized a kettle and a saucepan. Then he stopped.

"No," he said, "we won't build the barricade tonight. It would be better to let anyone in than to keep Albert out."

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Others Were Playing Tag, but Albert Would Not Join Them

Great-Crest Comes On Duty

YESTERDAY when we looked up in the woods, it seemed as though all the birds from the South had chosen this special spot to spend the summer.

"They're like airplanes," we thought; "but where are their beacons, and who directs this heavy summer traffic?"

But that was yesterday! Today in the woods we were startled to hear a loud, shrill policeman's whistle. At first we thought some schoolboys were playing near by. You know how fond boys are of those toy whistles. Then the call sounded again, right above us in the big hickory tree. Yes, right up in the hickory's dark branches was the whistler. We stood very still, the better to see this new arrival. Who was he?

His name is Crested Flycatcher, but we call him Great-Crest. When he raised his crest, it reminded us of the London bobby's helmet. His beautiful tail, almost four inches long, glows red when spread out in flight. Great-Crest reminded us of a traffic officer for several reasons.

Not only does he "carry" a regular policeman's whistle, but he sounds the different signals which you hear on the busy city streets. There's the short, quick whistle which means "Go Ahead!" There's the little sound which urges on a balky motor, and the beckoning call for the man-in-a-hurry.

But most surprising of all to come from a bird, is the long loud whistle meaning "Stop!" Perhaps the policeman has never blown that signal for you, but surely you know which one it is! Great-Crest uses this signal very often.

Great-Crest has all these whistles at his command, and he used them yesterday afternoon as we watched him directing the air traffic of the birds. The hickory tree top was his "box." As a flock of shiny starlings approached, Great-Crest urged them on their way.

A robin stopped on the hickory, and Great-Crest sounded a warning as he darted down to speak to this feathered friend. The Baltimore orioles made a right turn. The catbird came to a full stop in the apple tree. Barnyard swallows circled above, heeding the loud whistle to stay in their own lane.

It was suppertime, really, for birds as well as for men, and the air lanes were very busy. Great-Crest seemed to enjoy his traffic duty.

Soon he was joined by Mrs. Great-Crest. That lady bird had been house hunting in the woods.

Presently there was a letup in the air traffic. Great-Crest looked all around; the sky was clear. With a last loud whistle, he left his "box" and followed his mate into the deep woods. We thought they went to look at the new "house" together.

M. M. S.

Tahu Goes Traveling

TAHU, the little Indian boy, put his right hand to his heart, then flung it straight out. That sign meant he was very, very happy. His father and mother were going to take him south and west and east to visit other little Indian boys and see how they lived.

Tahu's parents had a lot of beautiful Indian belts, and necklaces, and even beaded buckskin suits which they were going to exchange for other Indian articles their people did not make. They loved to barter and while they were busy, Tahu would make the acquaintance of many little Indian boys. He was a Stony Indian and lived in Alberta, Canada. His father had been teaching him the sign language, for the Indians they were to visit did not understand the Stony language.

Now when Tahu and his little friends played together they used the sign language. It was very simple. You thought what you were going to say and then expressed it in the simplest way.

When you saw anyone coming toward you, you put your right hand up, palm outward in friendly greetings. If there were three white men approaching, then the right hand went up to the forehead as if shading the eyes from the sun, because white men wore hats. After that you put up three fingers of the right hand because there were three white men, and funnier still, if those white men were on horseback the forefinger and third finger of the right hand were placed astride the closed fingers of the left, and if they were galloping then you moved both hands fast.

Oh, it was great fun! If Tahu rubbed his hand across his stomach two or three times, it meant he was very hungry, but little Indian boys did not make that sign often because they were taught to wait patiently for their meals.

Tahu was very sure now he could talk to other little Indian boys of another tribe in the sign language. He hoped sometime there would come up a thundershower for he knew how to tell about that very easily. First you clapped your hands for the thunder, then made a zigzag movement with one hand for the lightning, and then you raised both hands and then bending the hands from the wrists with fingers held loose, the hands went gently downward just like the raindrops.

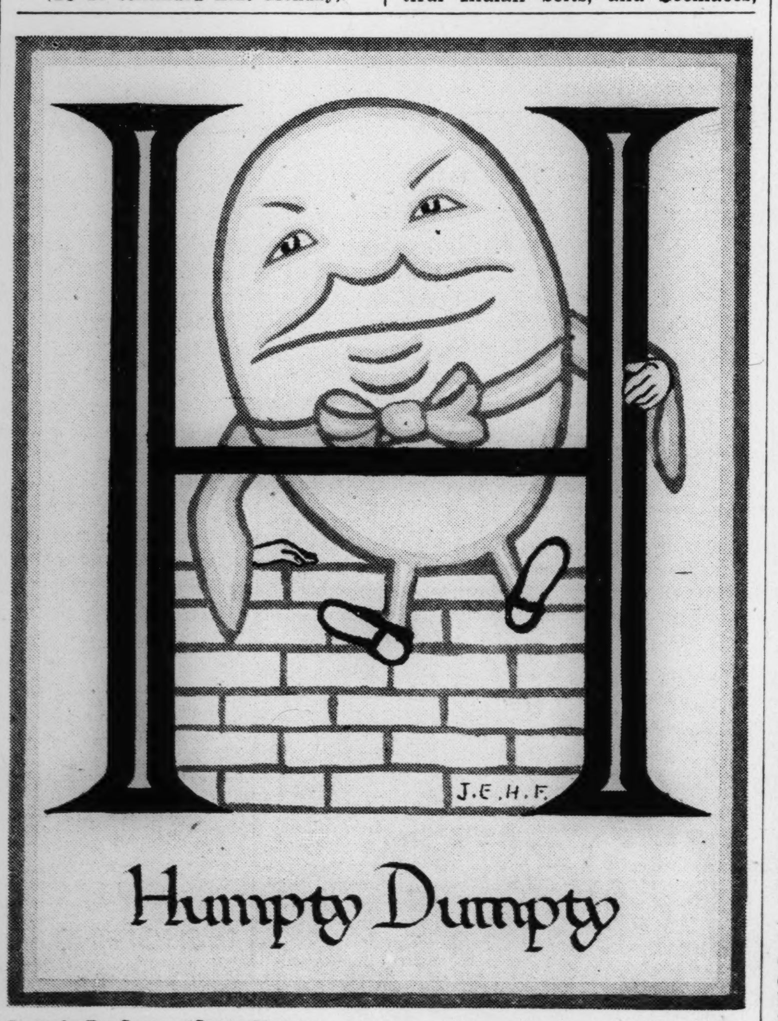
Tahu sighed happily, but he did wish they were going to start right off. His mother and father, however, were waiting for the moon to be full so they could ride away into the night by its light. They were not going on a train but in their trusty auto that had taken them over many roadless plains and up even into the mountains.

In just four days they would be off. That made Tahu very glad, so making the sign again for happy, by putting his right hand to his heart and then flinging his hand straight in front of him, Tahu yawned and went indoors to bed.

TA-DE-WIN

Courtesy of Frank Myers

Tahu Raised His Right Hand to His Forehead, Which, in Sign Language, Meant That a White Man Was Coming



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

H for Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again.

Books You Will Enjoy

Book Reviews

AN Irish tale of a shoemaker and his animals is among the very entertaining new summer books—*Old John*, by Mairin Cregan.

"Old John," as the shoemaker's friends affectionately called him, lived in a thatched cottage at the edge of a wood. When he looked out of his front window, he saw the sea beneath him, and when he looked out of his back window he saw a mountain towering over him. He thought these were the grandest sights any man could wish for. Miss Cregan was born in Kerry, Ireland, and knows the people and the scenes of which she has written.

When Old John got up every morning he opened the door, took a can in his hand and whistled. Immediately Kruger, his faithful dog, would rush up to him, take the handle of the can between his teeth and run off to the well for water. Then Nanny, the goat, would come to be milked, and Old John would find in the nest of Circin Rua, his little red hen, a lovely brown egg laid especially for him.

After getting his breakfast in this manner, with the help of his animals, Old John would sit on a stone seat outside his door and make or repair the boots and shoes.

Very happily Old John and his animals lived together, until Gruaga, an outcast of the Fairie, gets a grudge against them. But Bainin (pronounced Bawneen), who loves Old John and his animals, chooses to leave her happy home in the Rath (fairyland) and become a little white cat to live in the shoemaker's home and help him get rid of Gruaga.

How she did this and the part that Kruger and the red-tasseled boots played in it you must find out by reading this charming folk tale for yourself. The book is beautifully illustrated by Helen Sewell.

The Macmillan Company

Bainin and Kruger: *A Drawing by Helen Sewell for "Old John," by Mairin Cregan*

A DELIGHTFUL book which will help you to name the birds you see in the country and at the seashore is *295 American Birds*, by Thomas S. Roberts. There are 90 colored plates in the book, each picturing a group of birds in natural surroundings.

The pictures are lovely and recall to us how very beautiful many of these birds are, besides being such accurate portraits that if you become familiar with any of them you can hardly help recognizing the birds afterwards when you see them.

The only descriptive text in the book is found in the captions which identify the birds in each plate and an alphabetical index referring to the plate numbers on which the different species may be found.

This is an admirable book.

FOR our very small readers we have three excellent books this month. There is the story of *Pig-o-wee*, a skinny mountain pig, written and illustrated by Ellis Credle, who knows a lot about children and animals in the mountain country

The pictures are delightful and as for the story, you must read it yourself to discover what Pig-o-wee brought to Lem and his Mammy and Pappy. Although Lem and Piggy took three trips to the store in the valley—trip, trip, trip and tramp, tramp, tramp they went, over the humps and through the hollows—and came back empty handed each time, before there appeared in the Ellis's cabin the new thing which brought all the people on Chinkapin Mountain and all the people on the humps and hollows to wonder and to listen.

A book that will be very helpful if you spend your holidays at the shore is *Beachcomber Bobbie*, by Florence Bourgeois. Bobbie spent a month at the beach and, like all other small boys, every day would bring back to the cottage a pailful of shells and other things he found on the sand. The things he found are illustrated in natural colors and actual size, and it is lots of fun to match against the pictures the treasures you pick up on the sand yourself. I know two small girls—six and three years old—who are finding out the names of many of the shells they pick up by looking for the pictures most like them in *Beachcomber Bobbie*. Often they fit the shell right over the picture, and it matches exactly.

Little Ones, by Dorothy Kunhardt, is all about baby animals—a lamb, a kitten, a colt, puppies, pigs, goats, rabbits, calves and many others—and has lots of pictures.

Just as you enjoy watching the baby creatures at the farm, you will like to read this book and look at the pictures. The stories are about the things these young creatures see, hear, feel and do. Here are a few lines from the colt story:

"All of a sudden the colt galloped down to the end of the field where his mother was eating stalks of corn.
He put his ears straight back. He made his ears lie flat down.
He kicked his heels up at his mother.
He tried to look fierce.
His mother saw him trying to look fierce. She saw he was only making believe.
Then she came over and bit his back, but just a little bite. It was only a make-believe bite.
Then his mother made her ears lie flat down and she tried to look fierce too.
But she was doing it only for a joke."

E. C.

JACKS and Janes between the ages of 7 and 10 will welcome a new "story-telling" book by Miss Elizabeth Clark. Here are true stories and made-up stories; fairy tales and ancient legends, all written in Elizabeth Clark's most delightful way.

Like a bee flying far for its honey, Miss Clark gathers her tales from all parts of the world. From Iceland comes the mythical story of Iduna and her Golden Apples; from Scotland a tale of the Eagle that fed Saint Cuthbert nearly 1300 years ago. England, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Greece contribute folk tales, and very old stories come from Indian tribes in North America and from the Indian Jungle. Many charming drawings by Miss Nina K. Brisley illustrate each story.

D. A. L.

Old John, by Mairin Cregan. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

295 American Birds, by Thomas S. Roberts. Illustrated with colored lithograph plates. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. $2.

Pig-o-wee, by Ellis Credle. Illustrated in colors by the author. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company. $1.

Beachcomber Bobbie, by Florence Bourgeois. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: William C. D. Glaser. $.50.

Little Ones, by Dorothy Kunhardt. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Tales for Jack and Jane, by Elizabeth Clark. Illustrated by Nina K. Brisley. London: University of London Press. 3s. 6d. net.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

SINGING RIDGE
300-Acre Camp for Boys in historic Putnam County, 43 miles from New York
Season July 4-August 29
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Comprehensive Program — Understanding Leadership. Send for folder to Allan Dewey, R. F. D. # 2, Peekskill, New York
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"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, riding, included in $200 fee. 15th season. Brownies 6-9 years. Seniors 10-16 years. Booklet.
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Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor
Camp Season July 5th to August 20th
Swimming, riding, boating, tennis, hiking, dramatics, music, dancing, arts and crafts.
Boys and girls—ages 5 to 17
Write for folder
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WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
The School-Camp Method—blending of tutorial program and sports for older boys. School and college entrance credits. Certification. A summer will save a year.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and for folder. "The Wassookeag Method."
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director, Dexter, Maine

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936
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The Cowboy

IT IS only in his own imagination that he has any personal resemblance to a cowboy—that is, if real-life cowboys are truthfully portrayed upon the screen of Derreen's one and only cinema. In the first place, he is far too small; for, if there is one physical trait shared by all the cowboys seen on that screen since it was hung, it is that of considerable height; while Jamesy Quin, their adorer, is what the neighbors describe with decision as a "small, low, stocky butt of a young lad."

The fact, too, that he must spend several hours of every day in the gray schoolhouse a mile away is a serious handicap to any would-be cowboy, who should by right—and here again the people of Derreen must accept the evidence of the screen—spend all his waking hours on horseback, whirling a lasso, firing a revolver, or simply galloping at almost incredible speed up hill and down dale. "That cowboy lad is a rale allegater," admirers say; and mean, not that he resembles a crocodile, but simply that, in the local phraseology, he "allegates," or does the most astounding things without turning a hair.

⁂

IT IS [illegible] such a cowboy hero that Jamesy, aged nine, has molded himself so carefully. Wild long-horned cattle that should rush through a rocky canon, or stream across a dusty hillside, are represented by his grandmother's few placid dairy cows, driven by him every winter morning to the river that is crossed by the road a quarter of a mile away. Having, as he himself puts it, "drunk their nuff," they come back to the little yard a good deal more slowly than they went to the drinking place, for the hill is steep and cold water makes weighty ballast. At the end of April, when those cows go to their summer pasturage and stay there for some months, Jamesy's favorite job comes to an end, and he relinquishes regretfully the carefully practiced role of cowboy and becomes something quite different; a fireman perhaps, or an engine driver, or even a policeman. Whatever part he plays, he takes it seriously; and the onlooker who presumes that he is an ordinary engine driver, when really he is a fireman, is made aware immediately of his own lack of penetration.

⁂

AT THIS TIME of year, when the move to the summer pasture is imminent, Jamesy's cowboy imitation is as near perfection as it can be; for, by long practice, it has grown to be second nature to him. Unfortunately for his plans, he must follow the cows on foot and, remembering the dazzling speed attained by his model, this is a real grievance with Jamesy Quin. "If I had a high-flier of a horse like his," he says sometimes, "you wouldn't see them cows batin' along the road they'd go so quick," and, the tarred surface being as glossy as it is, he is probably right.

Even without visiting the local cinema, it is quite possible for those householders who live near Jamesy's grandmother to guess, from his demeanor, the particular kind of episode in the Star's career which was last seen by his followers; though some of his best efforts are foiled by the unruffled placidity of his small herd. His breathless discovery of notorious cattle thieves, at the place where a narrow lane branches off from the main road, was completely ruined by the utter indifference of the loitering cows. According to the screen version of such an encounter, they should have shown their horrified terror of the danger; but, instead, they showed a friendly and unruffled interest in the two small boys ambushed there, and jeering at the "play acting" of the amateur cowboy.

When the lasso that ought to have settled across old Polly's horns, jerking her back from immediate destruction in the approved style, merely flicked her broad hind-quarters, she only looked round at Jamesy with reproach; and went on a little faster toward the shallow pool where the cattle drink, and where, her guardian had decided, a mountain lion lurked.

⁂

ALL THROUGH THE long winter months, the cowboy's progress toward perfection in his chosen role has been watched and listened to by those whose windows overlook that smooth, steep road. Triumphantly he has passed through the yodeling stage, though he had to work hard to overcome the evident dislike of his grandmother's cows for the weird sounds he produced when practicing. At one stage a tormented neighbor pointed out to him that, as a matter of fact, she did not think that cowboys yodeled at all; but his answer was brief: "Buck yodels a caution," he said firmly, and went on practicing his hero's new stunt.

For a while his need of a mount of some kind was really pressing. This was during the reign of the cattle-range song, "Old Faithful," and he felt it was nothing without the clip-clop of a horse's hooves as an accompaniment. Being a cowboy that believes in making the best of things, however, he supplied the accompaniment himself, and surprised his charges afresh by cantering just behind them with a regular beat of his nailed boots on the hard roadway.

⁂

IN A LITTLE while, Jamesy will drive the cows down the hill for the last time until autumn comes, and on that morning he will show the neighbors what he can really do in his imitation of his dare-devil hero. Already they are wondering what his next role will be.

D. M. LARGE

Courtesy of the Carl Fischer Art Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FLOWER PIECE, *by Gabriella Fabbricotti*

HER "flower-children" is Gabriella Fabbricotti's term for her paintings. Flowers, jewels, trees and the sea enter into her compositions as poetic images. This is exemplified in the accompanying reproduction of one of her recent paintings, with its presentation of flowers in the foreground, set in a sumptuous vase, a pearl necklace lying beneath the drooping blossoms, a calm stretch of dark water beyond and majestic cypresses in the distance. A composed picture based upon poetic responses to her materials, with an imaginative use of lighting that is partly of the studio, with its focus of interest upon the flowers, and partly of the out-of-doors with its luminous sky.

Gabriella Fabbricotti, youngest daughter of the late Count Fabbricotti, dwells in a Florentine villa that has long been in the family and was the temporary residence of Queen Victoria during one of her springtime visits to Florence. Here is a now monumental fir tree which she planted as a memento in the garden which she found to be such a gracious retreat. It was in the garden that Gabriella Fabbricotti lived from infancy in the presence of the flowers that mean so much to her.

When the artist was twenty, she sent a flower piece to the International Exhibition in Venice. The picture was bought at once by a German, despite the objections of an Egyptian who believed that his larger offer should be accepted after the sale had been made. One of her early group exhibitions in Milan closed with all but three of the thirty pictures sold.

The Italian Government received from her a donation of one hundred twenty-nine pastels, her commemoration of Italy's wartime activities, which are now in the Castel Sant' Angelo National Museum in Rome, in two rooms frescoed and arranged by the artist herself. During the war she was a Red Cross nurse, and for her devoted service she was decorated. The Italian Colonial Office acquired a group of pastels, made by her in Somaliland.

Preventive Armament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE will come to the world proportionately as individuals learn to love God and their neighbor as themselves—two Scriptural commandments emphasized by our Master. The Christian Scientist knows that God is infinite, ever-present Love, who includes in Himself nothing unlovely. His universe, including man, is intact and eternal, and therefore no warlike, destructive, unhappy, or unwholesome elements have any place therein. Man, born of God, is satisfied, perfect, loving, and dwells in eternal Love, wherein there is no cause for friction, greed, animosity, vice, or hate.

In her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes plain the mental nature of truly effective protection. It consists in spirituality, which reflects divine Truth and Love in meekness, faith, hope, and such like. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) she writes: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This is a wonderful statement which Christian Scientists have often proved true. The armor of "good thoughts" not only protects ourselves, but benefits all whom we think about.

Healing of hate and fear will result if we let loving, peaceful, constructive thoughts reign within. In proportion as this is done, "war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 467). There is nothing to fight about in the kingdom of divine Love. And we may accept God's promise, voiced by the prophet Jeremiah (29:11), "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end."

God, divine Mind, is conscious only of peace, happiness, and joy. The children of God are held in the consciousness of divine Love, and are the recipients of all the good and unfailing protection that a loving Father bestows. Nothing truly good ever comes to an end. Good is ever available, if we will but open our eyes to see it. Such wonderful truth should break down all that would limit, distort, misrepresent, and restrict humanity.

Christian Scientists are grateful that the love of God is becoming clearer and more real to them, as their understanding of this Science grows. God is ever-present Love, and the real man, the image or reflection of Love, is not material; neither is he controlled by false material law. When Jesus said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," it was no impossible thing he asked. Christian Science reveals the real man, whom Christ Jesus presented as the image of God. Therefore the real man is invisible to the material senses, but is discerned in the degree that Christ, Truth, governs our thinking. For instance, no one can see joy, love, truth, health, fidelity, honesty, but their presence is felt, and their effects are far-reaching.

God is everywhere, and through the influence of Christian Science, mortal mind with its fearing, fighting, suspicious instincts is beginning to give way to the perfection of divine Mind. The light of Truth is dispelling the darkness of dissatisfaction, discontent, and warlike proclivities. God is the God of peace, and leads into the way of peace all who learn to bring themselves under His government of universal good. Christian Science makes it clear that the spiritual power of scientific right thinking reaches to the ends of the earth. The path of peace is followed by entertaining persistently only good, pure, loving, unselfish thoughts, and refusing to admit as real anything that is unlike God, good. And it is in this way that peace, quiet, and contentment will progressively reign on earth.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 6) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Christianization of mortals, whereby the mortal concept and all it includes is obliterated, lets in the divine sense of being, fulfils the law in righteousness, and consummates the First Commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' All Christian faith, hope, and prayer, all devout desire, virtually petition, Make me the image and likeness of divine Love."

What a wonderful prayer for each one to pray daily: "Make me the image and likeness of divine Love"! For as men are armed only with loving thoughts, all that makes for war, sin, unhappiness, and disease, will fall into oblivion, and God's kingdom will be established and God's will be done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Outside of Things

I WILL . . . enumerate more specifically the qualities which, according to the opinions of all generations from Homer to the end of the nineteenth century, went into the making of a gentleman, not according to their precedency in importance, but as they may happen to come to my mind.

The first note is that of manners. The old order regarded courtliness as a fine art. Even today travelers report that this opinion is still held in the Orient. When two Japanese gentlemen meet, they regard their meeting as an opportunity for expressing all gradations of polite satisfactions. The old order was aware how large a part casual relations play in social life, how many a little makes a mickle, how even momentary meetings with friends and acquaintances, a lifting of the hat, a smile, a wave of the hand, a few steps out of one's way, a batch of conventional good wishes, an outward solicitude for one's health or prosperity, drop sufficient pleasantness into the fluctuating scales of ordinary existence to make the day a happy one. The old order understood how important is the outside of things. It is easy for an age that sets store by energy, by activity, by velocity, to laugh at attaching importance to the lifting of a hat, the dropping of a curtsy, the art of the tailor, of the coiffeur, of the milliner, and the various elegances of etiquette. But perhaps you well remember Velasquez's picture, "The Surrender of Breda"; how Spinola, the conquering general, bends forward to accept the tender of the city's key from the conquered Dutchman. I venture to assert that not one man in a hundred thousand knows or cares about the surrender of that little city, but that Spinola's attitude leaves its influence on every visitor to the Prado. A whole philosophy of life is delineated in that gracious portrayal of respect and sympathy. The picture represents not merely the Castillian conception of a gentleman in the days when Spanish gentlemen were the first in Europe, but one that existed, as I have said, from the time of Homer until yesterday.—HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK, in "In Praise of Gentlemen." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

On Traveling Without Money

I HAD a passion for travel, but no money. I made magnificent journeys in my mind. Often I watched the Continental trains leaving Liverpool Street station at night. In fancy I hid on one, and went out into the night. Stopped at a signal, I slipped down on to the line and across the fields. In the early morning I came to high ground, looming against a faint radiance from the sea. A sailing ship lay there, a topsail schooner for preference; her bell struck the hour, and a boat came from her to the shore. As I stepped into it men on the ship began to lift the anchor, and I heard the chain rattle aboard, as if expected—and went off to all the lands I had ever heard of.

In fact, save for one short week, I have never been out of this island. I wonder if it matters very much. The mind *is* its own place. . . .

In my last government department I began to read blue books, which in those more spacious days were supplied freely at the public expense to people like my chief.

I always read Cromer's report on Egypt, a sober record of a great achievement, and I followed the Sudan campaigns fairly closely. Cromer and Lyautey, the great Frenchman of whom surprisingly few English people seem to have heard, are my two proconsul heroes. . . .

It is good to recognize others' good work. So doing tends to a certain generosity of outlook which, besides being noble in itself, is a great asset to a world power. It furnishes, too, a scale to measure our own achievements. We have done fine things in the world; but far above empire, wealth, and science, I prize what I believe England has for long stood for in this world, justice between race and race. I remember our backslidings and our inconsistencies, our follies and our faults, but if England sunk at her moorings to-morrow, French Canada and Dutch South Africa would stand as superb monuments to the political sense and righteousness which is one strain in a complex national character. The process began when we swallowed all the ancient grudges and admitted Scotland to an equal partnership. It will be continued until, in spite of two obstinate sets of men, Ireland will be added, perhaps as the most striking example of all.

And this is what England stands for to me:

Little green fields, neat hedgerows, orderly practical minds; a desire to look at the clean things and amend the low and dirty; the sea, the love of the sea, its clean smell, the stress of its conquest; the steadfast will that one shall not oppress another; all these things, and so much more.—From "Narrow Waters," authorship unacknowledged. (London: Hodge.)

The Dragon Fly

IN ITS placid oval the sky of summer
Bears the green blades of grass,
Making this world of earth and scented flowers
Sweet and secret where I lie hidden.
I look up past the roots, past the slender stems
To the blue lupin cutting a pattern into the blue above.
A dragonfly circles above me, fantastic and delicate—
Like some dream of a blossom and the summer wind.
His wings are the largest thing in this world.
I am become a part of summer fields.
The blades of grass around me rise again
And cast over me long, slender shadows.
Even the bees accept me and buzz a lullaby,
And the sun sends down its golden messengers
To free the perfumes of the lazy flowers.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

פערהיטונגס בעוואפנונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

פרידען וועט קומען אויף דער וועלט פונקט אין דעם מאס ווי די מענשען וועלען זיך אויסלערנען ליעב האבען גאט און זייער שכן ווי זיך זעלבסט—צוויי ביבלישע געבאט, אויף וועלכע אונזער לעהרער, קריסטוס יעזוס, האט שטענדיג אנגעוויזען מיט אן איינדרוקספאלער שטימע. דער קריסטשען סייענטיסט ווייסט, אז גאט איז אן אונענדליכע, אל-געגענווארטיגע ליבע, וועלכע שליסט ניט איין אין זיך קיין שום אונליבליכע זאך. זיין גאנצע וועלט, איינשליסליך פון דעם מענשען, איז פאלקאם און אייביג. דעריבער געפינען זיך דארטען ניט קיינע קריעגערישע, צושטערענדע, אונגליקליכע, אדער קראנקהאפטיגע עלעמענטען. דער מענש, דער וועלכער גאט האט בעשאפען, איז צופרידען, פאלקאמען, ליבליך, און וואוינט אין דער אייביגער ליבע, וואו עס געפינט זיך ניט קיין אורזאכע ווארום קריעג, נידריגע לוסטען, צארן, פערדארבענע פעהלער, אדער האס זאלען עקזיסטירען.

מערי בייקער עדדי, די ענטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) שילדערט אין איהרע שריפטען, אויף א גאנץ קלארען אופן, די גייסטיגע אייגענשאפט פון דער ווירקליכער ווירקזאמער שוץ. עס בעשטעהט אין גייסטיגקייט, וועלכע שפיגעלט אפ די געטליכע וואהרהייט און ליבע אין זאנפטמוטיגקייט, גלויבען, האפענונג, און נאך ענליכע מעלות. אין איהר בוך, „די ערשטע קירך פון קריסטוס, וויסענשאפטער, און זאמלונג פון פערשידענע ארטיקלען" (ז. 210) שרייבט זי: „גוטע געדאנקען זיינען אונדורכדרינגליכע וואפען; און בשעת איהר טהוט זיי אן, זייט איהר פאלשטענדיג בעשיצט פון די אטאקעס פון אלערליי אירטהימער. און ניט נור זייט איהר אליין בעשיצט נאר אויך, אלס רעזולטאט, ווערען די יעניגע אויך געהאלפען אויף וועמען אייערע געדאנקען רוהען. דאס איז א וואונדערבארע ערקלערונג, וועלכע די קריסטשען סייענטיסטס האבען פיעל מאל אויסגעפרובירט, און האבען אויסגעפונען אז עס איז טאקי אן אמת. די וואפען פון „גוטע געדאנקען" בעשיצען ניט נור אונז זעלבסט, נור אויך העלפען זיי די יעניגע פון וועמען מיר טראכטען.

נאר ווען די ליבליכע, פרידענהאפטיגע, קאנסטרוקטיווע געדאנקען וועלען אונז בעהערשען, וועלען מיר בעפרייט ווערען פון האס און מורא. און ווען זיי וועלען אונז בעהערשען „וועט מען זיך אויפהערען צו קריעגען, און די אמתע ברידערשאפט צווישען מענשען וועט געגרינדערט ווערען" (וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען, ז. 467). "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy עס איז ניטא וועגען וואס זיך צו קריגען אין דעם קעניגרייך פון דער געטליכער ליבע. און מיר מעגען אננעהמען גאטס פערשפרעכען, וואס ירמיה האט אויסגעדריקט (29:11) „וואריין איך ווייס די געדאנקען וועלכע איך טראכט פון אייערטוועגען, זאגט גאט דער האר, געדאנקען פון שלום און ניט פון שלעכטעס, אייך צו געבען אין צוקונפט און האפענונג."

גאט, דאס געטליכע געמיטה, איז בעוואוסטזיניג נאר פון פרידען, גליק, און פרייד. די זיהן פון גאט זיינען איינגעשלאסען אין דעם בעוואוסטזיין פון דער געטליכער ליבע, און ערהאלטען זייער חלק פון דער סומע פון גוטע און אונפעהלבארע שוץ, די שוץ וואס דער ליבליכער און געטליכער פאטער שיינקט אונז. קיין ווירקליכע גוטע זאך קומט ניט ווען צו אן עקדע. גוטעס איז אלע מאל ברויכבאר, אבער מיר דארפען פריהערער אויפעפענען די אויגען, כדי עס צו זעהן. אזא וואונדערבארע וואהרהייט האט בעדארפט בעזייטיגען אלצדינג וואס וואלט וועלען בעגרענעצען, פערדארבען, פערפעלשען, און בעשרענקען די מענשהייט

די קריסטשען סייענטיסטס זיינען דאנקבאר וואס די ליבע פון גאט דערנעהנטערט זיך, און וואס עס ווערט מעהר דייטליך צו זיי, גלייך אין דעם מאס וואס זייער קענטניס פון דער געטליכער וויסענשאפט פערגרעסערט זיך. גאט איז אן אל-געגענווארטיגע ליבע, און דער ווירקליכער מענש, דאס בילד אדער אפשפיגלונג פון [illegible] הערשאפט פון אלגעמיינער גוטעס, ווערען געפיהרט אין דעם וועג פון פרידען. קריסטשען סייענס ווייזט אן, אויף א גאנץ קלארען אופן, אז די גייסטיגע מאכט פון דער וויסענשאפטליכער ריכטיגער דענקונגס-פעהיגקייט דערגרייכט ביז צו די פיער עקען פון דער ערד. מען פאלגט נאך דעם וועג פון פרידען ווען מען טראכט נאר גוטע, ריינע, ליבליכע, און אונאייגענוציגע געדאנקען, און ווען מען נעהמט ניט אן אלס וואהר דאס וואס איז ניט ענליך צו גאט, דעם גוטען. און נאר אין אזא אופן וועלען פרידען, רוה, און צופרידענהייט פארטשריטליך בעהערשען די וועלט.

אין איהר „מיטהיילונג צו דער מוטער קירך פאר 1902" (ז. 6) שרייבט מרס. עדדי: „דאס בעקעהרען פון די שטערבליכע צו דער קריסטליכער רעליגיאן, א בענעהמונג וואס פערניכטעט דעם שטערבליכען בעגריף און אלעס וואס אזא בעגריף שליסט איין, און א בענעהמונג וואס נעהמט אן דעם געטליכען בעגריף פון לעבען, ערפילט דעם געזעץ אין גערעכטיגקייט, און פערפאלקאמט דעם ערשטען געבאט, ,עס זאלען קיינע אנדערע געטער ניט זיין צו דיר, פאר מיין אנגעזיכט.' די גאנצע קריסטליכע גלויבען, האפענונג, און תפלה, יעדער ערנסטער פערלאנג בעטען גאט אין אמתין אזוי: לאז מיך זיין דאס בילד און גלייכניס פון דער געטליכער ליבע."

אך, וואס פאר א וואונדערבארעס געבעט פאר יעדען איינעם טעגליך צו בעטען: „לאז מיר זיין דאס בילד און גלייכניס פון דער געטליכער ליבע"! דען ווען די מענשען וועלען זיין בעוואפענט נאר מיט ליבליכע געדאנקען, וועלען די אלע זאכען וועלכע מאכען אן קריעג, זינד, און קראנקהייט, אריינפאלען אין דער פערגעסענהייט, און גאטס קעניגרייך וועט געגרינדערט ווערען, און גאטס ווילען וועט געטהאן ווערען „אויף דער ערד אזוי ווי אים הימעל."

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מאכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישינג סאסייעטי, באסטאן, מאססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Engineers Chart New Methods Of Farm Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 29—A few of the new farm improvements were talked about by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at their closing session, they presented several awards, announced their new officers and then started back home to begin more in earnest to raise the farmer from the doldrums.

The outstanding event on the program was a posthumous award to Mrs. Elwood Mead, widow of Dr. Mead, commissioner of reclamation in the United States Department of the Interior. The award, donated by the two sons and daughter of Cyrus Hall McCormick, farm machinery inventor, is for exceptional and meritorious engineering achievement in agriculture.

Dr. Mead had been selected for the award in December, 1935, shortly before he passed on. He had been an honorary member of the agricultural society since 1924.

Blasingame Heads Group

Ralph U. Blasingame, head of the department of agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania State College, was elected president of the society to succeed Lawrence F. Livingston of Wilmington, Del.

Other officers elected include S. P. Lyle, Washington, D. C., first vice-president; A. W. Turner, Chicago, second vice-president; Raymond Olney, St. Joseph, Mich., re-elected secretary and treasurer, and H. B. Walker, Berkeley, Calif., councilor.

The student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Iowa State College, received the Farm Equipment Institute trophy for the most active student branch of the ASAE. Last year this award was won by the University of Georgia.

A. H. Powell of the Utah State College spoke briefly on the proposed use of the Diesel engine on the farm in many forms. He stated that the cheap operation costs of this type motor will greatly aid the farmer in securing low-cost production.

One of the newly perfected farm devices discussed was the "electric fence." George W. Kable, chief of the Tennessee Valley Authority farm machinery section, told about how this new development solves many of the farmer's fencing problems.

"The electric fence carries a charge of electricity," Mr. Kable explained, "which is imparted as a shock to livestock coming in contact with it. A few shocks from such a fence wire apparently imbues an animal with a respect for stretched wire and a sense of measurement which enables it to walk up to the wire and graze beneath it without being so indiscreet to come in contact with it. This fence, because of its advantages, is bound to soon find its place in the economic program of the modern farm."

F. A. Brooks of Davis, Calif., told of the research which is being conducted to protect internal combustion engines from the damaging dust particles. He told of the development of air cleaners for engines which will make for greater efficiency and endurance.

Irrigation Is Discussed

Speaking on irrigation resources of the West, Frank Adams of the University of California charged that there is at present a very definite need for co-operation between the Federal Government and states over waters. He urged a more economical use of waters for the most concerned.

"In the field of irrigation there is a need for a larger measure of planning and it should be carefully done in order that costs for irrigation shall not exceed the sum of benefits," Mr. Adams stated. "Permanent values should be considered instead of only the immediate," he said.

Conclusion of the four-day convention of the A. S. A. E. brought out that the farmers of the country are far from being neglected by the scientific world. Of more than 250 delegates from all sections of the country, all reported progress and improvement in the various lines of research.

Greater Stability Seen

Greater agricultural stability is being achieved, the engineers agreed. Business in general is coming more to a realization of the interdependence with agriculture, they say, and as such the engineering profession regarding farms and the farmer must push ahead at a steady pace.

Definite evidence brought out at the engineering society convention indicated that farmers throughout the country are carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction plans on a large scale. The general tendency on the part of the farmers, the engineers say, has been one of progression and the striving for a higher standard of living.

Honolulu Is Eager For Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

IMPATIENT and uncertain of federal assistance, Honolulu business and civic leaders are preparing to eliminate the city's slums.

The Honolulu Realty Board recently demanded that the city do something without delaying further in anticipation of federal aid.

It has been proposed that the move be started by a more rigid and exacting enforcement of building ordinances and sanitation requirements.

The president of the Board of Health would, according to the plans, be given the power to condemn property the owners of which do not co-operate with sanitation regulations.

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Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, George Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 11.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 10.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, Parsons Boulevard, 8 p. m., July 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

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Mexico Tightens Gambling Laws; Lottery Allowed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The active campaign against gambling which President Cardenas undertook shortly after he entered office entered a new phase recently with the new decree that henceforh all roulette, dice and several other forms of professional gambling are illegal and will be strictly punished as a penal offense. This resolution came closely upon the heels of a persistent report to the effect that he Government was preparing to loosen up a trifle in its strict vigilance on gambling places.

It will be remembered that General Cardenas caused a nation-wide sensation by closing the Foreign Club immediately after he took office as well as many other spots which were winning Mexico the reputation of being a North American Monte Carlo. The Foreign Club had been open only a few months and catered almost exclusively to American tourists and the wealthiest of Mexico's City's society, when the President ordered it closed on the grounds that such establishments were detrimental to the nation's welfare.

Victims Exploited

His present revolution affecting the few remaining gambling games was motivated by his belief that "these games, by their very nature. are collective and therefore attract a greater number of criminal types; they also constitute the widest and easiest manner of exploiting their victims, which, unfortunately, are even drawn from the working class."

In the presidential decree the following games only were declared legal.

1. Chess, checkers and similar games; dominos, pool and billiards, all ball games; blank rifle shooting; all kinds of horse, dog, automobile and running races; wrestling and boxing.

Raffiles Permitted

2. All kinds of raffiles for money or prizes providing they first obtain permission from the Ministry of the Interior and abide by its rules.

3. The National Lottery is permitted to function in view of the fact that its returns are dedicated to the upkeep of the Public Charities Department and it is under government control.

4. Any house wishing to sponsor any of the above games must submit to the vigilance and supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, the State Government or the Federal District Department depending upon its location.

Minors Barred

5. All minors are prohibited from entering any establishment where betting takes place; nor are these permitted to function near schools or work centers.

6. Fines for infractions of the antigambling rules run from 20 to 1000 pesos for a first offense.

The effect of this decree will inevitably be widespread particularly in Tijuana and other centers just across the border where gambling has been the main attraction for American tourists.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 5, 12, 19, 26; **Richmond Hill**—First Church Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11:93mc, on July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 5, Aug, 2, Sept, 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 12, 26; Aug, 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on July 5, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on July 5, 12, 18, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

First American College Will Be Reconstructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The ruins of the first university established in Mexico, that of Tiriptio, Vera Cruz, which was founded in 1500 by Friar Alfonso de la Veracruz will be reconstructed by leading archeologists and engineers.

These Little Ships Have Their Own Motors

Soibelman

Typical View as Planes Line up for Trials

Model Airplanes Tune Up for Race Week at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 29—Swooping down upon this city from England, Canada, and the far corners of the United States, the greatest number of youthful amateur power model aviation enthusiasts ever to assemble at one time gave promise today that the 1936 National Championship Model Airplane Contest would surpass previous meets in number of entrants.

The events, which are to last three days, will open tomorrow with outdoor flying at the Wayne County Airport. At 10 a. m. the first official flights will be recorded, flights which this year are expected to shatter all existing marks.

Although competition is a day distant, already hundreds of model plane builders have trooped into contest headquarters at the Book-Cadillac to register for the national meet. So many had registered early today that it appeared likely pre-contest predictions of a turnout of more than 400 entrants were conservative. Not included in these estimations were half a hundred adults who have signed up to fly in the open class events for builders beyond the age of 20.

Interest is heightened this year by the participation of a team of six English model aviationists. These lads crossed the Atlantic on the Aquitania, and since their arrival in New York on June 25 have been entertained by the National Aeronautic Association and the New York Chapter of the English-Speaking Union. Their aim is to recapture for Great Britain the "Old Mug" of the model aero world. Itt is the Wakefield Trophy, presented by Sir Charles Wakefield in 1927 to the Society of Model Aeronautical Engineers, the official body governing model aviation in England.

The trophy placed in international competition has crossed the ocean several times since 1927, but because a New York University undergraduate, Gordon S. Light of Lebanon, Penna., won it with a flight by proxy last year in England, competition for the cup is being held this summer in America. A team of six entrants is chosen from each country at trials preceding the actual contest flying.

Besides England, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, France and Italy are expected to compete by proxy in the Wakefield event, according to the response made to invitations extended by the National Aeronautic Association.

The personnel of the 1933 national contest, which is sponsored by the Detroit Times Aviation Department and sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association, includes Lieut.-Col. Ralph Royce, commanding officer of Selfridge Field, general chairman; Lieut. Charles F. Greber, commanding officer of Grosse Isle Naval Air Base, and H. H. Strickland, vice-president of the National Air Service, field manager; Lieut. H. W. Alden, National Aeronautic Association representative; H. S. Walesby, aviation editor of the Detroit Times, contest director.

There will be three full days of contest flying and the awarding of prizes at the annual banquet. At the end of the competition several meetings are planned to establish and put in working order an American academy for model aeronautics, an organization of model aeronautical engineers in the United States, as a nonprofit enterprise.

Mormon Council Maps Plans to Help Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Substantial progress in launching programs designed to help needy members to take care of themselves was reported at a regional conference of leaders of the Latter-Day Saints recently at the Mormon Tabernacle here. Melvin J. Ballard of Salt Lake City, Utah, member of the Latter-Day Saints council of 12, assisted in formation of the regional setup.

"The giving of direct relief without service is a menace," Mr. Ballard declared. "The church, through co-operative effort, will first get members away from direct relief. It is not intended to disturb those already working on government projects until that time when the Government returns the burden of relief to the states," he said.

Prehistoric City Dug Up

LYNCH, Neb., June 26 (AP)—Dr. Earl H. Bell, University of Nebraska anthropologist, said today he and eight students had unearthed near Lynch what probably was the largest prehistoric city in North America.

The primitive settlement—described by Dr. Bell as "one of the most sensational sites ever found in this country"—was located beneath the shifting sands of an ancient desert. The anthropologist said the discovery indicated a midwestern agricultural civilization flourished "possibly 4000 years" ago.

The first excavations indicated the city was three miles long and a half-mile wide, and large sections evidently were inhabited densely. Remains uncovered included carbonized ears of corn, large and small beans and squash. There also are pieces of pottery large enough to hold half a bushel of produce.

Dr. Bell said a type of house hitherto unknown also was found. He believed it a forerunner of the subterranean houses common to later Nebraska civilizations.

The natural scientist attributed the large size of the city to its "ideal location for an early civilization," amid bluffs above Ponca Creek. The near-by lowland was irrigated naturally by springs, and the highland to the north was a rich hunting ground, he said.

There are two distinct layers of soil: five feet of sand on top—believed blown in from the west during centuries of desert climate. Lower, there is a black-colored soil, packed hard, he said.

Dr. Bell's expedition is the first to enter the northeast Niobrara Valley.

Chautauqua Plans Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 29—Arrangements for a program of lectures, plays and musical performances in connection with the annual session of the Chautauqua Women's Club, to open here on July 4, were announced today.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision Aids Chilean Freedom of Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recent verdict of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case affecting the liberty of the press was acclaimed by influential journalistic interests in many South American countries. The case was that in which the State of Louisiana had imposed a tax on newspapers' earnings through advertisements. The court held that the tax was calculated to prevent diffusion of news to which the public was entitled.

On various occasions South American governments have attempted taxation of newspaper advertising. Prominent organs like La Prensa, El Mercurio and El Comercio have always upheld the absolute unconstitutionality of such taxes. Their argument is that if a newspaper has to depend upon the proceeds gained by the publication of advertisements, their taxation would prevent its appearance. That is exactly what their constitutions were framed to avoid—as freedom of the press and liberty of expression are guaranteed—notwithstanding which several governments, the Argentine for one, have tried to enforce the tax.

Subsidies

In Argentina, the Deliberative Council sanctioned the advertising tax; but the Intendente (the Governor) vetoed it upon journalistic representations. The American judicial decision has come at an opportune time for these free-press defenders, for they feel that it will strengthen their hand in the campaign to resist attacks on newspaper independence throughout the continent, La Prensa, referring to the Supreme Court opinion, said:

"It is to be welcomed, because it comes at a moment when efforts are being made to apply to the newspapers a tax which tends to weaken their independence, in rude contrast with the subsidies which the governments and municipalities bestow upon those papers which back up their actions."

Exemption

Chilean newspapers, despite many protests, were forced to pay a 2 per cent tax on their advertising accounts while the general sales tax was levied in this country, but secured exemption for their circulation revenue on the ground that it might restrict sales; and the authorities recognized that any tax tending to restrict the circulation of the printed word contravened the liberty of the press, as envisaged in the Constitution. In this way newspaper and magazine subscriptions and sales were excepted from the tax.

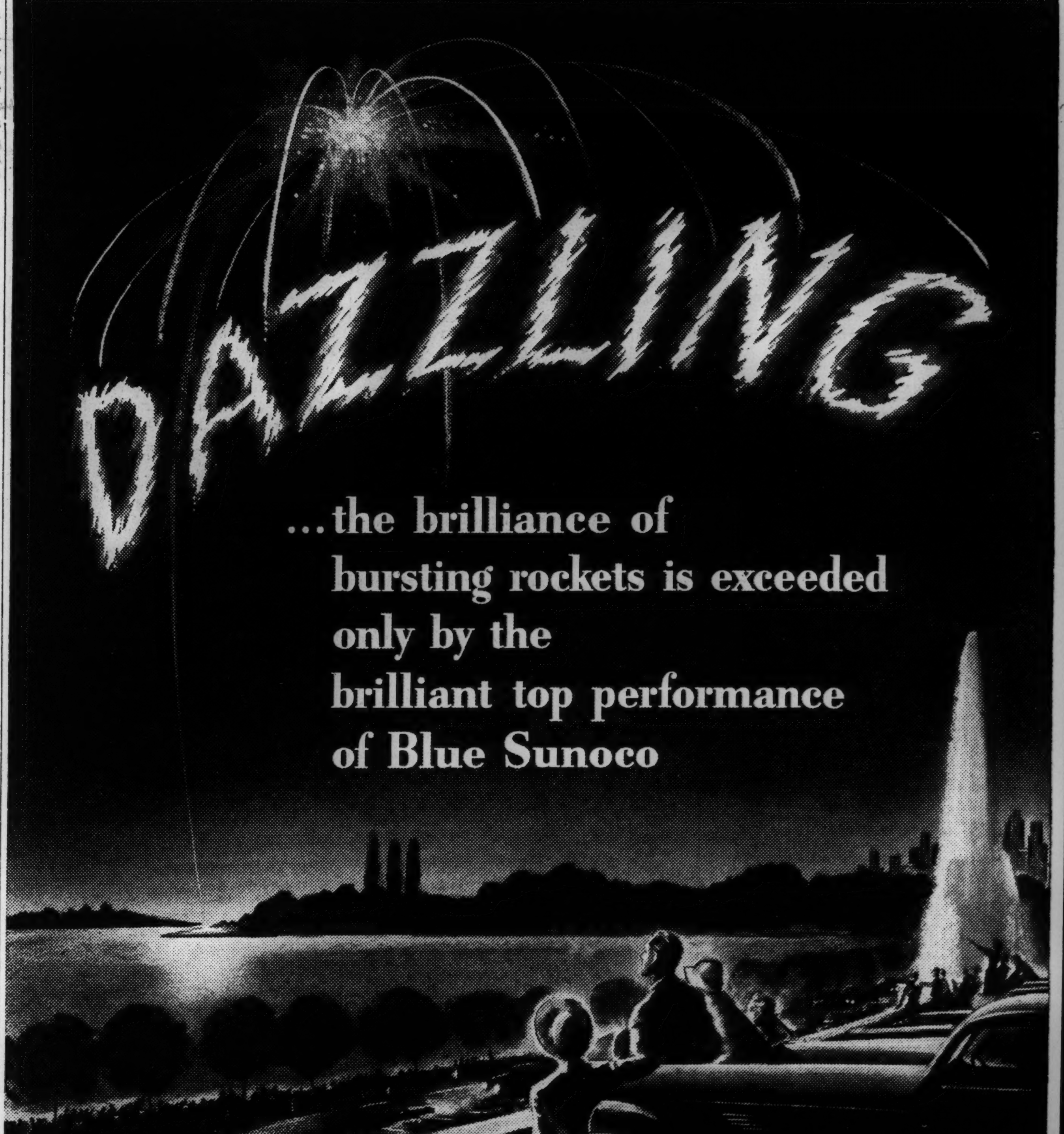
Beginning this year, the sales tax ceased to be a prop of the national budget and was replaced by a 5 per cent levy on imports, and articles manufactured in the country, and a 2½ per cent tax on "services rendered" and interest charges. The director of internal revenue classified advertising as a service, and the newspaper world was also confronted with the 5 per cent levy on paper, plates and other essentials manufactured in the country. Escape from the tax was impossible, as, if they switched over to foreign supplies, they were immediately faced with the extra import levy.

Blow at Liberty

Here was a clear case of a blow, indirect as it might be, at press freedom, and the reaction was instantaneous. Proprietors, contract printers and working journalists, all acting through their trade organizations, protested, and thanks to the perspicacity and reasonableness of the Administration, it was unnecessary to take their grievances into court. The Government recognized that the press would be prejudiced, and it made the newspapers and the entire publication world exempt from the new imposts.

The press figured with bread and food among "vital commodities for the people" and as such it was allowed to reach the public without aggravating charges.

3 DISTINCTIVE HOTELS IN NEW YORK CITY
Make your next trip to New York a happy one by selecting one of these popular hotels. You will find them quiet, comfortable, and conveniently located.
Weekly, Monthly or Yearly Rates
HOTEL GRAMERCY PARK
52 Gramercy Park North
OVERLOOKING A BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK
Single Rooms $2.50 • Double $4 per day
HOTEL LA SALLE
30 East 60th Street
SHORT WALK TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
Single Rooms $2.50 • Double $3.50 per day
HOTEL ROBERT FULTON
228 West 71st Street
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Single Rooms $2 • Double $3 per day



. . . the brilliance of bursting rockets is exceeded only by the brilliant top performance of Blue Sunoco
BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY TRUE BLUE
MOTOR FUEL
Only One major refiner in the United States (Sun Oil Co.) does not use tetraethyl lead, or any other chemical agent, in any of its motor fuel.
Only One major refiner in the United States (Sun Oil Co.) concentrates on one motor fuel.
That Only One motor fuel is Blue Sunoco.
ONLY ONE QUALITY . . . NO SECOND GRADE . . . NO THIRD GRADE

EXTRA —Advertising Federation of America— EXTRA

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING TRUTH IN ADVERTISING TRUTH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936

A. F. A. Rallies For New Drive Against Fraud

Echoes Progress of 25 Years in 'Truth in Advertising'

At Faneuil Hall

Delegates Urged to Increase Vigilance and to Become Educators

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Echoes of the march of 25 years in the direction of "Truth in Advertising" mingled at historic Faneuil Hall yesterday with strong demands for increased vigilance in keeping fraud and misrepresentation out of advertising.

Listening to this combined historical celebration and rally for continued progress in advertising was an audience of more than 300 advertisers who have come to Boston for two reasons. First, to attend the thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America; second, to join in the Silver Jubilee celebration of 25 years growth of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement.

Reminiscent to some 40 men and women who had attended the original "Truth" gathering at Faneuil Hall, Aug. 1, 1911, were yesterday's speeches by Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga., 1909-1911 A. F. A. president, and George W. Coleman of Boston, Mr. Dobbs's successor in 1911.

Present Demand

Indicative of the present demand for driving inaccurate and false advertising out of print as advertisers become great national and world educators, were the addresses of Merle Sidener of Indianapolis, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, 1914-1920, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of This Week—magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune and other Sunday newspapers.

Both of these participants in the beginnings of the truth movement addressed the 1911 Faneuil Hall gathering bearing the torch for advancement in advertising media. Yesterday they carried on in the same tenor.

"Progress" was the keynote of the meeting, even though the assembly was held specifically to give recognition to the very beginnings of the movement.

Black's Work

It was Frank A. Black of Boston, general chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee, who has spent the last six months preparing the advertising field for this Jubilee convention, who through his introductory remarks blended together the historical and progressive tones of the speakers.

Introducing Mr. Sidener, who followed the "Old Guards," Mr. Black prepared his audience for what was to come by reminding them that every movement to succeed must have members of three types: "Preachers, practicers and others able to show people how to practice"—in this instance, Truth-in-Advertising. Mr. Sidener embodied all three, he said.

Mr. Sidener, while he did not hold that "all is well," nevertheless delayed his constructive recommendations to the end of his address, which was built around emphatic support of the work being done by the Better Business Bureaus in 54 of the nation's leading cities.

"Public Friend No. 1"

It was in support of the Better Business Bureau movement, which he named "Public Friend Number 1," that he clearly warned the advertisers of this country of what he called their tendency to overlook "the little white lies that blacken and besmirch the whole picture." He pointed out that the self-appointed critics of advertising emphasized the small percentage of misleading advertising as indicative of the trend of the whole industry.

"The best defense to this attack," he declared, "is to eliminate that small per cent of advertising which continues to mislead the public or which is merely unbelievable. We used to say that 90 per cent of all advertising was honest, so why worry about the other 10 per cent? But it's the same per cent of 'unbelievable' advertising today that bulks largest in public consciousness."

Looks Into Future

Mrs. Meloney, looking even farther into the future, held that advertisers are about to be the interpreters for the world in an era in which the old world will enter a new world— "tomorrow morning's world—with its new gadgets."

She held that there is as much truth in advertising today as in any other profession in life. But she also warned that advertisers must take great care in the future to be "strictly sincere" in their presentation of "tomorrow's world." The public, she feels, is going to be a bit skeptical about accepting the "modern wonders and new appliances that will be presented within the next three or four years."

Play Active Roles in A. F. A. Convention

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Roy Dickinson, President, Printers' Ink Publications, New York. Lower Left—Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz, Director, Advertising Federation of America, Acting Chairman, Council on Women's Advertising Clubs, Vice-President, Gardner Advertising Co., St. Louis.

Upper Center—Philip J. McAteer and Miss Edith Parnell With Cup Presented to Pilgrim Association of Boston by the Advertising Men of Great Britain at the Boston Convention, August, 1911.

Lower Center—Left to Right: Mason Britton, Vice-President, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York; Frank A. Black, Director, William Filene's Sons Co., Boston; John Benson, President, American Association of Advertising Agencies, and Earle Pearson, General Manager, A. F. A.

Upper Right—Merle Sidener, President, Sidener, Van Riper & Keeling, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Lower Right—Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, Associate Editor, Women's Home Companion and Director of Good Citizenship Bureau, New York City

Keynote of Progress Sounded by Admen At 32nd Convention

Roosevelt's Message, Praising Results of A. F. A. Drive for 'Truth in Advertising,' Seen as Challenge to Raise Standards of Taste

Attendance Record Is Expected; Registration Nears 2000 Mark

Sarnoff Credits Advertising Code of Ethics for Development of Radio—Silver Jubilee Ceremonies Staged at Faneuil Hall

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a message from President Roosevelt—impliedly challenging the advertising profession to raise its standards of good taste—delegates to the 32nd annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America got down to real business today.

Delegates came so thick and fast that they couldn't count them. "Between 1500 and 2000" was the best estimate that an overworked registration desk could give. The total, however, is expected to approach the latter figure. It will constitute a record attendance—a record particularly fitting in that today's convention marks the quarter-century anniversary of the 1911 Boston convention which saw the beginnings of the "Truth in Advertising" movement.

Leaders Rally Forces

Major figures in the advertising and commercial world were among the speakers who, in vigorous addresses, called for even further advances in permeating the advertising industry with the ideals of truthful statement.

There was a marked tendency to pay full tribute to the accomplishments of the past 25 years. Yet throughout the entire range of speeches and interviews, there was felt the note that still further progress is requisite.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the advertising men, pointed out that the question of good taste is "closely akin to truth in advertising." The nation's Chief Executive paid tribute to past accomplishments on both scores, yet his words were accepted by many as a call to further advancement.

At the opening general session luncheon David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, told advertising men that they themselves could not appreciate the full bearing of their efforts for integrity in the advertising profession.

Advertising and Radio

"I wonder how many of you realize what an important factor your campaign for 'Truth in Advertising' has been in the development of this art," Mr. Sarnoff declared. "Radio broadcasting came into being on a public service basis, at a most propitious time. Standards of advertising conduct and advertising ethics had been established. Radio, therefore, was fortunate in being able to assume immediately a useful place in a well-ordered business. It was doubly fortunate because, for 15 years, American business had accepted the concept of 'Truth in Advertising.' Radio inherited ethical standards which had been established after a long period of discussion, experimentation and purposeful self-regulation by the advertising fraternity. It had no legacy of bad habits from an unregulated past, and was, therefore, able more easily to maintain the principles of 'Truth in Advertising.'

"The emphasis that the advertising community as a whole, and this gathering in particular, are placing on 'Truth in Advertising' may be accepted by the American people as a token that this challenge and this responsibility will be met in a spirit of public service."

Chester Lang Presides

Chester H. Lang, President of the Advertising Federation of America and the Manager of the Publicity Department of General Electric Company, presided at the general session.

Delivering the presidential address Mr. Lang declared that advertising should become one of the world's educational influences. It is, he said, due to the courage of advertising men in standing for principles of integrity that the profession and its product have come to merit the confidence of tens of millions of people.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, honarary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, criticized advertising for its admitted faults and failures, but called upon women to take a hand in improving the situation. She also suggested that certain types of legislation would be helpful to "curb the extravagance of business."

Duties of Advertising

Ken R. Dyke, general advertising manager, Colgate, Palmolive Peet Company, and chairman of the board of the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., New York, declared that "advertising is so much a part of the entire social system that it behooves its practitioners to see that they do not abuse its power."

William Carter, president of the New England Council, detailed the experience of his organization in the use of advertising and indicated the far-reaching effects of the studies and the policies which spring from the effort to advertise the New England region.

Women's Place in Sun Of Advertising World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

That American women have already established a lasting place for themselves in the advertising world and are not taking a back seat in the present drive for truthful, constructive advertising was evidenced today at a breakfast of nationally prominent advertising women at the Hotel Statler.

Taking up a challenge thrown at them by Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of directors of the Advertising Federation of America, these women delegates, here for the thirty-second annual A. F. A. convention, gave proof of their untiring action in a series of reports and addresses.

Mr. Kobak told the breakfast group of more than 150 members of the Women's Associated Advertising Clubs, that the standards in the Truth in Advertising Movement were set by women.

This fact in itself, he held, constituted a challenge to them to "find ways and means to clean up this work." The speakers replies showed they had already accepted the challenge and had been "on the job" longer than men had realized.

Trend Is Widespread

Proof that this feminine movement for better and more truthful advertising for the consumer is national—not localized in any one section—became more evident as the speakers were introduced from nearly every part of the country.

Presiding at the breakfast meeting Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz, of St. Louis, an Advertising Federation of America director, and acting chairman of the Council on Women's Advertising Clubs, indicated that the speakers today were chosen with the express purpose of showing the widespread influence of women in advertising.

The speakers as introduced were Miss Louise C. Grace, retiring president of the Women's Advertising Club of Detroit; Miss Edith B. Ellsworth, president of the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women; Miss Dorothy Crowne, delegate from the Advertising Women of New York, Inc.; Miss Opal Sweazea, president of the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis; and Miss Mercedes J. Hurst, retiring president of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago.

Need Consumer Education

Miss Grace emphasized the importance of consumer education in advertising, stating that "Advertising works toward the constructive improvement of the standards of living," and it is along this line that women are working. Women are better prepared than men to approach the consumer, she said, because women make up the greater part of consumers and it is only logical that the woman advertiser should be able to approach the woman consumer with greater understanding and ease than men.

"Previously," asserted Miss Grace, "women were classed in three categories: namely, the butterfly, the homemaker, and the business woman. But today we work on the assumption that the business woman is present in the other two classes, because all women wish the best return for their money."

Miss Grace declared, "Advertising is the connecting link between business and homemaking." Recognition of this by the Advertising Club in Detroit caused the development of a co-operative scheme between the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Late News Flashes

Mussolini Promises

GENEVA, June 29 (AP)—Italy, in a note presented to the president of the League of Nations Assembly, today promised League powers Il Duce will not mobilize an Ethiopian native army. Both Great Britain and France, it was understood, had expressed apprehensions on this score.

La Follette Considers

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Pro.-Wisconsin) said today he expected to announce "within a month" the date and place for a national conference of Progressives to consider what action they will take in the coming Presidential campaign.

More Unrest in Paris

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—Communists called today for speedy dissolution of Col. Francois de la Rocque's new Rightist Party, formed for "conquest and power" in uneasy France.

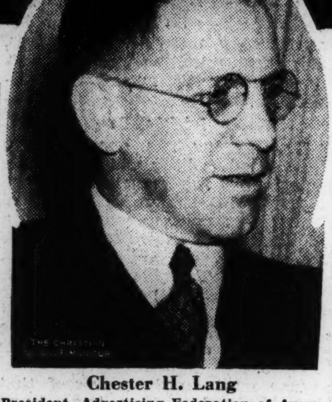
Manifestations of political unrest continued, and strikers held their positions on scattered fronts.

Landon Confers

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 29 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon said today members of his campaign staff may join him here "in a day or two."

Pope Pius's Vacation

VATICAN CITY, June 29 (AP)—The infirmities of his advanced age combined with the approach of Rome's humid summer heat will send Pope Pius off to his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo tomorrow many weeks earlier than usual.



Chester H. Lang

President, Advertising Federation of America, and Manager, Publicity Department, General Electric Company

Apprenticeships End Joblessness, Miss Griffin Says

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Advertisers have the opportunity—if they will grasp it—to help put millions of the nation's unemployed youth to work, by a country-wide drive for an "apprenticeship system," asserted Miss Florence M. Griffin, just-retired president of the Women's Advertising Club of Cleveland.

Here at the thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America with what she declared the express purpose of "lending a hand to 2,000,000 young people" recently graduated from high school and college, Miss Griffin plans to present the following scheme to the convention.

Contrary to the belief that experience is the main requirement in obtaining employment, Miss Griffin is convinced that it is not only unnecessary, but can, at times, be actually harmful to youth as well as to the manufacturer. It is a false barrier set up by the employer, though perhaps ignorantly, she asserted.

Apprentices Needed

"An apprenticeship system, whereby the employer would take youth fresh from school and train them in simple business routine would utilize the keen intelligence and talent which many of these young people are eager and ready to give to industry today," she said.

"Such a system would be less likely to be burdened with those "personality misfits" — employees who, though experienced, cannot get along in any office and who destroy its morale."

To start such a plan Miss Griffin urges that advertising clubs throughout the country establish a system, each in its own city, to determine the exact economic situation as affecting its young people. The members of the club would then contact business organizations and business men and urge upon

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Build Confidence By Advertising, Is Curley Recipe

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking extemporaneously and in his usual fluent manner, Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts called upon the delegates attending the thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Hotel Statler yesterday to restore the confidence and faith of the American people in business through advertising means.

The Governor said that there was no agency better qualified or that feels the industrial pulse of America's business as well as those present at this convention.

"You are molders of thought. You are the makers of America," Governor Curley continued. "You can't restore faith or confidence if you consider one individual more powerful than the people of the United States. The only way to regain our stability, faith or confidence in business is the destruction of pessimism and the encouragement of more optimism."

All through his welcoming address Governor Curley carried as his theme the restoration of confidence in business as the big objective of advertising men who are in a position to put this thought before the people of the United States.

Other speakers of the evening at the reception and musicale were Allyn B. McIntire, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, and John I. Fitzgerald, president of the Boston City Council, who came as Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's representative. Mayor Mansfield, who expected to welcome the delegates to Boston, sent regrets of being unable to personally greet A. F. A. members.

The musicale, with several well-known singers, the First Corps Cadets Band, and the famous Metropolitan Male Chorus, directed by R. L. Harlow, received vigorous applause from the delegates.

Message From Roosevelt

HIGHEST commendation from the nation's highest ranking citizen for the Truth-in-Advertising Movement reached Edgar Kobak, chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America, today, at the opening of their thirty-second annual convention.

Chester H. Lang, president of the organization, read the personal greeting of President Roosevelt at the general luncheon at Hotel Statler today, as follows:

"Every movement which has for its object the furtherance of truth in advertising is entitled to the highest commendation. I understand that truth will be the theme of the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America when it meets in Boston. I shall greatly appreciate it if I may through you extend to all in attendance at the convention my hearty felicitations.

"Your federation has done excellent work by dedicating itself to a campaign in behalf of truth. Closely akin to truth in advertising is the question of good taste, and one need not have a long memory in order to realize what advances have been made in the interests of both truth and good taste in the quarter of a century just passed. Yours is a noble objective, and, working for its realization, the federation is entitled to the loyal support of all sections of the great consuming public."

Re-Sell Confidence, Respect, Good Will, Urges President

By **Chester H. Lang**

Manager, Publicity Department, General Electric Company and President, Advertising Federation of America

[Extracts from address at General Session Luncheon, A. F. A.]

There are many who profess to believe that advertising, as the spokesman of business, cannot hold to higher ideals and standards than the society it serves. With this view I am in complete disagreement. What pride can we, who like to think of ourselves as creators, as stimulators of trade, as exponents of better living, take in our jobs if we accept that philosophy?

Surely Mr. Dobbs did not accept it when, in his opening address here in 1911, he said, "It is eminently fitting that we should come today to set in motion a convention of one of the *world's greatest educational influences*—clean, truthful, honest publicity."

We of the Federation are blessed indeed by the wholesome leadership of these advertising men of yesterday. They set a pattern for us, a pattern easy and inspiring to follow.

Best of all, as we look back on their achievements, it seems to me they remind us that the spirit of approach to our job is of first importance. As The Christian Science Monitor said of their work in 1914, only three years after they had begun, "The initiative, the vigor, the forthrightness and concentration upon the task in hand which this body of men have shown can hardly be overpraised."

Thanks to their spirit and courage, advertising stands before us today, not perfect, of course, but having the merited confidence of tens of millions of people and ready for any worthy task.

Child of Business

One such task, one such opportunity, if you please, I should like to emphasize briefly. Advertising, as we know it, is the child of business, long since tried and tested as an economical and efficient means to help sell goods. Today this institution we call industry of business—this factor in modern life which has brought advertising to its present high state of usefulness—stands at the crossroads.

As advertising men we are not so much concerned with any of these things as we are lest we fail to give the great mass of our people who pay little heed to them the op-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Extra!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR welcomes to Boston the delegates to the 32nd annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America. It extends that welcome in the manner—and through the medium—which newspaper men know best.

Thus this A. F. A. Extra—recording the news of the convention and forming, through publication of texts of important addresses, a record of one of the significant milestones in advertising history.

With THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's compliments—of course!

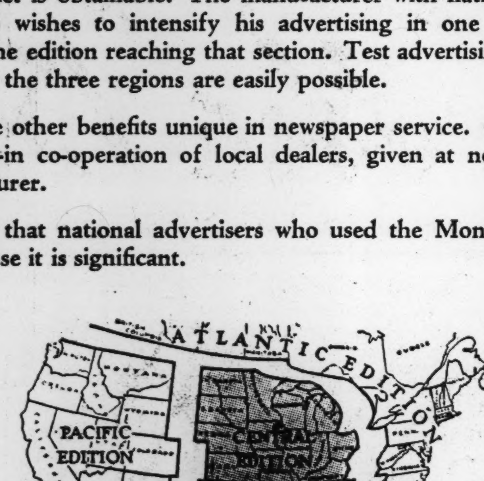
A Unique Service for Advertisers

In providing three regional editions (*), each containing news, features, and advertising of particular interest to readers in the region which that edition reaches, The Christian Science Monitor offers advertisers the benefits of regional coverage at regional rates.

The manufacturer who has attained distribution in one or two sections of the country can address his advertising to the area where his product is obtainable. The manufacturer with national distribution who wishes to intensify his advertising in one section only can use the edition reaching that section. Test advertising campaigns in any of the three regions are easily possible.

There are other benefits unique in newspaper service. Among them is the tie-in co-operation of local dealers, given at no cost to the manufacturer.

The fact that national advertisers who used the Monitor 28 years ago still use it is significant.



*Three regional editions of The Christian Science Monitor are published daily—one for the Pacific Coast region of the United States, one for the Central or mid-west section, and one for the Atlantic Coast states, Canada and overseas. In addition to national advertising, each edition carries local advertising from the region in which it circulates.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Key to Future Held by Women Mrs. Poole Says

By Grace Morrison Poole

Honorary President, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dean, Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H.

[From a speech delivered at the A. F. A. general sesison luncheon meeting.]

Down through the years the women of this country have looked upon advertising with a more or less suspicious eye. There are good and sufficient reasons for this, for certain types of advertising were yesterday, are today, and will be tomorrow, I suppose, unethical, untruthful, and misleading, and as is so often the case we judge things from their bad and weak points rather than from their good and strong ones.

Probably that is one of the reasons why books and movements attacking advertising unfairly have met with such sympathetic response and support by certain women who have not looked through the whole situation.

However, the rank and file of the women of the country have the same viewpoint, expressed so often by my old friend, Anna Steese Richardson, that advertising and the rights of the consumer are interlocked and that the success and prosperity of our country depend upon teamwork by all three.

Types of Advertising

I will admit that certain types of advertising get under my skin. There is a certain product advertising shaving on the highways of this country, and I believe that if I knew any of my men friends were using it, I would cross them off my list, for I am sick and tired of reading the asinine statements they put across. I will admit that when I am listening to good music and inspirational addresses over the radio I grow increasingly impatient over the advertising that must, I realize, be brought into the picture because the air costs money just as everything else does in this world.

I will admit that the type of advertising that urges people to live beyond their means, mortgage their future, in order that they may own, if you can call it that, expensive and labor-saving devices today make me fearful for the welfare of our people. I am not one of those persons who believes that when you earn a dollar, you should spend a dollar and a half. Rather I believe you should earn a dollar and spend 90 cents. Still I am aware of the fact that the door would be closed to many people in this machine age if they could not take advantage of the installment-plan proposals put forth by many of the advertisers of the country.

Mouthpiece of Business

Of course, I know that advertising is simply the mouthpiece of business and that business is the lifeblood of the individual home, community, state, nation and the world. I also know that probably not a single person within the sound of my voice fully realizes how much our every-day lives are affected by what happens in the business world in the remotest corner of this universe. More and more, however, the women of this country are realizing this and therefore they are just as keen as are you that advertising shall be honest in order that faith and confidence in the wares advertised may make it possible for them to live happier and more intelligent lives.

I believe there are several ways in which women can help the business interests of this country. Certain types of legislation are necessary to curb the extravagance of business, but I look with real apprehension at this time upon the present tendency in our Government to control and direct all business. We must never forget, however, that businesses are directed by the human element, and therefore a certain amount of regualtion and policing are necessary.

Freedom Needed

A certain freedom of development and action is necessary and should be preserved at all costs for, as is true in all avenues of life, the majority of the people concerned are true, honest and upright and desire to work for the best interests of the country.

Therefore, I believe that women should be alert to extravagant, untrue advertising. They should fight these types courageously and fearlessly and drive them out of existence. They will be doing a service not simply to humanity but to the advertisers as well, for as I have said in the first place, so many times a great industry is judged by the few mistakes it makes and must suffer through the extravagant unjust persecution of a small but determined minority.

No matter how centralized the government may become the time will never arrive in the United States when we are free from civic obligations wherever our homes are located.

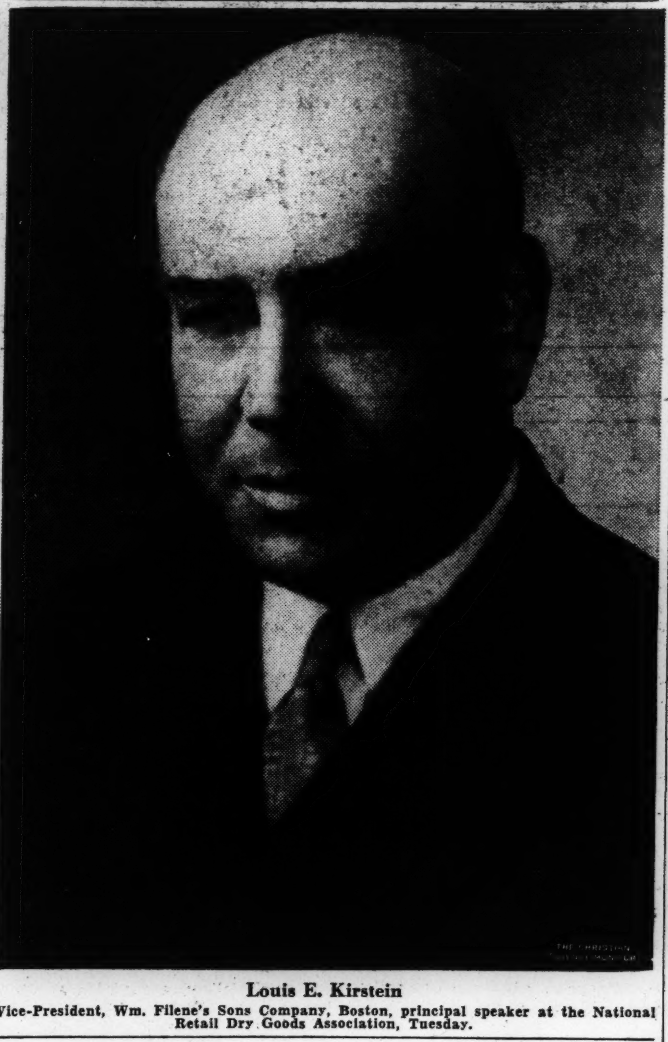
Hinges on Business

It is necessary for another type of education to enter into the picture. It is hard to convince certain women whose husbands are not directly concerned in the business or the manufacturing of a community that good times and bad times affect their professional husbands. Once you can convince this large group that business interests can only pay their bills when business is good, you will increase the influence of the large consuming element of this country in demanding throughout in advertising a higher standard of business ethics and a more complete loyalty to this underlying foundation which brings prosperity to every individual in this country of ours.

I stand before you today as a believer in advertising, sympathizing with its problems but believing strongly that until you can slay the "Big Black Bear" of suspicion and distrust that both directly and indirectly you are responsible for, you cannot make the progress you desire.

Because I know women well and have worked with them in every state in the Union, I know that once they are convinced that advertising is what its leaders want it to be, the support of those who control the business welfare of this country is yours.

Discusses Dry Goods Problems



Louis E. Kirstein

Vice-President, Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, principal speaker at the National Retail Dry Goods Association, Tuesday.

New Medium in Television Foreseen by David Sarnoff

By David Sarnoff

President of the Radio Corporation of America

[From an address before the opening business session of the A. F. A.]

Radio broadcasting came into being on a public service basis at a most propitious time. Radio inherited ethical standards which had been established after a long period of discussion, experimentation and purposeful self-regulation by the advertising fraternity.

The very physical nature of radio was conducive to the observance of these principles. Radio appeal is a direct personal appeal. The audience may number millions and tens of millions, yet each listener is still an individual amid the surroundings of his own home, only vaguely aware, if aware at all, of his fellow listeners. Radio's message, therefore, is personalized and intimate, man-to-man, friend-to-friend, as no message through any other channel except personal communication can be. The proof is implicit in the fact that the most effective radio speakers do not orate or declaim; they merely talk. In fact, this direct, friendly approach makes honesty, simplicity and restraint imperative.

Radio Highly Personal

Broadcasting has encouraged a type of advertising which not only permits but requires a mass appeal, couched in the most individual terms. It speaks to members of a crowd not as a crowd on the street, but as to a frien' in the seclusion of his home. The opportunity thus given to the advertiser is of the highest value in salesmanship, but it is also an opportunity whose abuse would be a particularly serious offense.

The most convincing proof that industry and business have found these factors useful is provided by the extraordinary growth of radio advertising. In 15 years it has reached an annual expenditure for broadcasting time of $87,000,000.

Nor has radio waxed fat at the expense of older forms of advertising. The regular users of the networks have maintained their newspaper and magazine advertising two and three times as well as have the advertisers who did not use radio.

Television Prospects

Let me say a word concerning the future of radio in its relation to your advertising problems. As a commercial operation, television has not yet arrived, but we have advanced sufficiently far to say that the technical obstacles are not insuperable. The experimental television observer today watches the stage from the back row of the second balcony. We want to give him a seat in the front row of the orchestra.

The new medium will not supplant or detract from the importance of present-day broadcasting. Rather, it will supplement this older medium of sound and add a new force to the advertisers' armament of salesmanship.

The benefits which have resulted from the industrial sponsorship of sound broadcasting indicate that our major television programs will come from the same source. It requires little imagination to see the advertising opportunities of television. Broadcasting an actual likeness of a product, the visual demonstration of its uses, the added effectiveness of sight to sound in carrying messages to the human mind—these are only a few of the obvious applications of television to merchandising.

Despite the greater cost of television programs, I believe that owners of television receivers in the United States will not be required to pay a fee for television programs. That is an aspect of the television problem in which the advertising fraternity will doubtless co-operate in finding the commercial solution.

Let me remind you that in television, as in sound broadcasting, the owner of a set will always be able to shut it off. In other words, the ultimate censorship of television, as well as of sound broadcasting, will remain between the thumb and forefinger of the individual American citizen.

By a Staff Artist

David Sarnoff

President of Radio Corporation of America

'Middle of Road' Policy Banned in Advertising

By Merle Sidener

President, Sidener, Van Riper & Keeling, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Chairman, National Vigilance Committee, 1914-1920.

[From an address to the A. F. A. in Faneuil Hall in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement.]

There is at least one institution in this country that actually functions in the public interest—and that is the Better Business Bureau.

Conceived of a conscious need for improved business practice; brought forth by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America and christened "Truth-in-Advertising," it stands today a potential giant whose constructive power for good has not yet been fully tested.

And only 25 years old! Even now as its birthday is celebrated here in Boston, the justifiable pride of those men of vision who gave it life, is lost in the contemplation of what public service is yet to be rendered.

We can better celebrate this occasion when we realize that there are Better Business Bureaus in 53 cities in the United States and Canada. Yes, our neighbor nation has bureaus in Toronto and Montreal and a third one recently established in Halifax, all affiliated and co-operating with the bureaus in the United States. There is an exchange of information between the National Bureau and the local bureaus, and a general supervisory sponsorship by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.

Honest Merchants Protected

In the very beginning, the truth-in-advertising movement became the servant of the consumer as well as of the producer. Today the Better Business Bureau is the one dependable source of help for the consumer when he feels aggrieved in some business transaction. Through the years the leaders in this movement have held to the philosophy that a transaction could be in the interest of the seller only if it were also in the interest of the buyer. And because misunderstandings and dissattisfaction destroyed good will, business men welcomed the Bureau as an intermediary that could be trusted to make adjustments without prejudice or favoritism.

Disinterested, impartial, independent, the Bureaus develop understanding and confidence between the public and business. Their work is temperate and constructive. Honest merchants are protected from those of less conscience, for the Bureaus nip in the bud the exploiter whose enterprise would take unfair advantage of consumers and thereby tend to destroy confidence in legitimate business institutions.

In the broader field of the National Better Business Bureau, millions of dollars have been saved for the public through the exposure of fraudulent promotions. Working in close co-operation with the law-enforcing agencies of Government, the National Bureau is enabled to apply legal force when moral suasion fails. Yet the big stick as a weapon is seldom needed.

But we are not here merely to pay tribute to the Better Business Bureaus and to express appreciation of the fine constructive service that has been rendered to business and to the public by the men, past and present, who have inspired this movement with high ideals and practical operations. Rather it is for us to analyze our own attitude toward the Bureaus as a potential institution for public service.

All of us engaged in the business are quick to resent the unfair criticism of advertising which is the latest fad of the muckrakers.

The best defense to this attack is to eliminate that small per cent of advertising which continues to mislead the public or which is merely unbelievable.

No Middle Road

But it's the small per cent of unbelievable advertising today that bulks largest in public consciousness. The self-appointed critics magnify and exaggerate the so-called little white lies until they blacken and besmirch the whole picture.

There is no twilight zone. Advertisements are either good or bad. They are truthful or dishonest. They are believable or misleading. Experience proves that we can safely leave it to the Better Business Bureaus to decide. They have no ax to grind. They have but one master to serve and that is the public interest. If they believe our advertisement will injure public confidence in all advertising, then it's good economy for us to discard it, even though we might justify it technically as truthful. Certainly the day has passed when the advertising industry can tolerate the advertiser who persists in the use of a type of advertising that prejudices the public against all advertising, merely because he says it pays him. Purely selfish aims must be sacrificed for the general good.

Our greatest danger is not in the enemies outside our ranks, but in the free-thinkers within. Freedom of the press does not comprehend license to publish material detrimental to the public welfare. The publication of advertisements that destroy confidence in all advertising is directly hurtful to the public. For the public has a right to believe advertising.

It is distinctly to our advantage that the public, through satisfying experience, does have confidence in the Better Business Bureaus. Then does not common sense dictate that we accept the bureaus as our best contact with the public, and co-operate with them to make all advertising worthy of public confidence?

There are gathered in this thirty-second annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America, all the forces necessary to guarantee the full utilization of the power of the Better Business Bureaus. What could be more fitting on this twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement, here in the city of its origin, than the readoption of the Declaration of Principles declared at the Baltimore convention in 1913 and the rededication of ourselves to be loyal to those principles.

Newspaper Topics Are Tackled By Advertising Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The meeting of Newspaper Advertising Executives Association held here today was called to order by the president, Irwin Maier, advertising manager, Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. Maier reviewed the topics that were to be discussed from the floor and the general make-up of the program.

He called on J. Maxim Ryder, Advertising Manager, New Bedford Standard Times-Mercury, and president of the New England Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, who delivered the address of welcome.

Mr. Ryder in behalf of New England advertising men extended a cordial welcome to the meeting and expressed hope that a workable plan would be developed to recapture for newspapers at least some of the business which has strayed from the straight and narrow path.

William D. Nugent, president, Media Records, Inc., New York, N. Y., in his talk quoted a great many figures to show change that had taken place in newspaper lineage and revenue in the last six years.

Then Robert A. Wolfe, retail advertising manager, Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, presented facts and figures from the survey which had been conducted for a large number of newspapers as to what their individual experiences had been in different classifications of advertising methods that they had adopted to help situations that needed improvement.

Women's Place In Advertising Sun

Continued from Page 9)

club and the Board of Education in that city. The board has instituted courses in "buymanship," which are designed to train women in homemaking. The courses have been most successful and the enrollment this past year was exceptionally large. Believing that the home economist and the advertiser should work together, the Women's Advertising Club of Detroit gave radiocasts to put the idea across to the public.

Reaction to Advertising

Miss Dorothy Crowne of New York spoke of the importance of consumer education, but she also said that it is not enough to merely sell the woman consumer on advertising, but that we must keep a watchful and critical eye on advertising itself and the women's reaction to it.

Miss Crowne stated that women have accepted the challenge flung to them by the men, "But," she emphasized, "there is no reason why women should carry this crusade more than men. But it seems traditional, for women have entered the fields of politics, religion, industry, education, and have started to clean up the "graft." Their aim is to continue to do so until the slate is wiped clean."

Miss Crowne urged upon the women, as well as the men, a constructive program designed to focus attention on truth in advertising. She brought to the attention of her speakers a plan which is being considered by the Women's Club in New York, whereby a "Board of Consumer Inquiry" would be established to be done through radiocasts, personal contact and speakers' bureaus.

The New York Club, according to Miss Crowne, is also considering the appointing of a chairman of legislature in their research bureau. Such action, she stated, would be to the purpose of not only keeping advertising clubs informed regarding legislation affecting advertising, but to work with the Federated Women's Clubs for proper legislation controlling advertising.

Control Forecast

"For," she continued, "we will have such control whether we will or not."

According to Miss Ellsworth, the speaker from Philadelphia, the problem of consumer education should not vary in the different cities, though, of course, tastes vary.

"Truth in advertising begins at home," she stated.

Miss Opal Sweazea, from St. Louis, asked the question "Do Women Demand Truth in Advertising?" and answered it by referring to a study tabulated from 1878 questionnaires on the subject.

Put out by the Better Business Bureau Committee of the Woman's Advertising Club of St. Louis, this questionnaire on comparative price advertising showed that both men and women consumers believed that such advertising is exaggerated.

The tabulation showed 801 persons replied "exaggerated"; 503 "Truthful"; 469 "Misleading"; 57 "false."

Which proved, she said, that there is much to do in cleaning up advertising. The public must be educated and can only be educated to believe that advertising is true through correct advertising. This survey, while generally favorable to advertising, gave proof to one contention voiced elsewhere at the convention that "now is no time to be satisfied with the progress already made."

Miss Mercedes Hurst of Chicago held that women must be careful not to create the wrong impression of what they are trying to do. This does not mean, she said, that they should hesitate to go ahead and fight for more truthful advertising.

She indicated that men sometimes felt women incapable or afraid to take drastic steps, but came back with the sharp retort that "men are so scared to do things."

Convention Fetes Advertising Essay Contest Winners

A high school girl from Spokane, Wash., and a college youth of Eugene, Ore.—Miss Katherine Elizabeth Howard and Reinhart W. Knudsen—were a center of attraction at the 32d annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America here today, as they were presented with checks for $250 as first-prize winners in two essay contests sponsored by Advertising Age.

The two students, who made the trip across the continent as the guests of Advertising Age, were given their awards at the opening general session of the Advertising Federation convention, at which advertising men and women from all over the country were present.

Won First Award

Miss Howard, who has just graduated from a Spokane academy, won first award in the nation-wide high school contest conducted by the advertising publication for her essay on "How Advertising Helps the Consumer."

Mr. Knudsen, a senior in the school of journalism at the University of Oregon, gained first honors in the college classification for his essay on the "Economic Value of Advertising."

Second place in the college contest, carrying an award of $100 went to Alfted Own Aldridge of Buffalo, N. Y., a student at Taylor University, Upland, Ind. Third prize of $50 was won by Henry A. Jones of Washington, Penna., a student at Washington and Jefferson College.

Other Pize Winners

In the high school classification, second prize was won by Edwin Hewitt of Chicago, and third prize went to Margie F. Weaver of Seattle, Wash.

The winning essays were selected from more than 1300 entries submitted by students in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

The judges were:

Chester Lang, Federation President.

Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of directors.

Ken R. Dyke, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet; chairman, Association of National Advertisers.

B. Morgan Shepherd, president of the Agriculture Publishers Association.

Raymond Rubicam, Young and Rubicam; chairman, American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit; president, National Association of Broadcasters.

W. Rex Bell, Arbee Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., president, Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

Frank Braucher, Crowell Publishing Company; president, Periodical Publishers Association.

J. S. Roberts, Retail Credit Company, Atlanta; president, Direct Mail Advertising Association.

Everit Terhune, Boot and Shoe Recorder; president, Associated Business Papers, Inc.

P. L. Thomson, Western Electric Co.; president, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

R. Davison, New Jersey Zinc Co.; president, National Industrial Advertisers Association.

G. D. Crain Jr.; publisher, Advertising Age.

Apprenticeships End Joblessness, Miss Griffin Says

(Continued from Page 9)

them the desirability to set up new standards. These standards would not include the word "experience." They will demand for the work in hand preparatory training—meaning, perhaps vocational education—alertness, honesty, integrity and a willingness to learn.

Would Place Thousands

A system of this kind, she insisted, would place thousand of young people in the industrial world today who are well prepared, and who have all the necessary qualities that go to make for successful business careers, but who have hitherto been barred from business because they lack "experience."

"This experience," Miss Griffin explained, "can be acquired to the advantage of the employer and the employee through an 'apprenticeship system' set up in each industry—much in the same way as that which has proved successful in the graphic arts."

Miss Griffin feels that advertising clubs and schools have done a wonderful work, but that they have not gone far enough. They could place these young people in industry, by first culling out the exceptional students for exacting positions in the same way that engineering and scientific schools place their "promising youth."

Ousts Hard Knocks

Thus, she holds, the "school of hard knocks" could virtually be a thing of the past for a large portion of the young people graduated from slhools and colleges. Youth, she asserted, does not need the experience of hard knocks. It needs the experience to be gained from apprenticeship, and it is by instituting such a system that she maintains industry would be best served.

Miss Griffin hopes, in presenting her plan to the Advertising Federation Convention, to instill nationwide interest among advertising clubs in taking over this new project. She feels it would be a continuing work, and would supplant to a great extent the former activity of the clubs—primarily that of increasing membership and attendance. By aiding youth and industry the club activities would automatically increase.

From her attendance at many conventions, Miss Griffin believes such meetings are particularly helpful in broadening the delegates' knowledge of the needs in the field of advertising through new acquaintances and a broader outlook of the movement as a whole.

She feels, however, that the present convention can have a bigger purpose—that of giving advertisers, educators of the world in their own right—the opportunity of aiding youth, which seeks a place in the business world, and industry, which seeks better personnel.

Roosevelt Prepares

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Meeting with Frank Murphy of Michigan, High Commissioner to the Philippines, and Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, President Roosevelt today began what some of his intimates believed to be a series of conferences on plans for his reelection drive.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York talked with the President at breakfast yesterday.

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by Owens & Elmes LIMITED 151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Interested in FINE CHINA?

Royal Swansea China, a new line of fine English bone china, is exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto. The original pieces from which these were copied, are world famous and greatly sought after by collectors.

Today Royal Swansea Bone China is made from the same formula and moulds. You'll be intrigued with the beautiful patterns which include "Blue Dawn", "Yarborough", Nantgarw", and "Rose"—and you'll be delighted with the popular prices.

Sixth Floor Simpson's Toronto, Canada

More Truth Urged as Newest Goal in Advertising

Delegates at Boston convention agree further progress is need of future; Radio policy urged by Schermerhorn; Sidener warms against resting on laurels now.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From Atlanta's Sam Dobbs to Boston's duo, Henry Humphrey and George Coleman—they were all there last night—those "Old Guards" of the 1911 Boston "Truth" convention are now delegates to the thirty-second convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

Over 40 names of 1911 "conventioneers" were scrawled on a large page of the Advertising Club of Boston's guest book—and as many more old-time advertisers thronged the Statler's Georgian room to renew old friendships and swap a yarn or so, "lest ould acquaintance be forgot."

As small groups of men stood about vigorously pumping hands and thumping backs, the observing reporter moved from one little knot to another; stopped to chat with an individual here or nibble a slice of cheese at the buffet with another "partriarch."

Most frequent remark of the evening was:

"Well—if it isn't . . . (insert any yame you can think of) . . . I haven't seen you since . . . remember the time you and I . . ."

Frank A. Black of Filene's here in Boston, A. F. A. treasurer and jubilee chairman, tromped from one group to another until, half a year of convention preparations climaxed, he finally just sat down with a final sigh that seemed like "satisfaction." Queried, it was discovered he was not only footsore from going the rounds, but handsore from the pumping process . . . his "handiwork" was done.

James Schermerhorn of Detroit, former publisher of the Detroit Times, and the man who made the 1911 speech on Truth in Advertising, so widely heralded as the original "Truth" speech, was discovered seated at a table surrounded by reminiscers recalling who it was spoke at the same metting Jimmy did.

Radio Next Goal

When he could be extricated for a moment to be asked how he felt the "Truth" movement was progressing, he said he had a lot of good ideas still tucked away. When pressed he admitted the next step as he saw it was to "get radio into line."

About that time David Sarnoff, RCA's young president, came in with Roy Dickinson of Printer's Ink. He thought radio was making a real effort to get effective truth in advertising.

George W. Coleman of Boston, elected AFA president in 1911, was receiving congratulations on his speeches of 1911 and 1936 at Faneuil Hall. "Well," he said, "this meeting of the old crowd tonight is the largest gathering of the 1911 veterans I remember."

Henry B. Humphrey, the other Bostonian prominent in the early truth annals, said he hadn't enjoyed a convention as much since George Coleman and he went out to Omaha in 1910 and brought the convention to Boston for 1911.

But it was Sam Dobbs of Atlanta, "man of many companies" . . . that told me tales of business and educational enterprise since the 1911 Boston meet. Mr. Dobbs is at heart an advertising man, yet for years has been a banker. Now gives more than an occasional lecture in southern colleges, and believe it or not, is raising prize hogs, grain, and cattle on his Georgia experimental farm. Says he doesn't have to advertise his product . . . too good.

He emphasized the need to educate youth in this country to what real constitutional Government is; also to be so truthful in advertising that they will learn to trust, not scoff at modern ads.

An accordion and a piano over in the corner squeezed and pounded out such old favorites as "Auld Lange Syne," "Let Me Call you Sweetheart," and even "Sweet Adeline." Voices rose above the music.

Speech - maker Schermerhorn's voice somehow carried above the din. . . ." Yes, its just like an old friend said to Methuselah—"you don't look a year over 800. . . ."

New Heights Sought

About 10:30 Merle Sidener, of Indianapolis—afternoon speaker at the Faneuil Hall celebration and former chairman of the National Vigilance Committee—strolled in. He immediately became the center of another "Well, if it isn't so-and-so" group.

Recuperating from first handshakes he told the eaves-dropping reporter, that as far as he could see the only good a Silver Jubilee celebrating 25 years of "any movement" could do would be to inspire the workers to go on to newer heights.

"Why, if we just let down and think we've done a good job, without keeping our eyes focused on the future and greater progress "he warned," then we're worse off then we were 25 years ago. I believe this convention will serve, to a great extent, to give the needed impetus for additional hard work for truth. You know we haven't progressed too far yet."

In the afternoon Mr. Sidener had recommended that the convention once again resolve itself to adopt the 13 Baltimore Declarations of 1913. John Benson of New York, president of the Association of Advertising Agencies, and chairman of the resolution committee, when queried on this quietly responded:

"Its not a matter of resolutions today. Its a matter of doing something."

Before this reunion, planned by E. St. Elmo Lewis of Detroit, and Roy Dickinson of Printer's Ink, broke up it was not difficult for the eavesdropper to glean from the general conversation that while each one of these "Patriarchs of Truth" was gladder than he could say to see all the old crowd—he felt this meeting only emphasized the real need to focus more attention on an invigorated drive for better, truer advertising in every field.

"Progress in Truth in Advertising"—the keynote of the Faneuil Hall program continues to be the convention's slogan.

Members of Advertising Club of Boston Who Have Served 25 Years

Front Row, Left to Right: Melville H. Smith, Dr. George W. Coleman, Henry B. Humphrey, John F. Fitzgerald, John K. Allen, Joseph J. Borgatti.
Second Row, Left to Right: Charles E. Bellatty, Henry Davis, William F. Rogers, Barnard J. Lewis, Herbert G. Porter, Franklin I. Brown, James D. Hooley, Louis J. Rouleau, Warren A. Priest.
Third Row, Left to Right: H. Alfred Hansen, Charles T. Cahill, A. M. Summers, Louis D. Gibbs, A. E. Greenleaf, Charles Dorr, Tilton S. Bell.

Reunion of Old Guard Scheduled for Tuesday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Invitations are out to Old Guard members to attend another "reunion"—this time in the Sheraton Room at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Time: 7 p. m., Tuesday, June 30.

It is understood the inspiration for this party came from Hehry Humphrey of Boston, who, with George W. Coleman led the fight in the early days in New England for more accurate advertising.

A buffet supper and a few impromptu speeches are on the program, so those who have received the invitations report.

Resell Confidence Federation Head Says

Continued from Page 9)

portunity to know and understand how their best interests are served by American business.

I have no misgivings concerning their verdict, if we give them the facts. We must give them the facts.

If we don't millions may never know, and other millions may too easily forget, what organized research and good engineering—skillful and economical manufacturing—efficient and aggressive merchandising—all made possible by modern industry have brought to the American people. . . .

Of course, there are rotten apples in the business barrel. When the millennium has been attained in politics, in the professions, in the pulpit, in other human activities, then it may be hoped that business likewise will have attained perfection. Let's forget about that obstacle. There will be others. We must even expect criticism if we succeed in winning good will.

Business Has to March

Our real obstacle at the moment is quite another matter, and far more serious. Mr. Owen D. Young put his finger on it, I believe, in a talk which he gave in Schenectady two weeks ago on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Thomas A. Edison's factory there. He contrasted the life and work of Edison with the advice to be realistic we have been receiving so widely during the past six years.

This hard-boiled realism — or fatalism—offers nothing tangible. It offers nothing directive, neither fuel nor raw material for the future. It opens no avenue up which business can march. With a smug shrug of its shoulders it calls off the parade, divides up the band instruments, and says, "Let us camp here. We have seen everything. Why go farther?"

But business has to march. It must offer tangibles—fair values in goods and serivices—values which are being measured and tested every day by the consumer in terms of their advantage to him.

Therefore, let us be about this twofold job of ours—first, to help sell the wares and services of business; second, and perhaps mode important at the moment, to sell—to resell, if you please—confidence, respect, and good will.

But, happily, we of the federation, representing every phase of advertising, have the blood of those pioneers and crusaders of twenty-five years ago in our veins. In that tradition, and unashamed, let us win back, and hold, our place in the headlines, by straightforward, vigorous telling of our story—our story of quality goods for sale at a fair price—our story of an institution, a business ready and willing to serve well not only its customers, but its workers and its stockholders. We have no moral right to allow industry to be unexplained or misunderstood.

Again and again we must remind our people how the productive efficiency of American industry has constantly meant more things for more people at less cost. How this has enabled us, with only 7 per cent of the world's population, to create and own more than half the world's wealth, to produce more than half the world's foodstuffs from 6 per cent of the acreage, to make 92 per cent of the world's automobiles and run them on 600,000 miles of paved highways. How this has helped us to maintain a standard of living which consumes one quarter the sugar, one third the coal, half the coffee, half the tin, half the rubber, two thirds the crude petroleum, and three quarters the silk history how in our relatively short history we have produced three times as much wealth as was produced in the whole world up to the year 1776—and have distributed it so widely and so equitably that the condition of the average man is a magnet which attracts all other peoples.

The A. F. A. Program

The program for the sessions of the Advertising Federation of America convention tonight and tomorrow, follows:

Tonight

7:30 p. m.

Annual banquet and ball, Hotel Statler. Another "speakerless" banquet, following the plan at Chicago last year. A radio star, Frank Fay, will be featured. Music and entertainment will be supplied by the Artists' Bureau of the National Broadcasting Company. Dancing.

Tuesday

The entire day will be devoted to departmental sessions and special meetings of the following groups:

Better Business Bureau.
Direct Mail Advertising Association.
Industrial Marketing Conference.
Magazine Advertising Conference.
National Advertisers Conference.
National Newspaper Promotion Association.
National Retail Dry Goods Association, Sales Promotion Division.
Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.
Outdoor Advertising Association.
Premium Advertising Association of America, Inc.
Public Utilities Advertising Association.

12:15 p. m.

Luncheon, Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association.

Speaker, James G. McDonald, member editorial staff, the New York Times, former director, Foreign Policy Association, former High Commissioner to League of Nations on Placement of Jewish Refugees.

Luncheon, sales promotion division, National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Luncheon, Public Utilities Advertising Association.

Speaker, Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, William Filene's Sons, Boston.

2:30 p. m.

Old-time Vermont Sugaring-off Party for women—real snow—real sap.

[Note—Advertising Club of Boston has arranged a number of interesting sight-seeing trips throughout the city of Boston at various periods in the day for women guests and others.]

7 p. m.

Moonlight boat sail down Boston Harbor for all registered delegates.

Press Promotion Growth Forecast As Need of Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At a meeting of the members of the National Newspaper Promotion Association, one of the several departmental groups convening during the A. F. A. convention, Dan Sullivan of the Pittsburgh Press, and president of the association opened the session with a short speech.

"We owe it to our newspapers," he said, "to return from this convention with material and knowledge that will enable all of us to do better jobs . . . profitable jobs for the publishers, who have given us the opportunity to be members of what, in my opinion, is the finest profession . . . newspaper promotion."

Mr. Sullivan further declared that the association will continue to grow because there is a definite need for what this group can do. "True," he continued, "our funds are limited, but our brains are not. I believe we can be of material assistance both to the N. A. E. A. and the A. N. P. A. in many of the plans they have for the coming year.

"Before the convention is over, I'll be disappointed if we don't receive an invitation from both groups to have a committee from the N. N. P. A. confer with them on these plans. At least, we are wide open for the invitation," he said.

Joyce A. Swan, vice-president of the National Newspaper Promotion Association, and personal assistant to the publisher, Des Moines Register and Tribune spoke on "The Promotion Budget," and based his talk on a survey of promotion, budgeting and accounting methods of various newspapers.

Censorship Control of Copy Called Advertising Need

By Ken R. Dyke

General Advertising Manager, Colgate, Palmolive-Peet Co., and Chairman of the Board, Association of National Advertisers, Inc., N. Y.

[From an address before the opening general session of the A. F. A. Convention.]

Unfortunately, I missed the famous 1911 Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, here in Boston.

But I have been checking up a bit on the old-timers. And, by the way, I should like to prepare Chet Lang for a surprise. At that 1911 banquet, the delegates presented a chest of silver to the retiring president. And to go with it, a large touring car was wheeled into the hall—and he got that, too. So don't be startled, Chet, if a Boeing transport plane flies through the window and flutters down beside you—it's a gift.

We have had a lot of criticism of advertising—particularly during the past few years. As a mater of fact, we have had criticism of business as a whole. And perhaps one reason why advertising has been forced to bear the brunt of business. It is the one activity of business that is an intimate part of everybody's daily life.

Criticism Explained

The criticisms of advertising—and many of them are justified—have certainly in part been precipitated by our own mistakes and shortcomings. We have bragged publicly about the huge expenditures for advertising. We have boasted about the power of advertising to influence people. We have sat in too many conventions and called ourselves the rulers of America's destiny. Too often we have been guilty of creating the impression that by some mysterious secret abracadabra we could sell anything through advertising alone.

And, above all, while a constantly decreasing amount of advertising has been actually false and crooked . . . too much of it has been dangerously close to the line in its insinuations and shrewdly coined promises. I am not condemning advertising as a whole . . . I am merely pointing out that the sins of the few—the overaggressiveness of a minority—have given "open sesame" to the advent of certain professional saviors of the consumer. They have precipitated an attack on advertising, which may, over a period of time, have consequences which all of us dislike to recognize, and which it behooves all of us to do something about.

Abuse Nullifies Benefits

Advertising is so much a part of our whole social system that it behooves us to see to it that we do not misuse its power . . . do not nullify its beneficial forces by arousing the disbelief and cynicism of the consumer . . . the punitive action of the legislator.

In our mad scramble for immediate profits, we American business men, are too prone to look for the sale in front of our noses and close our eyes completely as to what may happen, not only to our advertising results, but to the success of business itself ten years hence, because of the tactics we're employing today.

What should we as individuals and collectively as a group do about it? Let each of us tackle the job in our own baliwick and start cleaning the home stables first.

Effective censorship of copy, I believe, must be exercised by someone, somewhere along the line. Committees won't and can't do it . . . we've tried that. The most effective control exercised to date . . . and it has been astoundingly successful—is that done by the media themselves. Let us encourage rather than discourage magazines, newspapers, radio, and outdoor, to be even more aggressive, but intelligently aggressive in their refusal to accept deceptive copy . . . advertising in bad taste.

Let's next supplement the "Truth in Advertising" movement with a "Truth About Advertising" movement, and by that I don't mean merely speeches, radio programs, or newspaper campaigns extolling the virtues of advertising. I believe that the time has come when it is not only important but imperative that we know more about advertising's real niche, its real rating in our social and economic life.

What's the answer to the question "Is Advertising an Economic Waste?" Simply this—it is when used unsuccessfully. It is when it fails to help a manufacturer reduce his selling costs—and thereby his ultimate price to the consumer.

Press Headquarters Beehive of Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The A. F. A. press headquarters in the Hotel Statler have been a beehive of activity since the opening of the convention.

With 28 newspapers and nine magazines represented, more copy has been turned out at this session than at any other.

Ernest Anderson, head of the A. F. A. publicity, and account executive at the Richardson, Alley & Richard, Boston and New York Advertising Agency, is receiving the commendation from his colleagues for the splendid work and co-operation he has given members of the press.

The press room is adequately equipped with all the necessary equipment for newspaper men in preparing their stories. Telegraph boys were always available, and copy was on the way to the press as soon as it was rolled out of the machines.

Anna S. Richardson On Conference List

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, associate editor of Woman's Home Companion, was introduced to the women attending the morning breakfast of the Women's Advertising Clubs at the Hotel Statler today, as the dean of women of advertising.

Mrs. Richardson is to speak on the subject of "Women Demand Truth in Advertising" before the Magazine Advertising Conference, which will be held on Tuesday morning at 9:30.

A director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of New York, Mrs. Richardson is more closely in touch with club women than possibly any other woman in this country today. She is one of the outstanding authorities on what women really desire in advertising.

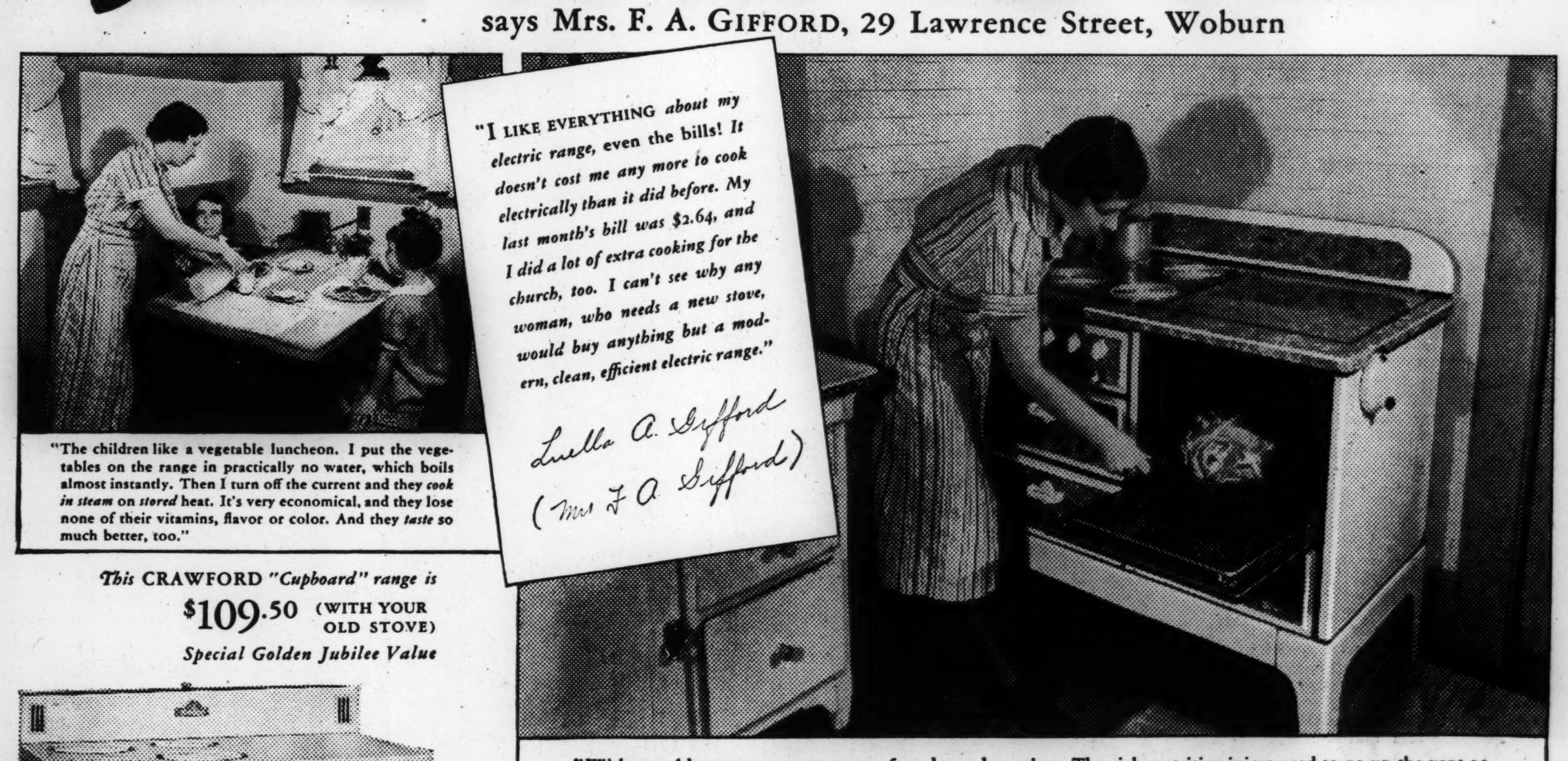
WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS 3 PARK STREET BOSTON Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins July 10

1937 VACATION CLUB

"I Like Even the Bills"

says Mrs. F. A. GIFFORD, 29 Lawrence Street, Woburn



"With my old stove, my roasts were often dry and tasteless. The rich, nutritive juices used to go up the vent or into the kitchen in greasy steam. My electric oven stores them in the meat. Even cheaper cuts are juicy, tender. And meats and fowl don't shrink as in other ovens. This means such a saving, too."

This CRAWFORD "Cupboard" range is $109.50 (WITH YOUR OLD STOVE) Special Golden Jubilee Value

GET YOUR ELECTRIC RANGE — NOW!

save $20 to $29.25

Mrs. Gifford has not received one penny for her "testimonial." We sincerely appreciate her endorsement of electric cooking . . . During our Golden Jubilee we're offering four new ranges at considerably less than their regular prices. See them at any Edison Shop, at your electrical contractor or dealer's. But act promptly—while the low prices last.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Eatonia for Wise Spending

GOOD VALUE • GOOD MERCHANDISE

When comparisons are difficult to make, how often you wish for assistance in deciding which is the better value. In such cases look for the Eatonia label—your guide to quality that can be trusted to give satisfaction.

Eatonia merchandise is tested frequently by our Research Department and checked by comparison shoppers to see that the Eatonia standard is maintained. Thus you are assured that Eatonia articles are outstanding examples of attractive regular values.

Eatonia goods, naturally, are not bought elsewhere. These good values greet you only at T. Eaton Co. stores.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED CANADA

Listed Stock Quotations • Chrysler Jumps to 6-Year Top But Steel Stocks Are Heavy • Commodity and Money Markets

Chrysler Jumps to 6-Year Top But Steel Stocks Are Heavy

Marked Selling In Steels Causes Irregular Trend

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Most of the fireworks in today's stock market was provided by Chrysler and assorted specialties.

The motor leader pushed up more than 3 points to a new 6-year peak. Trading was quiet near the final hour, however, and profit taking shaded the majority of gains.

Rumors were again heard in the boardrooms that Chrysler directors would consider a split-up in the stock as well as increasing the dividend and the payment of a substantial extra.

Some of the steels dipped following decision of this industry to battle for the open shop against demands of organized labor. Current steel mill operations were officially estimated at 74 per cent of capacity, up 3.8 points over last week at the best level since May, 1930.

Late Tone Is Firm

Kroger Grocery revealed a sharp drop in earnings for the latest 24-week period and the stock yielded around 2 points.

The late tone was fairly firm. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Advances of fractions to a point or more were registered by Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, May Department Stores, Sears Roebuck, McCrory, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Motor Products, General Motors, Electric Autolite, Phillips Petroleum, American Telephone, Dome, McIntyre Porcupine, Cerro de Pasco, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Magma Copper, American Smelting, du Pont, American Sugar Refining, Continental Can, Greyhound Corp. and Universal Leaf Tobacco.

Unchanged to down as much as 2 points were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Midland Steel Products, National Steel, International Harvester and Western Union.

Bonds were irregular, as were commodities. The Netherlands bank cut its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent and the guilder turned heavy in terms of the dollar. The French franc was also lower.

Polish Bonds Recover

Polish loans recovered part of last week's sharp losses in today's bond market.

Poland 7s jumped about 4 points and Warsaw 7s advanced more than a point. Poland 8s were steady around Saturday's closing levels. Investment circles said the abruptly lower prices of the past few days had stimulated demand. Other foreigns were quiet and steady.

U. S. Government issues were mixed. Shortly before noon Treasury 4s were a little higher, while small losses ruled in the 3¼s of 1944 and the 2⅞s.

Rail liens were irregular with medium and low-priced issues fractions to a point or so down. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4s and St. Paul 5s were among the losers. Somewhat improved were North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Virginian Railway 3¾s.

Banking circles, noting that nearly $300,000,000 of new issues have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the reception accorded new financing in the past week was reassuring.

They said the ability of some new loans to move to premiums had reflected in part active buying by institutions. While other recent liens were said to have moved off dealers' shelves less readily, there were few symptoms of congestion.

Boston Trust Company Merger Is Effected

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the State Street Trust Company, Boston, the merger with the Union Trust Company, also of Boston, was ratified and approved.

In effecting the merger, an additional 5900 shares of State Street Trust Company stock has been authorized for distribution to stockholders of the Union Trust Company. At the same time a further increase of 3000 shares of State Street Trust Company stock was authorized to be offered for subscription at $200 a share to their present stockholders in the ratio of one new share for every 10 now held.

The Union Trust Office at 24 Federal Street will be continued as a branch of the State Street Trust Company.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Price movements were irregular today in a quiet stock market. Aircraft and electrical equipment issues were firm and kaffirs were supported from Cape Town. British funds and international shares held firm, International Nickel and United States Steel shares leading the advance. The recovery in Polish bonds featured trading in the foreign section. Home rails and rubbers were inactive, while oils declined.

Paris—Continued strikes tended to counteract the more favorable tendencies which prevailed in the Bourse today, resulting in an irregular tone. Rentes were in better demand and closed about one franc higher. Industrial and international shares were in supply and moved irregularly.

Liverpool—Wheat declined more than a penny on a bearish private Canadian crop estimate and liquidation, but rallied at the close following the strength in American Northwest markets today. Cotton futures closed 5 to 8 points lower than under Bombay local liquidation following reports of the releasing on loan cotton in the United States.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	94.5b	..	..	96.0b
September	94.5b	..	..	94.0b
October	94.5	..	94.5	94.0b
December	94.0	..	94.0	94.0
January	94.0b	..	..	93.5b
March	95.0	..	95.0	94.5b

Spots 103, unchanged to 5 lower. b—Bid. Sales—October, 94.5; December, 94; March, 95. Market steady.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 29	Last June 27
[illegible]						
12⅛	6⅛	Spear & Co	8⅛	8	8	8
23⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc 1¼e)	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
24½	13⅜	Spicer Mfg	22½	22½	22½	23¼
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	50	50	..
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	70¼	69½	69½	..
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15½
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10	10	10	10
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
17¼	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	15½	14⅞	15	15
36½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	36	35	35½	34
42⅜	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	42⅛	41	41	40¼
47⅝	35⅝	Stand Oil Calif 1¶)	37⅝	37½	37½	37½
[illegible]						
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	18	17½	17½	17⅞
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	131½	131	131½	..
55	44⅜	Young Sp & W (3)	44⅛	43½	43⅝	44
68	41¾	Youngstown	63½	61⅞	62⅛	63¼
26⅛	11⅛	Zenith Radio	26	25¼	25¼	25¾
9⅜	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6	5⅞	5⅞	6

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended June 27)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Range 1936 High	Range 1936 Low	Sales in 1000s		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
			Treasury Bonds				
118.8	115.3	27	4¼s, 1947-52	117.27	117.20	117.23	— .2
113.10	111.00	76	4s, 1944-54	113.3	112.25	112.30	— .1
111.19	109.00	120	3¾s, 1946-56	111.13	111.10	111.10	— .2
108.20	106.17	69	3⅜s, 1943-47	108.14	108.8	108.11	..
109.00	107.19	139	3⅜s, 1940-43	108.17	108.12	108.12	— .4
109.9	108.00	37	3⅜s, 1941-43	109.1	108.27	108.27	— .4
108.00	105.12	217	3¼s, 1944-46	107.26	107.18	107.20	— .4
109.12	108.5	19	3¼s, 1941	108.31	108.26	108.28	— .6
108.11	105.24	53	3¼s, 1943-45	108.1	107.25	107.26	— .6
106.15	103.19	67	3⅛s, 1949-52	106.2	105.26	105.28	— .4
106.13	103.24	78	3⅛s, 1946-49	106.5	105.30	105.30	— .3
104.30	102.20	514	3s, 1951-55	104.13	104.5	104.8	— .3
105.20	102.29	104	3s, 1946-48	105.13	105.5	105.9	— .5
102.13	100.00	544 1-5	2⅞s, 1955-60	102.4	101.25	102.2	..
102.13	101.7	164 3-5	2¾s, 1948-51	101.28	101.18	101.22	— .4
101.8	100.25	801 2-5	2¾s, 1951-54	101.6	100.25	101.2	— .1
103.26	100.31	133	2¾s, 1945-47	103.20	103.14	103.18	+ .1
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.20	102.20	15	3¼s, 1944-64	104.9	104.5	104.5	— .6
103.14	100.26	120	3s, 1944-49	102.29	102.20	102.24	— .4
104.1	101.20	39	3s, 1942-47	103.21	103.15	103.15	— .3
102.17	100.15	22	2¾s, 1942-47	102.10	102.3	102.3	— .6
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
103.7	100.17	296½	3s, 1944-52	102.20	102.10	102.17	— .1
101.29	99.17	118 7-10	2¼s, 1942-44	101.14	101.4	101.10	— .3
101.29	99.17	118 7-10	2¼s, 1942-44	101.14	101.4	101.10	— .3
Total sales						$4,004,400	

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon	Sat
Advances	242	219
Declines	332	191
Unchanged	187	166
Total issues	761	576

Corn Prices Top The Previous High of Year

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Buoyantly soaring late as well as early, corn rose 2 cents a bushel today, and outdid this season's top price record for September and December contracts.

Abnormally high temperatures prevalent over the corn belt with dearth of moisture provided active incentive to purchase corn. Final transactions in corn were at the day's topmost level.

Corn closed strong, ½-2⅛ cents above Saturday's finish, July 66⅜-½, Sept. 66⅛-⅜, Dec. 63¼-⅜; wheat ⅞-1¼ advanced, July 94⅛-¼, Sept. 94⅞-95. Oats ⅛-⅜ up, and provisions varying from 15 cents setback to a gain of 2 cents.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12.28	12.30	12.20	12.29	—.11
October	11.60	11.63	11.54	11.61	—.11
December	11.55	11.61	11.52	11.59	—.10
January	11.57	11.60	11.53	11.60	—.08
March	11.55	11.63	11.53	11.62	—.08

Spots 12.39, off 10 points. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.63	6.63	6.58	6.60	—.07
October	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.22	—.07
January	6.14	6.14	6.10	6.11	—.07
March	6.12	6.12	6.09	6.10	—.07
May	6.11	6.11	6.10	6.10	—.06

Boston Stocks

June 29, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
..	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	..
8.75	Bos & Albany	131¼	130½	130½	131¼
..	Bos & Me pr pfd	20	20	20	..
..	Bos & Me A	5½	5½	5½	..
..	East Bos Co	1	1	1	..
4.50	Eas G & F pf 6%	59½	59½	59½	..
..	Eas S. S.	12	12	12	12¼
8.00	Edison Elec	162½	161⅝	162½	161
.62½a	Employer's Group	22½	22½	22½	..
..	Isle Royal	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	..
..	Mergenthaler	47	47	47	..
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¾	121	121	121
7.00	Old Colony R R	23	23	23	23½
.90a	Reece But H	22	22	22	..
.40	Shawmut Asso	123⅛	121¼	121¼	..
..	Suburb Elec Sec	2½	2½	2½	2¾
..	United Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
2.50a	United Shoe M	88⅝	88⅜	88½	88½
..	Warren Bros	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 5s	84	84	84	..
..	Okla Gas 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½	..

a—exclusive of extras.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Regular				
Adams (J D) Mfg	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Luzerne Co G & Elec $7 1st pfd	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
do $6 1st pfd	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Rich's, Inc	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Sou Canada Pow	20c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Waukesa Motor	15c	Q	Aug. 3	July 15
Weston (Geo.) Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Willimantic Co	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 1
Wrigley (Wm) Jr & Co	25c	M	Aug. 1	July 20
Do	25c	M	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do	25c	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Extra				
Waukesha Motor	5c	..	Aug. 3	July 15

Gold Currencies Are Lower Today

By the Associated Press

Gold bloc currencies lost ground against the dollar in world markets today, in the face of a further cut in the Netherlands Bank rate to 3½ from 4 per cent.

Wall Street bankers attributed the decline in quotations which was led by the French franc, to profit-taking following the strength shown by that unit late last week. That explanation, they said, appeared reasonable in view of moderate recoveries from the lows established earlier in the day.

Holland guilders lost .16 of a cent at 68.14 cents, francs stood at 6.63 5-16 cents in the New York market, off 11-16 of hundredth of a cent, and Swiss francs were off .02 of a cent at 32.74 cents. The pound sterling subsided ½ cent at $5.02¾.

In London the dollar lost 7-16 of a cent at 5.02⅝ to the pound compared with the overnight New York rate of 5.03¼, while in Paris the dollar closed at 15.09¼ francs (equivalent to 6.626 cents to the franc) against the New York overnight rate of 6.64 cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	93¼	94¼	92⅝	94¼	+ ¾
September	93⅞	95	93⅜	95	+1⅛
December	95⅛	96⅜	94¾	96⅜	+1⅛
Corn					
July	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66½	+ ⅜
September	65½	66⅝	65⅛	66⅜	+1
December	61⅝	63⅜	61¼	63⅜	+1⅝
Oats					
July	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	— ¼
September	31¼	32	30¾	31¼	—⅛
December	32⅛	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ⅜
Rye					
July	64⅝	64¾	64¼	64¾	+1⅝
September	63¾	64⅝	62¾	64⅝	+1¼
December	64⅝	65⅝	64	65½	+1

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.82⅛	.81	.82	..
October	.82⅝	.81⅝	.82½	..
December	.83	.81¾	.82⅞	..

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.31	11.31	11.25	11.29	—.08
December	11.65	11.65	11.56	11.57	—.13
March	11.92	11.93	11.92	11.93	—.08

Farm Cash Income Shows 58 Per Cent Upturn Under AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cash income of farmers in 1935 was 58 per cent larger than in 1932, according to the annual report of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The combined cash income from cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and hogs increased 90 per cent from 1932 to 1935, the period during which the AAA was in operation.

The report states that the cash income from the five major farm commodities increased from $1,365,000,000 in 1932 to $2,593,000,000 in 1935, while the cash income from all other farm products increased from $3,012,000,000 in 1932 to $4,307,000,000 in 1935.

The document was issued by Chester Davis AAA administrator during most of the period covered by the report. The AAA Act became operative May 12, 1933.

The report points out that AAA rental and benefit payments accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the increase in total farm income from $4,377,000,000 in 1932 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935. The remainder of the increase is attributed to increase in prices.

"During the three-year period an increasing portion of agriculture has functioned unitedly through a governmental agency" Mr. Davis said. "The period of adjustment has been contemporary with a marked improvement in the economic position of agriculture and in agriculture's contribution to business recovery. Immediately preceding the three-year span was a three-year period of economic disaster, the years 1930-32.

"The turning point occurred after 1932, when the largest farm population in the nation's history had the smallest farm cash income recorded in the 26-year period for which records are available. The turning point in the fortunes of agriculture thus was coincident with the adoption of the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Boston Bank Hits Federal Spending

In its current New England Letter, the First National Bank of Boston prints excerpts from past letters showing to what extent the bank has been advocating reduction in federal expenditures.

The bank introduces the excerpts by declaring that:

"Reduction in governmental expenditures is a prerequisite to a balanced federal budget. A balanced budget is a prerequisite to impregnable federal credit. Impregnable federal credit is a prerequisite to sound currency. Sound currency is the corner stone of national happiness and prosperity.

"The First National Bank of Boston has consistently and persistently advocated a reduction in governmental expenditures.

"Today the danger of inflation is greater than ever due to the seeming disregard by government of its continually mounting deficits.

"We are living in a Fool's Paradise if we believe that the present rate of government spending can long continue without causing a crash entailing misery beyond anything yet experienced.

"The budget can and must be balanced before it is too late."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	72c

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	⅞@ 15/16%	⅞@ 15/16%	13/16%
3 mos bills	15/16	15/16	13/16
Bar silver	19½d	19 11/16d	32⅛d
Bar gold	138s 8½d	138s 9½d	141s 2½d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
30-90 days	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	3½
Chicago	2	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	4
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0263	$5.0238	$8.2397
Cables	5.0275	5.0250	8.2397
France—franc	.0663	.0663	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3278	.3276	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0788	.0891
Germany—mark	.4030	.4031	.4033
Holland—florin	.6818	.6815	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2592	.2591	.4537
Norway—krone	.2526	.2525	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2248	.2244	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1375	.1376	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1883†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3351	.3348†	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8125	.8103	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2944	.2943	.8440
India—rupee	.3796	.3789	.6180
Java—florin	.6846	.6832	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3246	.3244	*
Shanghai—dol	.3013	.3019	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5895	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Business and Industry • **Income of All Corporations in 1934 Gains $16,491,000,000** • Commerce and Finance

Department Store Sales Up 9 P. C. In New York Area

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review of credit and business conditions reported a May gain of 9 per cent for department stores and 15.3 per cent for apparel store sales in the second reserve district compared with a year ago.

"Total May sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 9 per cent higher than last year," the bank stated, "and after making allowance for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the increase in the daily rate of sales was 13 per cent, the largest increase since March, 1934.

"The reporting department stores in all localities recorded substantial gains in sales over last year, and several localities, including New York City, northern New Jersey, northern New York State, Hudson River Valley district, and the capital district, registered the largest advances in average daily sales in two years or more.

"An exceptionally large increase in sales was reported also by the Westchester and Stamford stores; the daily rate of sales in the southern New York State department stores made the most favorable year to year comparison in almost a year; and Buffalo, Rochester, and Bridgeport stores showed considerably larger advances than in the immediately preceding months. . . .

Percentage gains during May over last year included: New York 8.2, Buffalo 14.6, Rochester 6.3, Syracuse 7.0, Bridgeport 6.9, elsewhere 13.2, Northern New York State 7.2, Southern New York State 4.8, Central New York State 11.2, Hudson River Valley district 13.3, capital district 10.3, Westchester and Stamford 33.0, and Niagara Falls 15.1.

"In May total sales of the reporting chain store systems were 9.6 per cent higher than last year," the bank continued, "and after allowing for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the percentage increase was the largest since March, 1934. . . .

"During May total sales of reporting wholesale firms averaged approximately 1 per cent lower than last year, the first decrease in over a year."

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In June 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended June 20, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index for the metals and metal products group declined 0.2 per cent, due to continued weakness in prices for pig tin and quicksilver. Average prices of agricultural implements iron and steel, motor vehicles and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

Building material prices also receded 0.2 per cent during the week, because of lower prices for lumber and chinawood oil. Sand, gravel, linseed oil and turpentine were higher. Brick and tile, cement and structural steel remained unchanged.

The index for the farm products group remained at the level of the preceding week. An increase of 3.4 per cent in grains was offset by decreases of 1.5 per cent in livestock and poultry and 0.1 per cent in the subgroup of other farm products, including apples, lemons and potatoes.

Commodity Groups	June 20 1936	June 13 1936	June 22 1935	June 23 1934
All commodities	78.7	78.7	79.3	75.0
Farm products	77.4	77.4	78.0	65.8
Foods	79.7	79.4	82.5	71.3
Hides & leath. prods	94.4	94.6	89.3	88.1
Textile products	69.4	69.3	69.7	72.5
Fuel & light. materials	76.4	76.6	74.7	73.4
Metals & metal prod	85.5	85.7	85.9	87.1
Building materials	85.6	85.8	85.1	87.6
Chemicals and drugs	77.6	77.3	80.0	75.5
House furng. goods	82.9	82.9	81.7	83.2
Miscellaneous	69.6	69.3	68.4	70.5
Raw materials	77.0	76.9	*	*
Semimfd. articles	74.1	74.1	*	*
Finished products	80.5	80.4	*	*
All commods. other than farm products	79.0	78.9	79.5	77.0
All commods. other tran fcrm products and foods	78.7	78.8	77.9	78.7

*Not computed.

Steel Activity Up To 74 P. C. Rate

NEW YORK, (AP)—Operations in their steel industry for the current week advanced 3.8 points to 74 per cent of capacity compared with 70.2 last week. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates.

Authorities at the institute explained that the principal cause of the rise was the fact that the figures were calculated on a 5-day basis for the current week because of the coming Independence Day holiday, while a 6-day basis prevailed last week.

A month ago the operating rate was 68.2 per cent and a year ago 32.8 per cent.

Henry Ford Enterprise Is Transferred in Part

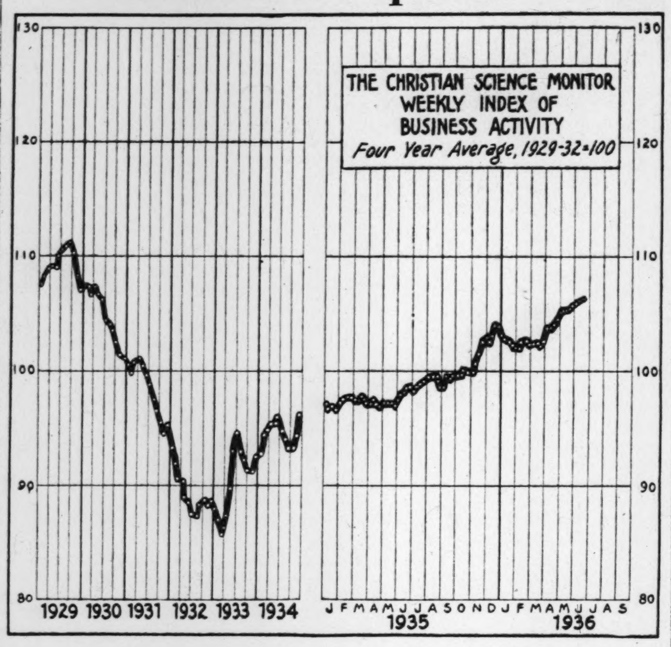
PIKEVILL, Ky., (AP)—The transfer of part of the Pond Creek Mine from the Fordson Coal Company, a Henry Ford enterprise, to the Eastern Coal Corporation was disclosed in a sales agreement on file in the office of the Pike County clerk's office.

The agreement did not specify the amount paid down but showed that an additional $1,140,000 is to be paid over a period of 15 years.

The Fordson Company, through its president, Edsel B. Ford, agreed to transfer to the new concern "all its tangible, visible property in Pike County, Kentucky, other than unimproved real estate." The agreement was dated June 3.

The Pond Creek tract is assessed at more than $1,800,000, of which, the part transferred, represents between $900,000 and $950,000 in assessments.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Its Upward Trend



The continued high level of general business activity in June as registered by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index is exceeding all expectations and a further slight increase is recorded in the latest week. The index advanced to 106.3 (prel.) on June 20 from 106.2 on June 13 and compares with 98.5 on June 22, 1935.

Increases were reported for the three series included in the index, but the adjusted figures for miscellaneous car loadings remained unchanged from the preceding week. Bank debits for selected centers outside New York showed an increase in excess of the usual seasonal and intramonthly gains. Electric power production reached a new all-time high in both reported and adjusted data. This is regarded as highly significant, inasmuch as normally output is close to the year's low at this season and does not reach a peak until the year-end.

Part of the increase in power output is attributed to unseasonable weather conditions, but part also to industrial activity which for steel particularly has been maintained at a high level during June. Heavy consumption of power by midwestern steel mills and heavy pumping operations in drought sections of the Far West are reported.

A picture not altogether encouraging was drawn for the steel industry this past week. While reporting that the current situation is highly satisfactory with automobile activity sustained, railroad purchasing increased, and output holding close to the high point of 71 per cent of capacity, the Iron Age at the same time regards the long range outlook as serious. Labor unrest, possible wage increases, and the Federal Government's hostility to the industry are some of the major items casting shadows over the summer outlook. The peak of forward buying, which has been prompted both by higher third quarter prices and by a fear of labor trouble is believed past.

A decrease in automobile and truck production last week to a figure slightly below the 100,000-unit mark was estimated by Cram's Reports but the decline was said to be due to factory outings among some of the Chrysler units rather than to any definite tendency to curtail. Retail automobile sales have been holding close to last month's high levels and deliveries have been stimulated by the veterans' call for cars previously ordered.

Retail trade in most sections of the country was reported at levels well above a year ago. Sales in Texas have been unusually high advancing 25 to 35 per cent over 1935, due to the centennial activities. Other districts reported gains ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average as 100:

	June 20,* '36	June 13, '36	June 22, '35
Combined index	106.3	106.2	98.5
Bk debits outside NYC	96.7	96.5	93.9
Elec power prod	123.9	123.8	109.4
Car loadings, misc	98.4	98.4	92.2

*Preliminary.

Standard Oil, Calif. And Texas Co. Form Joint Subsidiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—An agreement has been reached by the Standard Oil Company of California with the Texas Corporation for marketing Standard's crude oil produced east of the Suez Canal and the oil products from the refinery now being built on the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, according to a joint announcement made by K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil of California, and Capt. T. Rieber, chairman of the Texas Corporation.

The California-Texas Oil Company, Ltd., has been organized to accomplish the purpose, each company to have equal representation on its board of directors, the joint statement read. J. A. Moffett, vice-president of Standard of California, will be a director and chairman of the new company. The other directors representing the California company will be R. H. Morrison and Max Thornburg, both of whom also will be vice-presidents. The Texas Corporation will be represented by H. M. Herron, who will become president; by J. V. Murray, director, and by William Kunstadter, secretary and treasurer.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

The new rate will apply June 30. Financial authorities said the reduction was made possible by easier monetary conditions. The bank reduced its discount rate ½ per cent June 24 to the figure from which the further reduction now is made.

Caterpillar Tractor Net For 5 Months $1.95 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports a net profit for the five months ended May 31 of $3,673,469 after expenses, depreciation, interest, provision for federal taxes and other charges.

The earnings equal $1.95 a share on 1,882,240 shares outstanding and compare with $2,404,284 or $1.28 a share for the corresponding period a year earlier. Net sales increased to $22,864,178 from $15,481,775.

For the 12 months ended with May net profit was $7,218,492, after similar deductions, equivalent to $3.84 a share, against $4,398,497, or $2.34 a share, in preceding 12 months. Sales were $43,829,596 and $28,559,674, respectively.

Net sales in May of $5,229,340 resulted in a net profit of $845,018 against $3,920,235 and $663,279 respectively in May, 1935.

Total Corporate Income for 1934 Rises 19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Aggregate gross income of all corporations in the United States in 1934 totalled $100,134,350,000, a gain of $16,491,929,000, or 19.72 per cent over the $83,642,421,000 reported for 1933, according to a preliminary report by Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau.

The report, which is based on returns filed by 528,882 concerns, reveals that the statutory net income of corporations reporting a net income showed a sharp increase, compared with 1933, over the statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income.

In 1934, 145,089 corporations reported net income amounting to $4,264,917,000, against $2,985,972,000 in 1933, an increase of $1,278,945,000, or 42.83 per cent. There were 324,671 corporations which reported no net income, but a statutory deficit of $4,150,694,000, as compared with a statutory net deficit of $5,533,339,000 in 1933, a decrease of $1,382,645,000, or 24.99 per cent.

The statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income in 1933 exceeded the statutory net income of the income-reporting corporations by $2,547,367,000. Reflecting a brighter picture of corporation conditions, the report for 1934 showed that the statutory net income reported exceeded the statutory net deficit of the non-income reporting corporations by $114,223,000.

"It should be noted that dividends received from domestic corporations and interest on tax-exempt obligations are excluded from the statutory net income and from the statutory net deficit," the Treasury statement read. "These items are not at present available for 1934. In 1933 the items 'dividends from domestic corporations' and 'interest on tax-exempt obligations' combined amounted to $594,374,000 for corporations reporting net income and $1,022,921,000 for corporations reporting no net income.

"If these items were added as is done in determining the compiled net profit and the compiled net deficit, the net profit would be substantially smaller than is shown on the basis of the statutory items. The total income and excess-profits tax liability amounted to $594,334,000, as against $423,068,000 for the preceding year, an increase of $171,266,000, or 40.48 per cent."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned soft last week, after practically equaling its April highs. The New York Times index of 50 stocks topped the April level, but the Dow-Jones' index of industrials did not quite reach it. In the early part of the week the market was pulled up by the motors, with Chrysler rising sharply to a new six-year high. Rumors are that 1937 models may be slightly delayed by the strong demand for the 1936 cars. But in the latter part of the week the market began ignoring such excellent business news as was provided in carloadings, steel operations, and a new high record in electric power production.

The down-trend was led by the steels despite the old saw "never sell stocks on strike news" the threatened labor troubles in the steel industry were cited as one reason for the decline. A second was the evidence that the unexpected publicity given to the rejection by Mr. ckes of Jones & Laughlin's $40,086 bid on sheet piling, erroneously reported by the Associated Press as $40,086,000, is to be capitalized politically by an attack on steel pricing methods. Fear is that the steel industry may take the place of the utilities as the Government's whipping boy.

Political Factors

The market paid little attention to the Democratic mass meeting at Philadelphia, although it was somewhat helped by the Smith bolt. Betting odds in favor of Roosevelt's reelection have been shortening. A few months ago it was three to one, a few weeks ago two to one, and now approximately 7 to 5.

Congressional adjournment had no market effect, but the Revenue Act of 1936, containing the penalty tax or "surtax" on corporate savings is being carefully studied. Corporations paying out all earnings will continue to pay the same 15 per cent income tax; those paying no dividends will pay a further 20½ per cent tax on the remainder and there are graduations in between. The list is being "combed" for companies likely to pay out more dividends but the findings are very uncertain. Most of the active stocks represent companies that already pay out a large proportion of earnings.

The rails had a short-lived rally on news of Circuit Court finding that the pension act, like the franker Retirement Act which it replaced, is unconstitutional, but the gain was soon lost. All reports about the results of the fare reduction on the eastern roads are scanned with interest, but real figures will of course not be available until the June operating statements come out in the latter part of July.

Commodity speculation continues to grow, with cotton still climbing and wheat gyrating on drought news. These two provide 90 per cent of the trading in farm product futures. The enactment of the Commodity Exchange Act has had no perceptible effect on the price of Cotton Exchange seats.

Segregation Report Weighed

The outstanding subject of discussion in the Street was, of course, the long-delayed SEC report on segregation, which in some quarters is exciting as much concern as the original Securities Exchange Act of June, 1934. There is fairly general resentment at the abstract theory with which the commission starts, namely that the combination of broker and dealer encourages unethical practices. There is also disagreement with the commission's other obvious premise that the market can be made safer for investors by the curbing of speculation.

There was satisfaction, of course, in certain groups that as the commission took this yardstick down the line and measured the principle against the facts, it was unable to find a case for attacking the specialist, the odd-lot trader, or the unlisted market. In all these the function of broker and dealer are blended for economy and efficiency. However, the $2 broker and the floor trader are among the chief sufferers from the report. The commission wants them to register as one or the other, and it intends to increase the margin requirements on the floor trader for the specific purpose of cutting down his activity.

In this as in several other aspects of the report it is felt that the Commission has selected a position in a tangle of controversial facts and has made out only a weak case, covering up with rhetorical attacks on those who rate liquidity and economy higher and segregation lower than it does.

The market continues thin. Johns-Manville, with a closing bid-and-asked last Tuesday of 102⅞ bid, 118⅞ asked, continues to be the horrible example. Modification of Regulation U permitting the transfer of pre-May 1 loans from one bank to another, together with other minor technical changes, were appreciated by brokers. Rumor is that the 55 per cent requirement may be reduced this summer in order to prime the elections with a bull market.

French Franc Situation

Week-end strength in the franc, bringing it to the highest level since March, was in part attributed to the Government's requirement of information on French holdings of foreign balances, in part to short covering.

Although the effect of the bonus payments on the country's business is still in the realm of conjecture, their effect on the banking system has been large and conspicuous. Week before last the banks' excess reserves were dragged down $940,000,000 to a shade over $2,000,000,000, largely by Treasury preparation for the bonus payments. Last week the Treasury's balance with the Reserve, accumulated for this purpose, was nicked by $492,000,000, the funds returning to the member banks, whose excess reserves recovered $400,000,000 to $2,440,000,000. There was a further increase of $125,000,000 in money in circulation added to the previous week's $110,000,000, bringing this item over the $6,000,000,000 level to the highest figure since the bank holiday, and with Fourth of July pocket-cash requirements for the country yet to be registered.

A rise in the rates which the Treasury has to pay for its bills has occurred. For two months the rate on 273-day bills has been climbing from an April low of 0.089 per cent to a current level of 0.242 per cent. Some consider this may foreshadow higher yields on long-term bonds. Capital flotations last week totaled about $180,000,000, well diversified, and a continuance of this rate is expected.

Retail Advertising Gain Breaks Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 29

RETAIL newspaper advertising for the week ending June 20 "broke all records for gains over the preceding year," the magazine Advertising Age said today.

The linage outdistanced the corresponding period in 1935 by 3,486,813, the magazine's survey of 66 major cities showed, or 22.9 per cent.

The "efforts of merchants to secure their share of the bonus money" was responsible, the magazine said, for the bulk of the increase. It credited the rest to "better business conditions."

Livestock Trade Uneven in Week; Hog Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A rather wide cleavage appeared in the cattle market during the past week, strictly grain-fed steers and yearling working higher, while grassy and warmed up kinds took the opposite course, the decline in the later case being rather severe, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs were governed by moderate receipts and an expanded demand to close unevenly 10-25c higher. Fat native spring lambs were unable to hold a 25-50c upturn scored earlier in the week and closed about steady.

Activity accompanied a 25-40c upturn in strictly grain-fed steers, all representative weights sharing the advance. Extreme top was $10 on specialties, while practical top weighty steers stopped at $9.25, yearlings $9.10, and heifer yearlings $8.65. The price-dividing line between fat cattle which advanced and lower grades which declined was around $7.50 on steers and $7 on heifers. Cuttery and common grade light heifers sold down to $4.50 and below.

Hogs closed with a $10.75 top, this price being the highest paid since April. The average price for the week was $10, or $1 more than a year ago. Barrows and gilts gainst 10-20c during the week, and sows advanced 15-25c. Late sales better grades 160-250 lbs. were made at $10.35-$10.55; 140-160 lbs. $10.10-$10.40; 250-350 lbs. $9.00-$10.40; sows sold at $8.75-$9.40, top $9.50.

Best native spring lambs sold up to $12.10 during the week, with $12 the outside top late, and $11.75 the practical high on the close.

Wool Goods Trade Moderately Active And Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Primary wool piece goods markets during the last week report a moderately active demand, with prices continuing fairly strong, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Buyers were unable to obtain the prices quoted a while back on special lots of goods, and mills, faced with steady wool and yarn values, were not disposed to grant concessions, even where large orders were proffered. Machinery activity showed some increase over that reported for April and May, as mills started up spindles and looms on the production of women's wear coatings and suitings.

"Unfilled orders are estimated at slightly below 40,000,000 yards," says the exchange service. "Men's wear orders are estimated at about 30,000,000 yards, women's wear at 9,000,000, and auto cloths at 1,000,000. Women's wear orders are currently running at about 1,500,000 yards a week. Sales of men's wear suitings are light, due to the fact that mills are approaching the end of the fall season. The new spring and summer lines of men's wear materials will be opened early next month.

Expansion of Farm Credit Service Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Since September 19, 1933, when the first production credit association was set up at Champaign, Ill., these associations have built up a service in farm localities throughout the United States which embraces 212,970 stockholding farmer members and have loaned $281,607,394, according to S M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

"It is the policy of a production credit association to extend credit only to farmers and stockmen who have a sound basis for production loans," Mr. Garwood said in an address to the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation here.

"Credit abuse," he stated, "is studied as closely as the proper use of credit. In each case, the policy is to limit credit to the actual amount necessary to finance capably managed farm operations, to extend credit for such period of time as will permit the borrower to liquidate the loan either from the sale of the crops or livestock financed, or from the normal operations of the farm."

Freight Car Buying Is The Best Since 1930

Class I railroads of the United States had more new freight cars on order on June 1, last, than they have had on this date since 1930, the Association of American Railroads announced today.

New freight cars on order on June 1 totaled 25,748, compared with 1479 cars on June 1, 1935; 20,011 cars on June 1, 1934, and 30,680 on June 1, 1930. On May 1, last, there were 18,467 cars on order in shops throughout the country.

Levy on Corporate Surpluses Rides Rough Road to Enactment

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—The legislative career of the Revenue Act of 1936, which was enacted the past week, gives almost as clear a picture of its meaning as a review of its final contents would give.

The idea of a tax specifically intended to penalize accumulation of corporate surpluses is by no means new. Walter Lippman says that the Senate Finance Committee proposed it in 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury (Houston) approved it in 1920, and the Senate voted it in 1924 by 43 to 32. It was advocated by Professor Tugwell in his "Governmental Arts and Industrial Discipline" two years ago, and several bills to this purpose were introduced in Congress at recent sessions.

President Roosevelt made no tax proposals in his budget message on Jan. 4 this year, and there was a general expectation that no additional taxation would be called for at the recent session. When the AAA was invalidated, however, the Administration felt it necessary to continue the farm subsidies formerly financed by the outlawed processing taxes, and this desire for new revenue was enhanced by passage of the bonus. On March 4 a surprise message from the White House "suggested" that the present corporate taxes, including the income tax and the comparatively unremunerative but troublesome excess profits and capital stock tax be swept away and a tax on the plowing in of corporate earnings be substituted. This surprise move was reminiscent of last June when the President suddenly asked Congress as it was on the point of closing up shop to enact an almost equally revolutionary soak-the-rich tax measure.

Testifying Minus Text of Bill

The House Ways and Means Committee, constitutionally the first point of revenue deliberations, asked the Treasury for a draft bill but the Treasury had only a great and simple plan. Hearings were begun late in March and the Treasury argued that the proposal would prevent evasion of taxes by rich stockholders, by forcing corporations used as "incorporated pocketbooks" to disgorge. (These and other arguments for the proposal were discussed on this page on March 5, 12, 28, 29, 30, and April 1.)

Other witnesses were then heard under the virtually unprecedented condition of having to testify on a major tax proposal without any text of the bill. Few witnesses appeared at first, as the business community's first reaction to the bill was one of general mystification. Hearings were continued for several weeks, after which the majority of the committee favorably reported a bill following Administration lines very closely.

According to the Republican minority report, however, which denounced the proposal, "Outside of Treasury officials only three witnesses appeared before the committee in support of the proposad tax scheme. One was a witness who appeared in behalf of the Communist Party; one a young lawyer from New York who had certain theories of his own regarding taxation, and the other a Government employee named Stock, masquerading as a private citizen, who had been invited to appear by the Treasury Department, and whose real identity as a Treasury lobbyist was only brought out on cross-examination."

"Among those conspicuously absent," continued the bitter minority report, "were the really big business interests of the country, who, by reason of their adequate existing surpluses, view the proposal with equanimity because it will relieve them of their present tax burden and at the same time crush their smaller competitors."

Proposal Not At All Simple

One of the first effects of the adverse testimony was to show the Committee that the simplicity of the proposal, which the President had stressed, was somewhat like the simplicity of fitting every one to an 8½ shoe. A group in the committee thereupon began to overhaul the plan from a practical viewpoint, and immediately found it advisable to make substantial modifications and exemptions in order to mitigate its application to weak corporations or to make it conform with the conflicting principle of strengthening corporate structures as already embedded in banking, insurance, and investment legislation. First the flat tax was converted into graduated form, thus providing a "cushion" for a mild amount of corporate saving. There-after banks and insurance companies were exempted. Modifications were then made for corporations in receivership and for those prevented by state laws or written contracts from paying dividends.

Treasury officials consistently opposed these changes, and were instrumental in preventing other similar ones. The process was also discouraged by the fact that these departures from the original principle cut down the potential revenue and automatically required that the rates be stepped up on non-exempt corporations.

The difficulties of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee were those encountered by any person trying to reconcile two simple but wholly contradictory philosophies. By contrast the positions of both the Treasury and the opponents of the plan were simple. The result was what usually follow such an effort, a labyrinth of words and figures. The resultant bill offered the corporate taxpayer two tables. One had 57 different rates applying to 58 different percentages of dividend credit to adjusted net income. The other had 99 rates applying to 100 percentages. The formula was in the following mystic vein:

Questions Treasury Calculations

"If the dividend credit is a percentage of the adjusted net income, which is more than 86 and less than 100 (not shown in the table), the tax shall be a percentage of the adjusted net income equal to two sevenths of the amount by which 100 exceeds the percentage which the dividend is of the adjusted net income."

The House passed the 249-page bill by a 3-to-1 majority.

In the 10-day hearings on the bill before the Senate Finance Committee, 105 witnesses were heard. Almost the sole protagonists were again the Treasury experts and Secretary Morgenthau. Outstanding among those opposed were George O. May, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, representing himself; Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax attorney of Washington, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Arthur A. Ballantine, representing the New York Merchants' Association. All three had at one time or another in the last 20 years been employed or retained by the Treasury.

Mr. May brought up the old controversy about the reliability of Treasury calculations, which was raised several years ago when Bernard Baruch and Hugh Johnson went down to Washington and pointed out serious flaws in Ogden Mills's calculations. Metaphorically slapping the Treasury's statistics all about the ring, he pointed out, as a representative of the American Institute of Accountants had done a few days previously, that the Treasury had seriously undercalculated the probable revenues under the present law and overcalculated the probable revenues under the new proposal. He concluded from the figures that "Taking all these considerations together, I do not find in the statistics any ground for believing that this law, if adopted, will permanently increase the revenue. It is, of course, possible that it will do so, but the Treasury has not, to my mind, made out any case that it will."

Injustices Are Likely

Mr. May went on to suggest that a study of 10,000 corporate cases be made to determine to what degree withholding of dividends is practiced for the purpose of avoiding taxation. He further emphasized the value of "continuity in taxation" and asserted, citing two examples, that the injustices resulting from the present tax would be magnified by the proposed one. He pointed out that liquidating concerns, like mining corporations, would get off lightly under the proposal, while developing companies would be penalized.

"It seems a pertinent question," he said, "whether it is desirable to frame laws which favor those who are exhausting the natural resources of the country for private gain, and handicap those who are developing new ideas which they expect no doubt to be profitable to themselves, but which, if successful, would also strengthen our industrial system."

This testimony was perhaps the most effective of many heard by the members of the committee. As veterans they were of course prepared to hear and discount the squawks that invariably result from any tax proposal but they were also impressed by the absence of objection from the largest and most successful corporations. Senator Byrd submitted a list of the largest corporations showing that they would pay less under the new proposal. At the committee's request the Treasury summarized its estimates of what would be paid by all corporations reporting a statutory net income of $1,000,000 or over in 1934. Under the old plan they paid $282,000,000 a under the new plan they would pay only $288,000,000.

The result was a Senate bill radically altering the House proposal. The Senate committee put back the income tax, raising it from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. In place of the House's steeply graduated surtax on savings it placed a flat 7 per cent tax on the undistributed net income of corporations.

Senate and House deadlocked in conference, holding back adjournment. The President called them in and said he favored the House plan. The Senate conferees capitualated.

Grocery Chain Store Sales Drop in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Preliminary estimates of grocery chain store sales for May on a daily average basis showed a decline of about 2 per cent in dollar volume as compared with May of last year, and an increase of 3 per cent compared with May, 1934, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Daily average sales decreased 3½ per cent from April to May, or more than the average decrease from April to May for the past seven years. For the first five months of the year sales were about 1 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

These estimates are based on figures furnished by a co-operating group of eight large chain organizations and represents stores continuously in operation since 1929.

Government Plans To Fight Drought Distress in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Agricultural agencies of the Federal Government are planning a united campaign to meet drought distress in the West.

A special committee, appointed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, held its first session to determine what the various agricultural subdivisions—the AAA Resettlement Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service—can do to meet the crisis that is threaening food supplies and farm income over a wide area of the United States.

Members of the newly appointed committee are Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant AAA Administrator, chairman; Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service; A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. W. Warburton, director of the Extension Service; W. F. Callender, assistant AAA Administrator, and Joseph L. Dailey, assistant Resettlement Administrator.

"This committee," Mr. Wallace explained, "will consider all matters relating to the drought, will co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies and will formulate recommendations and plans to meet distressing conditions in the stricken areas."

On the basis of the committee's recommendations, President Roosevelt is expected to allocate a large slice of funds from the new relief appropriation to prevent human suffering in areas where crops appear to be a total loss.

One member of the group, Mr. Dailey, is on his way to Lincoln, Neb., where he will meet another Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, W. W. Alexander, to make a first-hand survey of the needs of stricken families.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress chief, plans to meet with relief officials from the Midwest states in St. Paul, Minn., to talk over the human side of the drought picture.

Aided by experience in handling the drought crisis of two summers ago, agriculture and relief officials are in position this year to turn their agencies into the field with little delay. In addition there are new programs, initiated since that time by the resettlement administration and the soil conservation service that can be expanded to pour more cash into the hands of destitute farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Government's special drought committee of six was called to meet this afternoon by Jesse W. Tapp, chairman, as scattered rains failed to check an intense heat wave spreading from Alabama and Tennessee northwestward into the Dakotas.

Mr. Tapp said the committee would discuss immediate efforts to assist families in the north central drought states and study reports on the conditions and needs of livestock.

J. B. Kincer, crop expert of the weather bureau, said the heat wave now in progress across the plains averaged from 100 to 106 degrees and was drying up light rains as rapidly as they fell.

Showers over the week end in South Dakota, and the Great Lakes region brought no relief whatever, Kincer said, since the heaviest precipitation was only about one half inch. Temperatures in the drought section, he said, were averaging nine to 10 degrees above normal.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 189
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1936.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, June 23, 1936.

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Business and Industry •

Income of All Corporations in 1934 Gains $16,491,000,000

• Commerce and Finance

Department Store Sales Up 9 P. C. In New York Area

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review of credit and business conditions reported a May gain of 9 per cent for department stores and 15.3 per cent for apparel store sales in the second reserve district compared with a year ago.

"Total May sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 9 per cent higher than last year," the bank stated, "and after making allowance for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the increase in the daily rate of sales was 13 per cent, the largest increase since March, 1934.

"The reporting department stores in all localities recorded substantial gains in sales over last year, and several localities, including New York City, northern New Jersey, northern New York State, Hudson River Valley district, and the capital district, registered the largest advances in average daily sales in two years or more.

"An exceptionally large increase in sales was reported also by the Westchester and Stamford stores; the daily rate of sales in the southern New York State department stores made the most favorable year to year comparison in almost a year; and Buffalo, Rochester, and Bridgeport stores showed considerably larger advances than in the immediately preceding months. . . .

Percentage gains during May over last year included: New York 8.2, Buffalo 14.6, Rochester 6.3, Syracuse 7.0, Bridgeport 6.9, elsewhere 13.2, Northern New York State 7.2, Southern New York State 4.8, Central New York State 11.2, Hudson River Valley district 13.3, capital district 10.3, Westchester and Stamford 33.0, and Niagara Falls 15.1.

"In May total sales of the reporting chain store systems were 9.6 per cent higher than last year," the bank continued, "and after allowing for differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the percentage increase was the largest since March, 1934. . . .

"During May total sales of reporting wholesale firms averaged approximately 1 per cent lower than last year, the first decrease in over a year."

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In June 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended June 20, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index for the metals and metal products group declined 0.2 per cent, due to continued weakness in prices for pig tin and quicksilver. Average prices of agricultural implements iron and steel, motor vehicles and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

Building material prices also receded 0.2 per cent during the week, because of lower prices for lumber and chinawood oil. Sand, gravel, linseed oil and turpentine were higher. Brick and tile, cement and structural steel remained unchanged.

The index for the farm products group remained at the level of the preceding week. An increase of 3.4 per cent in grains was offset by decreases of 1.5 per cent in livestock and poultry and 0.1 per cent in the subgroup of other farm products, including apples, lemons and potatoes.

Commodity Groups	June 20 1936	June 13 1936	June 22 1935	June 23 1934
All commodities	78.7	78.7	79.3	75.0
Farm products	77.4	77.4	78.0	65.8
Foods	79.7	79.4	82.5	71.3
Hides & leath. prods	94.4	94.6	89.3	88.1
Textile products	69.4	69.3	69.7	72.5
Fuel & light. materials	76.4	76.6	74.7	73.4
Metals & metal prod	85.5	85.7	85.9	87.1
Building materials	85.6	85.8	85.1	87.6
Chemicals and drugs	77.6	77.3	80.0	75.5
House furng. goods	82.9	82.9	81.7	83.2
Miscellaneous	69.6	69.3	68.4	70.5
Raw materials	77.0	76.9	*	*
Semimfd. articles	74.1	74.1	*	*
Finished products	80.5	80.4	*	*
All commods. other than farm products	79.0	78.9	79.5	77.0
All commods. other tran form products and foods	78.7	78.8	77.9	78.7

*Not computed.

Steel Activity Up To 74 P. C. Rate

NEW YORK, (AP)—Operations in their steel industry for the current week advanced 3.8 points to 74 per cent of capacity compared with 70.2 last week. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates.

Authorities at the institute explained that the principal cause of the rise was the fact that the figures were calculated on a 5-day basis for the current week because of the coming Independence Day holiday, while a 6-day basis prevailed last week.

A month ago the operating rate was 68.2 per cent and a year ago 32.8 per cent.

Henry Ford Enterprise Is Transferred in Part

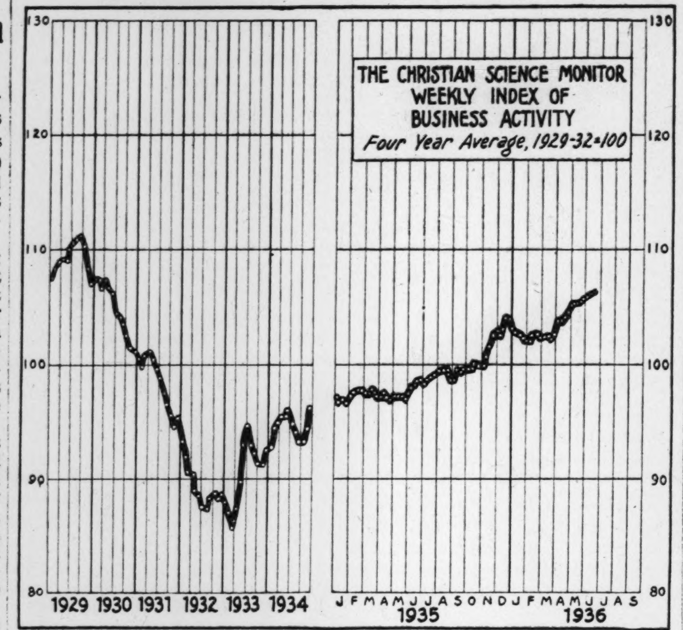
PIKEVILL, Ky., (AP)—The transfer of part of the Pond Creek Mine from the Fordson Coal Company, a Henry Ford enterprise, to the Eastern Coal Corporation was disclosed in a sales agreement on file in the office of the Pike County clerk's office.

The agreement did not specify the amount paid down but showed that an additional $1,140,000 is to be paid over a period of 15 years.

The Fordson Company, through its president, Edsel B. Ford, agreed to transfer to the new concern "all its tangible, visible property in Pike County, Kentucky, other than unimproved real estate." The agreement was dated June 3.

The Pond Creek tract is assessed at more than $1,800,000, of which, the part transferred, represents between $900,000 and $950,000 in assessments.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Its Upward Trend



The continued high level of general business activity in June as registered by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index is exceeding all expectations and a further slight increase is recorded in the latest week. The index advanced to 106.3 (prel.) on June 20 from 106.2 on June 13 and compares with 98.5 on June 22, 1935.

Increases were reported for the three series included in the index, but the adjusted figures for miscellaneous car loadings remained unchanged from the preceding week. Bank debits for selected centers outside New York showed an increase in excess of the usual seasonal and intramonthly gains. Electric power production reached a new all-time high in both reported and adjusted data. This is regarded as highly significant, inasmuch as normally output is close to the year's low at this season and does not reach a peak until the year-end.

Part of the increase in power output is attributed to unseasonable weather conditions, but part also to industrial activity which for steel particularly has been maintained at a high level during June. Heavy consumption of power by midwestern steel mills and heavy pumping operations in drought sections of the Far West are reported.

A picture not altogether encouraging was drawn for the steel industry this past week. While reporting that the current situation is highly satisfactory with automobile activity sustained, railroad purchasing increased, and output holding close to the high point of 71 per cent of capacity, the Iron Age at the same time regards the long range outlook as serious. Labor unrest, possible wage increases, and the Federal Government's hostility to the industry are some of the major items casting shadows over the summer outlook. The peak of forward buying, which has been prompted both by higher third quarter prices and by a fear of labor trouble is believed past.

A decrease in automobile and truck production last week to a figure slightly below the 100,000-unit mark was estimated by Cram's Reports but the decline was said to be due to factory outings among some of the Chrysler units rather than to any definite tendency to curtail. Retail automobile sales have been holding close to last month's high levels and deliveries have been stimulated by the veterans' call for cars previously ordered.

Retail trade in most sections of the country was reported at levels well above a year ago. Sales in Texas have been unusually high advancing 25 to 35 per cent over 1935, due to the centennial activities. Other districts reported gains ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base, 1929-32 average as 100:

	June 20,* '36	June 13, '36	June 22, '35
Combined index	106.3	106.2	98.5
Bk debits outside NYC	96.7	96.5	93.9
Elec power prod	123.9	123.8	109.4
Car loadings, misc	98.4	98.4	92.2

*Preliminary.

Standard Oil, Calif. And Texas Co. Form Joint Subsidiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—An agreement has been reached by the Standard Oil Company of California with the Texas Corporation for marketing Standard's crude oil produced east of the Suez Canal and the oil products from the refinery now being built on the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, according to a joint announcement made by K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil of California, and Capt. T. Rieber, chairman of the Texas Corporation.

The California-Texas Oil Company, Ltd., has been organized to accomplish the purpose, each company to have equal representation on its board of directors, the joint statement read. J. A. Moffett, vice-president of Standard of California, will be a director and chairman of the new company. The other directors representing the California company will be R. H. Morrison and Max Thornburg, both of whom also will be vice-presidents. The Texas Corporation will be represented by H. M. Herron, who will become president; by J. V. Murray, director, and by William Kunstadter, secretary and treasurer.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent.

The new rate will apply June 30. Financial authorities said the reduction was made possible by easier monetary conditions. The bank reduced its discount rate ½ per cent June 24 to the figure from which the further reduction now is made.

Caterpillar Tractor Net For 5 Months $1.95 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports a net profit for the five months ended May 31 of $3,673,469 after expenses, depreciation, interest, provision for federal taxes and other charges.

The earnings equal $1.95 a share on 1,882,240 shares outstanding and compare with $2,404,284 or $1.28 a share for the corresponding period a year earlier. Net sales increased to $22,864,178 from $15,481,775.

For the 12 months ended with May net profit was $7,218,492, after similar deductions, equivalent to $3.84 a share, against $4,398,497, or $2.34 a share, in preceding 12 months. Sales were $43,829,596 and $28,559,674, respectively.

Net sales in May of $5,229,340 resulted in a net profit of $845,018 against $3,920,235 and $663,279 respectively in May, 1935.

Total Corporate Income for 1934 Rises 19 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Aggregate gross income of all corporations in the United States in 1934 totalled $100,134,350,000, a gain of $16,491,929,000, or 19.72 per cent over the $83,642,421,000 reported for 1933, according to a preliminary report by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

The report, which is based on returns filed by 528,882 concerns, reveals that the statutory net income of corporations reporting a net income showed a sharp increase, compared with 1933, over the statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income.

In 1934, 145,089 corporations reported net income amounting to $4,264,917,000, against $2,985,972,000 in 1933, an increase of $1,278,945,000, or 42.83 per cent. There were 324,671 corporations which reported no net income, but a statutory deficit of $4,150,694,000, as compared with a statutory net deficit of $5,533,339,000 in 1933, a decrease of $1,382,645,000, or 24.99 per cent.

The statutory net deficit of corporations reporting no net income in 1933 exceeded the statutory net income of the income-reporting corporations by $2,547,367,000. Reflecting a brighter picture of corporation conditions, the report for 1934 showed that the statutory net income reported exceeded the statutory net deficit of the non-income reporting corporations by $114,223,000.

"It should be noted that dividends received from domestic corporations and interest on tax-exempt obligations are excluded from the statutory net income and from the statutory net deficit," the Treasury statement read. "These items are not at present available for 1934. In 1933 the items 'dividends from domestic corporations' and 'interest on tax-exempt obligations' combined amounted to $594,374,000 for corporations reporting net income and $1,022,921,000 for corporations reporting no net income.

"If these items were added as is done in determining the compiled net profit and the compiled net deficit, the net profit would be substantially smaller than is shown on the basis of the statutory items. The total income and excess-profits tax liability amounted to $594,334,000, as against $423,068,000 for the preceding year, an increase of $171,266,000, or 40.48 per cent."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned soft last week, after practically equaling its April highs. The New York Times index of 50 stocks topped the April level, but the Dow-Jones' index of industrials did not quite reach it. In the early part of the week the market was pulled up by the motors, with Chrysler rising sharply to a new six-year high. Rumors are that 1937 models may be slightly delayed by the strong demand for the 1936 cars. But in the latter part of the week the market began ignoring such excellent business news as was provided in carloadings, steel operations, and a new high record in electric power production.

The down-trend was led by the steels despite the old saw "never sell stocks on strike news" the threatened labor troubles in the steel industry were cited as one reason for the decline. A second was the evidence that the unexpected publicity given to the rejection by Mr. Ickes of Jones & Laughlin's $40,086 bid on sheet piling, erroneously reported by the Associated Press as $40,086,000, is to be capitalized politically by an attack on steel pricing methods. Fear is that the steel industry may take the place of the utilities as the Government's whipping boy.

Political Factors

The market paid little attention to the Democratic mass meeting at Philadelphia, although it was somewhat helped by the Smith bolt. Betting odds in favor of Roosevelt's reelection have been shortening. A few months ago it was three to one, a few weeks ago two to one, and now approximately 7 to 5.

Congressional adjournment had no market effect, but the Revenue Act of 1936, containing the penalty tax or "surtax" on corporate savings is being carefully studied. Corporations paying out all earnings will continue to pay the same 15 per cent income tax; those paying no dividends will pay a further 20½ per cent tax on the remainder and there are graduations in between. The list is being "combed" for companies likely to pay out more dividends but the findings are very uncertain. Most of the active stocks represent companies that already pay out a large proportion of earnings.

The rails had a short-lived rally on news of Circuit Court finding that the pension act, like the franker Retirement Act which it replaced, is unconstitutional, but the gain was soon lost. All reports about the results of the fare reduction on the eastern roads are scanned with interest, but real figures will of course not be available until the June operating statements come out in the latter part of July.

Commodity speculation continues to grow, with cotton still climbing and wheat gyrating on drought news. These two provide 90 per cent of the trading in farm product futures. The enactment of the Commodity Exchange Act has had no perceptible effect on the price of Cotton Exchange seats.

Segregation Report Weighed

The outstanding subject of discussion in the Street was, of course, the long-delayed SEC report on segregation, which in some quarters is exciting as much concern as the original Securities Exchange Act of June, 1934. There is fairly general resentment at the abstract theory with which the commission starts, namely that the combination of broker and dealer encourages unethical practices. There is also disagreement with the commission's other obvious premise that the market can be made safer for investors by the curbing of speculation.

There was satisfaction, of course, in certain groups that as the commission took this yardstick down the line and measured the principle against the facts, it was unable to find a case for attacking the specialist, the odd-lot trader, or the unlisted market. In all these the function of broker and dealer are blended for economy and efficiency. However, the $2 broker and the floor trader are among the chief sufferers from the report. The commission wants them to register as one or the other, and it intends to increase the margin requirements on the floor trader for the specific purpose of cutting down his activity.

In this as in several other aspects of the report it is felt that the Commission has selected a position in a tangle of controversial facts and has made out only a weak case, covering up with rhetorical attacks on those who rate liquidity and economy higher and segregation lower than it does.

The market continues thin. Johns-Manville, with a closing bid-and-asked last Tuesday of 102⅞ bid, 118⅞ asked, continues to be the horrible example. Modification of Regulation U permitting the transfer of pre-May 1 loans from one bank to another, together with other minor technical changes, were appreciated by brokers. Rumor is that the 55 per cent requirement may be reduced this summer in order to prime the elections with a bull market.

French Franc Situation

Week-end strength in the franc, bringing it to the highest level since March, was in part attributed to the Government's requirement of information on French holdings of foreign balances, in part to short covering.

Although the effect of the bonus payments on the country's business is still in the realm of conjecture, their effect on the banking system has been large and conspicuous. Week before last the banks' excess reserves were dragged down $940,000,000 to a shade over $2,000,000,000, largely by Treasury preparation for the bonus payments. Last week the Treasury's balance with the Reserve, accumulated for this purpose, was nicked by $492,000,000, the funds returning to the member banks, whose excess reserves recovered $400,000,000 to $2,440,000,000. There was a further increase of $125,000,000 in money in circulation added to the previous week's $110,000,000, bringing this item over the $6,000,000,000 level to the highest figure since the bank holiday, and with Fourth of July pocket-cash requirements for the country yet to be registered.

A rise in the rates which the Treasury has to pay for its bills has occurred. For two months the rate on 273-day bills has been climbing from an April low of 0.089 per cent to a current level of 0.242 per cent. Some consider this may foreshadow higher yields on long-term bonds. Capital flotations last week totaled about $180,000,000, well diversified, and a continuance of this rate is expected.

Retail Advertising Gain Breaks Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 29

RETAIL newspaper advertising for the week ending June 20 "broke all records for gains over the preceding year," the magazine Advertising Age said today.

The linage outdistanced the corresponding period in 1935 by 3,486,813, the magazine's survey of 66 major cities showed, or 22.9 per cent.

The "efforts of merchants to secure their share of the bonus money" was responsible, the magazine said, for the bulk of the increase. It credited the rest to "better business conditions."

Livestock Trade Uneven in Week; Hog Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A rather wide cleavage appeared in the cattle market during the past week, strictly grain-fed steers and yearling working higher, while grassy and warmed up kinds took the opposite course, the decline in the later case being rather severe, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs were governed by moderate receipts and an expanded demand to close unevenly 10-25c higher. Fat native spring lambs were unable to hold a 25-50c upturn scored earlier in the week and closed about steady.

Activity accompanied a 25-40c upturn in strictly grain-fed steers, all representative weights sharing the advance. Extreme top was $10 on specialties, while practical top weighty steers stopped at $9.25, yearlings $9.10, and heifer yearlings $8.65. The price-dividing line between fat cattle which advanced and lower grades which declined was around $7.50 on steers and $7 on heifers. Cuttery and common grade light heifers sold down to $4.50 and below.

Hogs closed with a $10.75 top, this price being the highest paid since April. The average price for the week was $10, or $1 more than a year ago. Barrows and gilts gainst 10-20c during the week, and sows advanced 15-25c. Late sales better grades 160-250 lbs. were made at $10.35-$10.55; 140-160 lbs. $10.10-$10.40; 250-350 lbs. $9.00-$10.40; sows sold at $8.75-$9.40, top $9.50.

Best native spring lambs sold up to $12.10 during the week, with $12 the outside top late, and $11.75 the practical high on the close.

Wool Goods Trade Moderately Active And Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Primary wool piece goods markets during the last week report a moderately active demand, with prices continuing fairly strong, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Buyers were unable to obtain the prices quoted a while back on special lots of goods, and mills, faced with steady wool and yarn values, were not disposed to grant concessions, even where large orders were proffered. Machinery activity showed some increase over that reported for April and May, as mills started up spindles and looms on the production of women's wear coatings and suitings.

"Unfilled orders are estimated at slightly below 40,000,000 yards," says the exchange service. "Men's wear orders are estimated at about 30,000,000 yards, women's wear at 9,000,000, and auto cloths at 1,000,000. Women's wear orders are currently running at about 1,500,000 yards a week. Sales of men's wear suitings are light, due to the fact that mills are approaching the end of the fall season. The new spring and summer lines of men's wear materials will be opened early next month.

Expansion of Farm Credit Service Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Since September 19, 1933, when the first production credit association was set up at Champaign, Ill., these associations have built up a service in farm localities throughout the United States which embraces 212,970 stockholding farmer members and have loaned $281,607,394, according to S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

"It is the policy of a production credit association to extend credit only to farmers and stockmen who have a sound basis for production loans," Mr. Garwood said in an address to the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation here.

"Credit abuse," he stated, "is studied as closely as the proper use of credit. In each case, the policy is to limit credit to the actual amount necessary to finance capably managed farm operations, to extend credit for such period of time as will permit the borrower to liquidate the loan either from the sale of the crops or livestock financed, or from the normal operations of the farm."

Freight Car Buying Is The Best Since 1930

Class I railroads of the United States had more new freight cars on order on June 1, last, than they have had on this date since 1930, the Association of American Railroads announced today.

New freight cars on order on June 1 totaled 25,748, compared with 1479 cars on June 1, 1935; 20,011 cars on June 1, 1934, and 30,680 on June 1, 1930. On May 1, last, there were 18,467 cars on order in shops throughout the country.

Levy on Corporate Surpluses Rides Rough Road to Enactment

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—The legislative career of the Revenue Act of 1936, which was enacted the past week, gives almost as clear a picture of its meaning as a review of its final contents would give.

The idea of a tax specifically intended to penalize accumulation of corporate surpluses is by no means new. Walter Lippman says that the Senate Finance Committee proposed it in 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury (Houston) approved it in 1920, and the Senate voted it in 1924 by 43 to 32. It was advocated by Professor Tugwell in his "Governmental Arts and Industrial Discipline" two years ago, and several bills to this purpose were introduced in Congress at recent sessions.

President Roosevelt made no tax proposals in his budget message on Jan. 4 this year, and there was a general expectation that no additional taxation would be called for at the recent session. When the AAA was invalidated, however, the Administration felt it necessary to continue the farm subsidies formerly financed by the outlawed processing taxes, and this desire for new revenue was enhanced by passage of the bonus. On March 4 a surprise message from the White House "suggested" that the present corporate taxes, including the income tax and the comparatively unremunerative but troublesome excess profits and capital stock tax be swept away and a tax on the plowing in of corporate earnings be substituted. This surprise move was reminiscent of last June when the President suddenly asked Congress as it was on the point of closing up shop to enact an almost equally revolutionary soak-the-rich tax measure.

Testifying Minus Text of Bill

The House Ways and Means Committee, constitutionally the first point of revenue deliberations, asked the Treasury for a draft bill but the Treasury had only a great and simple plan. Hearings were begun late in March and the Treasury argued that the proposal would prevent evasion of taxes by rich stockholders, by forcing corporations used as "incorporated pocketbooks" to disgorge. (These and other arguments for the proposal were discussed on this page on March 5, 12, 28, 29, 30, and April 1.)

Other witnesses were then heard under the virtually unprecedented condition of having to testify on a major tax proposal without any text of the bill. Few witnesses appeared at first, as the business community's first reaction to the bill was one of general mystification. Hearings were continued for several weeks, after which the majority of the committee favorably reported a bill following Administration lines very closely.

According to the Republican minority report, however, which denounced the proposal, "Outside of Treasury officials only three witnesses appeared before the committee in support of the proposad tax scheme. One was a witness who appeared in behalf of the Communist Party; one a young lawyer from New York who had certain theories of his own regarding taxation, and the other, a Government employee named Stock, masquerading as a private citizen, who had been invited to appear by the Treasury Department, and whose real identity as a Treasury lobbyist was only brought out on cross-examination."

"Among those conspicuously absent," continued the bitter minority report, "were the really big business interests of the country, who, by reason of their adequate existing surpluses, view the proposal with equanimity because it will relieve them of their present tax burden and at the same time crush their smaller competitors."

Proposal Not At All Simple

One of the first effects of the adverse testimony was to show the Committee that the simplicity of the proposal, which the President had stressed, was somewhat like the simplicity of fitting every one to an 8½ shoe. A group in the committee thereupon began to overhaul the plan from a practical viewpoint, and immediately found it advisable to make substantial modifications and exemptions in order to mitigate its application to weak corporations or to make it conform with the conflicting principle of strengthening corporate structures as already embedded in banking, insurance, and investment legislation. First the flat tax was converted into graduated form, thus providing a "cushion" for a mild amount of corporate saving. There-after banks and insurance companies were exempted. Modifications were then made for corporations in receivership and for those prevented by state laws or written contracts from paying dividends.

Treasury officials consistently opposed these changes, and were instrumental in preventing other similar ones. The process was also discouraged by the fact that these departures from the original principle cut down the potential revenue and automatically required that the rates be stepped up on non-exempt corporations.

The difficulties of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee were those encountered by any person trying to reconcile two simple but wholly contradictory philosophies. By contrast the positions of both the Treasury and the opponents of the plan were simple. The result was what usually follow such an effort, a labyrinth of words and figures. The resultant bill offered the corporate taxpayer two tables. One had 57 different rates applying to 58 different percentages of dividend credit to adjusted net income. The other had 99 rates applying to 100 percentages. The formula was in the following mystic vein:

Questions Treasury Calculations

"If the dividend credit is a percentage of the adjusted net income, which is more than 86 and less than 100 (not shown in the table), the tax shall be a percentage of the adjusted net income equal to two sevenths of the amount by which 100 exceeds the percentage which the dividend is of the adjusted net income."

The House passed the 249-page bill by a 3-to-1 majority.

In the 10-day hearings on the bill before the Senate Finance Committee, 105 witnesses were heard. Almost the sole protagonists were again the Treasury experts and Secretary Morgenthau. Outstanding among those opposed were George O. May, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, representing himself; Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax attorney of Washington, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Arthur A. Ballantine, representing the New York Merchants' Association. All three had at one time or another in the last 20 years been employed or retained by the Treasury.

Mr. May brought up the old controversy about the reliability of Treasury calculations, which was raised several years ago when Bernard Baruch and Hugh Johnson went down to Washington and pointed out serious flaws in Ogden Mills's calculations. Metaphorically slapping the Treasury's statistics all about the ring, he pointed out, as a representative of the American Institute of Accountants had done a few days previously, that the Treasury had seriously undercalculated the probable revenues under the present law and overcalculated the probable revenues under the new proposal. He concluded from the figures that "Taking all these considerations together, I do not find in the statistics any ground for believing that this law, if adopted, will permanently increase the revenue. It is, of course, possible that it will do so, but the Treasury has not, to my mind, made out any case that it will."

Injustices Are Likely

Mr. May went on to suggest that a study of 10,000 corporate cases be made to determine to what degree withholding of dividends is practiced for the purpose of avoiding taxation. He further emphasized the value of "continuity in taxation" and asserted, citing two examples, that the injustices resulting from the present tax would be magnified by the proposed one. He pointed out that liquidating concerns, like mining corporations, would get off lightly under the proposal, while developing companies would be penalized.

"It seems a pertinent question," he said, "whether it is desirable to frame laws which favor those who are exhausting the natural resources of the country for private gain, and handicap those who are developing new ideas which they expect no doubt to be profitable to themselves, but which, if successful, would also strengthen our industrial system."

This testimony was perhaps the most effective of many heard by the members of the committee. As veterans they were of course prepared to hear and discount the squawks that invariably result from any tax proposal but they were also impressed by the absence of objection from the largest and most successful corporations. Senator Byrd submitted a list of the largest corporations showing that they would pay less under the new proposal. At the committee's request the Treasury summarized its estimates of what would be paid by all corporations reporting a statutory net income of $1,000,000 or over in 1934. Under the old plan they paid $282,000,000 and under the new plan they would pay only $288,000,000.

The result was a Senate bill radically altering the House proposal. The Senate committee put back the income tax, raising it from 15 per cent to 18 per cent. In place of the House's steeply graduated surtax on savings it placed a flat 7 per cent tax on the undistributed net income of corporations.

Senate and House deadlocked in conference, holding back adjournment. The President called them in and said he favored the House plan. The Senate conferees capitualated.

Grocery Chain Store Sales Drop in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Preliminary estimates of grocery chain store sales for May on a daily average basis showed a decline of about 2 per cent in dollar volume as compared with May of last year, and an increase of 3 per cent compared with May, 1934, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Daily average sales decreased 3½ per cent from April to May, or more than the average decrease from April to May for the past seven years. For the first five months of the year sales were about 1 per cent above those for the corresponding period of 1935.

These estimates are based on figures furnished by a co-operating group of eight large chain organizations and represents stores continuously in operation since 1929.

Government Plans To Fight Drought Distress in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Agricultural agencies of the Federal Government are planning a united campaign to meet drought distress in the West.

A special committee, appointed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, held its first session to determine what the various agricultural subdivisions—the AAA Resettlement Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service—can do to meet the crisis that is threaening food supplies and farm income over a wide area of the United States.

Members of the newly appointed committee are Jesse W. Tapp, Assistant AAA Administrator, chairman; Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service; A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. W. Warburton, director of the Extension Service; W. F. Callender, assistant AAA Administrator, and Joseph L. Dailey, assistant Resettlement Administrator.

"This committee," Mr. Wallace explained, "will consider all matters relating to the drought, will co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies and will formulate recommendations and plans to meet distressing conditions in the stricken areas."

On the basis of the committee's recommendations, President Roosevelt is expected to allocate a large slice of funds from the new relief appropriation to prevent human suffering in areas where crops appear to be a total loss.

One member of the group, Mr. Dailey, is on his way to Lincoln, Neb., where he will meet another Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, W. W. Alexander, to make a first-hand survey of the needs of stricken families.

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress chief, plans to meet with relief officials from the Midwest states in St. Paul, Minn., to talk over the human side of the drought picture.

Aided by experience in handling the drought crisis of two summers ago, agriculture and relief officials are in position this year to turn their agencies into the field with little delay. In addition there are new programs, initiated since that time by the resettlement administration and the soil conservation service that can be expanded to pour more cash into the hands of destitute farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Government's special drought committee of six was called to meet this afternoon by Jesse W. Tapp, chairman, as scattered rains failed to check an intense heat wave spreading from Alabama and Tennessee northwestward into the Dakotas.

Mr. Tapp said the committee would discuss immediate efforts to assist families in the north central drought states and study reports on the conditions and needs of livestock.

J. B. Kincer, crop expert of the weather bureau, said the heat wave now in progress across the plains averaged from 100 to 106 degrees and was drying up light rains as rapidly as they fell.

Showers over the week end in South Dakota, and the Great Lakes region brought no relief whatever, Kincer said, since the heaviest precipitation was only about one half inch. Temperatures in the drought section, he said, were averaging nine to 10 degrees above normal.

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Roosevelt Speech is Taken To Mean Added Federal Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Gentle Lark," and the crowd hushed.

Again Miss Pons and the orchestra did their part to prevent the crowd's cheering from passing to the hysteria point, after the President's arrival, by rendering the "Star-Spangled-Banner." And finally, with a culminating touch of that extemporized artistry which makes President Roosevelt the most formidable political candidate in American campaigning, the Chief Executive signaled the orchestra to repeat twice what is certainly the most effective re-election campaign song of them all: "Auld Lang Syne"!

That was a stroke of intuitive genius.

President Roosevelt, of course, rose to every requirement of the occasion. He entered the platform on the arm of his tall eldest son, James, and advanced to the front with Vice-President Garner at his right.

Then, while the serried tiers of people—going high up into an indeterminate skyline some two city blocks away—cheered with unrestrained enthusiasm, he seized the hand of the Vice-President, and the two of them waved their locked hands high to the crowd.

It was the only gesture that could have been seen for the distance, and it linked the popular, bushy-eyebrowed, rubicund son of Texas—who typifies a measure of rugged common sense in the partnership—with the President himself.

The cheers still rolled out. Near the President were his mother, the head of the house of Roosevelt; his wife; their four strapping sons and tall, fair daughter. They gathered around the President in a family scene not often duplicated at such a time.

Farley Was on Hand

Prominent in the scene was James A. Farley, political manager of the Roosevelt fortunes, who was raising his long arms in an ineffective hushing gesture to the crowd. And at hand were many members of the President's Cabinet and his faithful leaders in Congress, led by stalwart Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, who cut his notification speech of 600 words down to a single sentence.

Fringing the platform in front were more than 100 news photographers, shooting their flashlights frantically, hurling the bulbs to the ground beneath them as their numberless shots were made. A little farther back was a high staging like the bridge of a battleship, from which scores of motion picture cameras recorded all details, and a battery of enormous flashlights illuminated the platform and swung at times far out upon the distant sea of faces.

No Publicity Lost

Immediately around the platform were 1000 or more newspaper men and women, scores of ticking telegraph instruments, hundreds of typewriters.

In booths and on the platform were the radio commentators, excitedly mouthing into their microphones, and on the gridiron proper, as well as high up over the tiers of seats were the little walking radio-stations with which announcers pick up every detail of crowd action they can obtain.

In the background was the new demonstrometer, a device to measure sound, which stood at 100 decibels, illuminating a little red light at the top all through the cheering, and hit the red light at every high spot of the President's speech.

This Outburst Spontaneous

Following the speech, the President circled the field in his car, while the wave of cheering followed the slow-moving vehicle's progress around the horseshoe, and snowstorms of torn-up paper descended from the stands.

The cheering was mostly from the ordinary folk in the stands, who had not been attending the week's convention, where artificially-stimulated parades and cake-walking had produced an atmosphere repellent to almost everybody.

This cheering was honest and spontaneous, and the comments in the thick press of humanity as one struggled to get out of the Stadium and down the jammed streets of West Philadelphia indicated without exception that the folks had been listening more to the President of the United States than to a political candidate.

Crowd Kept Well in Hand

They were respectful and admiring, many of them were enthusiastic partisans, but few showed the camp-meeting hysteria of the convention itself. They behaved very well for a big crowd, obeying the voice of an announcer not to attempt parades, to remember it was Saturday night, with plenty of time to get home without crowding.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice came over the public-address system as effectively as if he were in the White House study modulating a fireside address. He loosened the tightness of a beautifully written speech with constant repetitions of key words, with extemporaneous shakings-up of phrase.

He was very skillful in holding back applause until the end of paragraphs: a veritable bug-bear of orators before crowds eager to cheer. Toward the end his voice rose righ, and he often spoke under the stress of visible emotion.

Seemed Under Stress

He looked rather pale under the lights, his face seemed thinner than usual, his hair grayer and brushed down more flatly than is its wont.

Vice-President Garner, in words which he said would be "as few as they shall be fervent and sincere," declared himself a soldier, following wherever the commander leads, renewed his "pledge of fealty" given four years ago, adding his allegiance as well as to the New Deal "midway in our course."

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi acted in the stead of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who sailed Saturday for Europe, and "notified" the Vice-President. Senator Robinson's speech of notification for the Chief Executive was cut to these words:

Short and to the Point

"Mr. President, it should be matter of gratification and pardonable pride for you to know that you have just been nominated unanimously by the 1100 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States!"

The President's speech, delivered as soon as quiet could be restored—largely by the aid of Miss Lily Pons—was deliberately in a nonpartisan cast, and sections specifically identifying the "economis royalists" which it attacked with the Republican Party and its present candidate had obviously been cut out.

It was very reminiscent of President Roosevelt's inaugural address, which struck the same zealous note, and had in its early passages that historic phrase: "All we have to fear is fear itself." To which the President now said:

We Have Conquered Fear

"And today, my friends, we have won against the most dangerous of our foes—we have conquered fear."

The speech was a model of condensation, achieving with single words and phrases its deeply calculated effects. Such a phrase was the early passage in which the President paid tribute to those Republicans who aided in the early days of his Administration and then saying with great effect that "we . . . applied the old rules of common sense, and together survived."

Effective phrases continued to roll out: the political royalists in 1776 had "regimented the people. . . ." The American Revolution set them free. But man's inventive genius released new forces, produced new problems "for those who would remain free." Then came the crisp and classic sentence:

New Dynasty Described

"For out of this modern civilization economic royalists carved new dynasties."

The princes of the new dynasties "created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction . . ." so that "the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man of '76."

The new dynasties were based on "other people's money," the President continued, achieving in that single phrase borrowed from Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis' great book the whole effect of the speculative stock-pyramiding days of the "New Era."

Then other striking phrases: "The political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us throughout the land, life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of happiness."

The Peoples Mandate

Interpreting the election of 1932 as a mandate to end "economic tyranny such as this," the President said:

"The Royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the Government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business . . . (Here he got the greatest cheer of the speech.)

"Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power."

Turning direct to the appeals of the American Liberty League, to the arguments of Herbert Hoover, and of many other opposition speakers, the President said:

"In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, they stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection, and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike."

Some New Trend Appears

Such was the text of the acceptance speech. While it was in the main stream of New Deal trend, evident since 1933, it also had a new turning. All this talk about the dangers of monopoly is new.

The New Deal has consistently been for the "humanization of government," but it has not always been for the little business man.

The creed of the NRA seemed at most times to be the perpetuation or even the extension of monopoly, though controlled and checked by government. The little man would be put under the rigid surveillance of a government-enforced "code." The word "monopoly" was little heard until Senator William J. Borah of Idaho began his presidential-nomination campaign at the end of 1935.

Of course Senator Borah was not nominated. But he showed that in several states he had an issue capable of swaying people. President Roosevelt has now taken over his issue, combining it with the other objectives of the New Deal, such as the extension of unemployment relief to all who need it. Whether the combination will jell remains to be seen.

But to 100,000 men and women on Franklin Field, President Roosevelt was an appealing leader; his words rang in their ears and stirred their emotions.

He was a man "for the common people." They cheered him warmly.

How will they vote, and what they really think, are questions that can only be solved after the polls close Nov. 3.

Prohibition Party Selects Watson As Colvin Teammate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 29—With selection of Claude A. Watson, Los Angeles attorney, as its vice-presidential candidate, to run with Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, presidential choice, the National Prohibition Party announces completion of its pre-election plans and the launching of what it describes as the most active and promising campaign since before adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Watson was selected as Dr. Colvin's running mate by a pool of the party's national committeemen through the office of Edward E. Blake, chairman, after Alvin York, who was nominated at the party's recent Niagara Falls convention declined to accept.

Girl Pilots Plead For Air Signposts On City Roof Tops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Three young women whose business it is to get civic and WPA officials working on air markers for the tops of buildings, have just been in Boston for their monthly conference with Bureau of Air Commerce officials. They reported that upward of 300 markers have been placed in each of 29 states.

Each of the women—Mrs. Louise Thaden, Miss Helen MacCloskey and Miss Helen Richey—holds a transport pilot rating. They were appointed to carry out a program of essential work in aviation, which is supervised by Mrs. Phoebe Omlie of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mrs. Thaden has been flying nine years, Miss MacCloskey and Miss Richey, each six years. The country is divided into three sections and each is flying about 3500 miles a week on her job.

The Department of Commerce has been trying for years, with partial success, to persuade cities and towns to place markings on roof tops or other strategic locations where they may be seen from the air. Due to lack of funds, the program dragged until the advent of the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and more recently the Works Progress Administration. Eugene Vidal, director of air commerce in the Department of Commerce, succeeded in getting these agencies to co-operate in a working program and to finance it.

The three women pilots are the advance agents of the program, flying from town to town persuading officials of the need for markers. When they inform officials that more miles are flown by itinerant pilots than by transport lines in the United States, the officials are surprised.

Most of the itinerant fliers lack instruments for beam flying and depend on roof-top signposts to guide them.

Major Parties Face Complex Voting Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Party's conservative wing as is not actuated by immovable party loyalty.

That means that while the Solid South — a conservative area — will probably stick to the party ticket many Democrats in states like Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, will consider that their party has gone away and left them and will heartily oppose its candidates. But most of these conservative Democrats opposed Franklin Roosevelt's nomination in 1932, and only went along in November half-heartedly. By 1934 they were beginning to indicate their intentions for 1936, and the New Dealers have written them off long since.

More serious, therefore, is the left-wing threat of various movements combined in the Union Party, to be considered a little later.

Other Parties Fade

Of the two other parties which have already held conventions, the Socialists and Communists have nominated candidates: Norman Thomas and Earl Browder, respectively. In this year of New Deal candidacy, with the Union Party also in the field, the Socialists and Communists are taken less seriously than ever. There is no evidence that they will gain in 1936 more than the handful of votes they reaped in 1932.

Both attack the New Deal with vengeful bitterness, though conservative critics on the other hand claim that the New Deal is both Socialist and Communist, as well as Fascist.

The Communist movement finds its strength mainly in a few big cities and industrial centers, but compared with Communist parties in European countries its strength is insignificant.

Socialists Are Dispirited

The Socialists are resignedly looking toward 1940, when they hope for a vital Farmer-Labor Party they can support. Their attitude in 1936 is more discouraged than for many electoral years past.

That accounts for four political parties. Now for the remaining three groups:

Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin has already called a "convention" of the supporters of the Progressive Party, to meet in Washington. Almost the sole question is: "Shall the Progressive Party, which mostly centers in Wisconsin, support President Roosevelt in the campaign?"

Already one leader closely associated with leaders of the party, though not a member—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska—has come out warmly for President Roosevelt. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who ran in 1934 as Republican, Democrat, and Progressive alike, is expected tacitly to support President Roosevelt again, though he may be very cautious in his commitments. And the political talk in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington has all been that the La Folletes would support President Roosevelt again, as they did in 1932, and have done more or less since then.

But the Progressive convention will shortly tell the story. The New Dealers are counting heavily on Progressive support to counteract the Union Party movement.

Hope for Farmer-Labor Support

They also expect that the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota will throw its support on their side of the fence, on the whole. Thus in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the two states—outside of the Dakotas—where third party strength is dominant, the New Dealers expect support for their presidential ticket.

Where local Democrats are running for state and congressional offices in competition with these third-party tickets, the adjustment is difficult, but it happened in 1932.

Remain two more major but associated groups. Ten days ago the Union Party's organization was announced: an alliance of the Coughlin Union for Social Justice with the branch of insurgent inflationary Republicanism espoused by Representative William Lemke, and Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, once chief organizer for Senator Huey P. Long's Share-the-Wealth clubs.

On the outskirts of the Union Party is the final group—in many ways of great importance — Dr. Francis E. Townsend's old-age pension movement. The Rev. Mr. Smith has for months been closely associated with Dr. Townsend, and it is strongly indicated that the Townsend support will be thrown behind the Union Party's incongruous ticket; Representative Lemke for President, and Thomas C. O'Brien, former Suffolk County district attorney in Boston, for Vice-President.

The Townsend followers are shortly to hold their national convention in Cleveland, and presumably announcement of alignment with the Union Party is being deferred until formal action by the convention.

The question of where the Union Party and Townsend support will go in the coming election is one of the most significant of current political riddles, together with the result thereof.

See New Deal Weakened

Most close students of the movement think that the Lemke and Coughlin factions will take strength chiefly away from the New Deal; indeed, that the major effect of a left wing party will be to start erosion among President Roosevelt's heterodox supporters.

But the Townsend followers include large numbers of lifelong Republicans. Whether they will actually bring themselves to vote for Representative Lemke and Mr O'Brien, if the Cleveland convention so decides, with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin prominent in the picture, and on the hodgepodge platform produced by the Union Party, is a hard question. Governor Landon, on the other hand, has made no gesture toward $200 old-age pensions, and Colonel Knox has roundly denounced them. Presumably they must desert the Republican ticket; they like President Roosevelt no better. Theirs is a hard choice.

Millions of Undecided Voters

It is evident that in this year 1936 there are millions of Americans who are drifting between the parties. The mass claims of the Coughlin-Townsend-Huey Long managers, which add up to some 30,000,000 of people, are both duplicatory and exaggerated.

But experts estimate that perhaps as many as 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 voters may be influenced somewhat by these special appeals, may be detached from one or the other of the major parties.

That the Union Party could elect its candidates is not expected by any realist. But some think that its balance of power may control the election. And most experts believe that while the Townsend votes would come materially from the Republicans, the major losses would be suffered by President Roosevelt, perhaps cutting away his narrow margin of victory in a few pivotal states, and throwing the election to Governor Landon.

Two Republican Wings

As between the two major parties, vital issues exist. The Republican convention revealed the power and appeal of Kansas progressivism. It also showed that Governor Landon is somewhat in advance of the eastern bulk of his party, at least of its leaders. There are two wings in the Landon-Knox edifice.

One has been best described by Charles P. Taft, son of the late President and Chief Justice, whose claim is that much of the New Deal should be retained and improved, and who has no patience with those who cry that liberty is imperilled and the Republic in danger. Mr. Taft is now at Topeka as a special adviser to Governor Landon.

The other wing believes just what Mr. Taft does not: that the Republic is in dire peril from some sort of hybrid Communism - Socialism - Fascism combined into a collectivist

Its spokesmen include many distinguished newspaper commentators, and have been led by former state out of the centralizing activities of President Roosevelt.

President Hoover and his close friend, Mark Sullivan.

No real clash between these inner Republican wings is expected, except a possible divergence in campaign appeal that at times may look like inconsistency. Each is equally determined to defeat President Roosevelt.

The Democratic convention probably failed as a mass effort to persuade the American people, over the radio, that President Roosevelt is already re-elected. But it did reveal the power of the party organization of office-holders and beneficiaries under Mr. Farley.

Too Much Like Circus

It went too far in the way of artificial demonstrations and camp-meeting spasms, but may have been redeemed by President Roosevelt's powerful and broadly couched speech of acceptance, with its reception by fresh, dignified, and sincere citizens in the stands. Likewise, the platform stands up better than the cheering, and such episodes as the speech of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, showing the anti-social legislation activities of the Republicans in his state, were much more successful.

In any event, a campaign between two powerful leaders begins. President Roosevelt is a seasoned and resourceful campaigner. Governor Landon has the intangible advantage of freshness, typifying the prairie progressivism of Kansas. He is the projection of the ordinary, reasonable man into politics.

Will Make Voters Think

Were it not for the complication of the fringe movements the three or four "third" groups and parties—the campaign and election would be clear-cut and simpler for voters to choose.

As is always the case, the presence of a substantial third group or combination tends to make possible election of a minority president, one who does not receive 50 per cent of the total electoral vote. That is always unsatisfactory. The beneficiary may belong to either party this year.

But in the main, the plain choice between Landon and Roosevelt is likely to dominate. Both candidates agree that no more momentous decision has been up to the American people for generations.

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POCONO MTS.—A peaceful, quiet farm, away from traffic; lovely woodland paths, shady brook, large lawn, attractive home, fine food; refined American adults desired; joyous atmosphere; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco Pa Tel Mt Pocono 36 R 11

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Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet.
MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

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FINE furniture and rugs from interior decorators and wealthy homes; very reasonable; new SIMMONS bedding and studio beds at great savings LLOYDS SALES ROOMS 239 East 60th St New York City

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HELP WANTED

WANTED — A married couple for general housework, chauffeur and houseman; in suburb of Boston; state salary expected. Box D-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Girl to wait on table in small restaurant, help in general way; Christian Scientist preferred; someone living on or near Cape Cod, between 25 and 30 years of age. MRS. G. WHEELER, W. Brewster, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ELDERLY people to room and board, home environment, loving care; reasonable. Apt. 7-A, 362 Riverside Drive, N Y. C. Ac. 4-7269.

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FOR SALE—Adirondacks, Elizabethtown; mod 4-room bungalow, furnished, 5 acres; reasonable. McINTYRE, 1713 Beverly Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HOUSES TO LET

HARRISON, N. Y.—Colonial home, furnished, 6 rooms, bath, 2 screened porches, 2-car garage; ten minutes' walk to station, ten minutes' ride to beach; half acre in lawn, fruit and vegetable garden; available July 1st. 111 Harrison Ave.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MUSIC TEACHER desires to serve as companion with light household duties, anywhere; references. Address G, 197 Riverside Drive, Utica, N. Y.

COMPANION-Nurse, educated, refined, competent housekeeper-supervisor Write Box S-33 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue New York.

RELIABLE middle-aged housekeeper, Maine resident, ex-teacher and librarian, with daughter 12, wishes steady work in congenial home; excellent references. MRS B. C. FORD, New Gloucester, Maine.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up; June 12-Sept 10. Adult camp; Aug. 27-Sept. 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service. Brewster, Mass

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General Classified

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INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure silk full fashioned first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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THE COFFEE HOUSE
LUNCHEON — AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
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Conquer any range oil burner oven. Increase its temperature as much again.
With a
NORM'S RANGE BLANKET
Hot water all summer. Burner always ready for instant use, and a cool kitchen. Ask for free booklet, "Utilizing Waste Heat."
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Ladies' Moccasin Sandals
New light weight stylish looking vacation shoe. Made of high grade smoked elk with medium weight flexible soles and rubber heels. Durable, cool, comfortable summer shoes Sizes 3-8. Price $3.00. Mail orders filled.
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For Your
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One Minute Process
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Arch Preserver—Red Cross
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CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
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No-Mend Silk Hosiery
$1 - $1.25 - $1.35
In a grand selection of smart summer shades—chiffon, service.
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

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142 HIGH STREET DIAL 2-3682

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

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Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section

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Direct Receivers of
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Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H.
CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and
New England Coke
29 NO MAIN ST Tel 364 and 365

Colorful Washables!
The Gateway to a Cool, Smart Summer!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N H

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street Tel. 1110

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

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Coats, Dresses, Millinery
and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N H.

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Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N H

Priscilla Garden Restaurant and Soda Spa
Steaks — Chops — Sea Food
The Sizzling Way
43 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

Get to Know
Har-Mac Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DOVER

You will enjoy your vacation more if you use a
JANTZEN SWIM SUIT
Lothrops-Farnham Co.

CALL TEL. 73 for Service
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS BONED CHICKEN
Webb's Grocery, 158 Washington St.

TOURIST, WELCOME
A Restful Place to Dine
Centrally Located at the Corner of Central Ave. and Third St., in Morrill Bldg.
Good Food—Courteous Service
Air Conditioned
Daeris Tea Room and Restaurant.

Dresses in Cool Summery Fabrics in the Smartest and Most Youthful Styles
The Quinn Apparel Shoppe
MORRILL BLDG., ROOM 9, 2ND FLOOR

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J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Wakitatina Dining Porch and Gift Shop
EMMA V. DREWETT, Hostess
CHICKEN and STEAK DINNERS
SALADS SANDWICHES WAFFLES
AFTERNOON TEA ANTIQUES
D. W. Highway, 2 miles north of Weirs

Birdseye Frosted Foods
Fruits and Vegetables
Associated with S S Pierce Co
Established 1895
Incorporated 1936
F. S. ROBERTS
Poultry — Beef — Pork — Lamb
Fish — Oysters — Clams
Tel. 267-268 Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

When in the LAKE REGION
visit
Lougee-Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

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341 PROSPECT STREET Tel 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section"

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THE LEAVITT CO.
Holiday and Vacation Needs
Our complete stock will give you a choice of all that makes the holiday complete. Exciting things to wear! New ideas for home and cottage!

Warm Weather Items
Top-Stove Baking Ovens
One-, Two- and Three-Burner Oil Stoves
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers
Manchester Hardware Co.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

The Culotte
For Walking, Sitting and All Sports
Very Attractive and Smart
$1.98
Variety of Colors
JAMES W. HILL CO.

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PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
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153 Main St. Tel. 272
Nashua, N. H.

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Scalp Remains Cool During Process
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

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BEACH-MATE
Streamline Swim Suits
Men's Sizes, 3.00, 4.00, 4.95
Boys' Sizes 2.00
Popular two-color combinations.
Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN R I Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO—TYDOL—ESSO—TEXAS
GREASING—CRANKCASE SERVICE
Also Water Front Service
"At the Bridge"
Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

For Style
For Comfort
RED CROSS SHOES
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen, Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N 5th St. Richmond Va | 522 13th St. N W Washington, D. C

RICHMOND

TRADE MARK Bon Ami "Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 | Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

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B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

CREEL'S
SHOE REBUILDING
240 PLEASANT STREET
Quality Workmanship and Material
Shoes Dyed Any Color

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company.
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china ... all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
For Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
for your salads and warm weather menus
PHONE 27141

For Sports and Vacation Wear
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED —

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway.
Your neighbor saves
—Why not you?

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY — TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company.
Visit
TUB FROCK ALLEY
For dashing cotton frocks . . . Airy . . . cool and poised . . . Sun resisting fabrics . . . guaranteed colour fast and tubbable! All sizes.
2.95 and 3.95
Elevator Lobby, Main Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

SEE—
"Outdoor Fashions"
for the outdoor season" in our
New Dress Shop
on the Second Floor
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
A Free Moth Bag with Purchase of
GARDEN FLIT or FLIT SPRAY
We deliver anything anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON TORONTO HAMILTON, WINDSOR KITCHENER ST. CATHARINES. PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY CAYUGA CARGILL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas .... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond .... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe .... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
'Western Ontario's Big Department Store'

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 3 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St at Queens Ave Met 1840

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP LTD

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

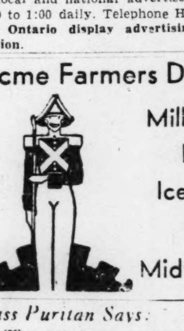
OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. **Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.**

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.



Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Bruce McKinnon
47 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO
Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Fairweathers
JULY SALE
NOW ON
Reductions 20% to 50%
Coats.. Suits.. Frocks.. Hats.. Accessories
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
Semi-Annual Sale
20% DISCOUNT
(Men's Shoes Not Included)
18 BLOOR ST. W. MI. 5222

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.
SHEERS

A High Summer Fashion at a Low Sale Price
In Half Sizes 16½ to 26½
Your wardrobe just won't be complete without a Printed SHEER — and you'll consider yourself lucky if you wear a half size (16½ to 26½) when you buy one of these better quality dresses at this special pricing. Marvellous jacket dresses and afternoon types with loose cool sleeves, and the new ⅝ sleeve length.
SECOND FLOOR

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Norton Palmer
Cafeteria

You will never be disappointed if you dine at the Norton Palmer Cafeteria. Delicious Meals to suit every purse. Also Grill Room. Cor. Park and Pelissier St 1 Blk. from Tunnell exit

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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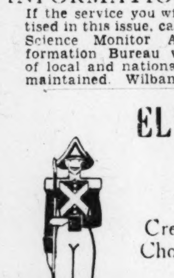
ELMHURST MILK



Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse *Proprietors* Phone: St. Eustache 609-12

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Summer Ahoy! in the "Beach Club"
The "Beach Club" is in full sail . . . to turn the dreams of every mermaid into reality . . . suits business-like for the swimmer, dressy for the beach beauty. And bathing accessories that complete the picture of seaside chic.
Fourth Floor
Simpson's MONTREAL

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Heinz Food Products
Use the Phone—We Deliver

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

CROWN BAKERY
Phone 93196 for
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Our Driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Vogue Beauty Shop
We specialize in Bonat
PERMANENT WAVING
1836 Scarth Street
Mr. A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information Clarence House 4 Central Buildings Westminster London S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR seeks agents to handle his products Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London.

ANTIQUES

WE buy for collectors and trade ANTIQUES, CHINA, GLASS, PRINTS, etc., at moderate prices; exporting arranged. MURRAY, 4 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, CHISWICK — Board residence, electric light, geyser bath; close Chiswick Park Station and Christian Science church. 24 Arlington Gardens.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work etc F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham, S. E. 15 New Cross 0496

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St London, S. W 1
Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada
(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished, bedroom, sittingroom, electric kitchen, bathroom, three, six or more months, near Kensington Palace and Gardens. CLEATON, 35 Queens Court, W. 2. Bayswater 3289.

LONDON, CHEYNE WALK, S. W. 3—Unfurnished modern flat; 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, large kitchen and good usual offices, well appointed bathroom, 2 W. C.'s, central heating; lovely view of river. Box W-414—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Second floor self-contained unfurnished flat, modernized; south aspect; 4 large rooms, bathroom, power, constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12, Bassett Rd., W. 10. Phone Park 8537.

LONDON—Most attractive balcony flat overlooking gardens back and front; 2 bedrooms, large lounge and dining alcove, fitted kitchen, modern bathroom, Ascot heater. THORPE, 36 Redcliffe Square, S. W. 10. Flax. 8626.

LONDON, St. John's Wood Road, Maida Vale—Desirable unfurnished electric mansion flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, exceptional cupboards; tennis; close shops, buses, Christian Science church; £125. Box W-70, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DAINTY parchmentype hand embroidered Novelties, Address Books, Needle Books and 1937 Diaries, all approx. 4"x2¾", 2/4d. each; Blotters, 6"x3", 2/-; Matchbox Covers, 2¼"x1¾", 1/6d. K. SCOTT, 1A Bedford Road, Bedford Park, London, W. 4.

HOME SHARING

LONDON, Chiswick—Lady has small furnished flat to share with another; nice surroundings and garden; moderate. Box M-2598—BCM/CSM, London

LONDON — PRACTITIONER WISHES TO SHARE her comfortable flat in Chelsea with lady who is occupied daily; references exchanged. Box W-410—BCM/CSM, London.

JEWELERS

J WHITEHOUSE (W E JONES) 37 Warwick St Belgravia, London, S. W 1.—Watch Clock and Jewellery Repairs Engraving. Stones reset Plating and Gilding All work promptly and expertly executed Phone Vic 6085

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap Cleaning Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington W 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St Wilton Place London, S W 1 Tel Sloane 2939

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F J CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland F C I P A. A M I Ae E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W C 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand London W C 2

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS 51 Strand London W C 2

LONDON—Capable person wanted for small flat; two in family; good plain cooking essential; daily preferred. Box M-8981—BCM/CSM, London

LONDON—Wanted, early autumn, child's Swiss maid companion; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-403—BCM/CSM, London

POST WANTED

ONE wishing to help with cooking will come daily by the hour. Frobisher 4861 Box M-2751—BCM/CSM, London.

QUALIFIED automobile engineer, formerly chief assistant automobile association; unique experience servicing, estimating, repairs, insurance, hire-purchase; claims expert; garage connection. Box W-415—BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG MAN (29), public school, "A" license pilot, desires position with prospects for completing "B" license; past experience: 10 years motor trade, workshops (6 years); sales (4 years); small salary if good prospects. Box W-413—BCM/CSM, London

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F G MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer 47 Airedale Ave. W 4 Shepherds Bush 1568

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E C
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Attractive bed-sittingrooms, service catering, every convenience, half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2 Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S W 10

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

BLACKHEATH—TO LET, one large front room, furnished or unfurnished; a home from home. Apply 4 Vanbrugh Park Road West, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Bright, sunny, furnished and unfurnished rooms; gas fires, 12/6 and 15/6. Box M-1040—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 35 Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; meals and service optional; gas fires and rings. Bayswater 4908.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish German Russian spoken

TEACHERS

JOHN NOWELL Pianoforte Lessons Classes, Lectures on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St London W 1 Welbeck 2266

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities; Languages verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthal Ave London E C 2

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a Edgware Rd., London. Home-made cakes pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS apply
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUITION

DRIVING TUITION
PASS YOUR DRIVING TEST!
Late Driving Examiners from Ministry of Transport give instruction on school car or pupils' own; refresher courses arranged. 1201a Finchley Road, London, N. W. 11. SPEEDWELL 9191. Opposite Orpheum Cinema.

England

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S W 1
Look for display advertising from England in the News section

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

E. PHILLIPS Ltd.
Provisions
Poultry Game Groceries
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
9 SLOANE ST., S. W. 1
Phone: Sloane 5116
and at
8 SYMONS ST., SLOANE SQ
for FISH. Sloane 9111.
Delivery to all parts of London and country orders to the value of 20/- free

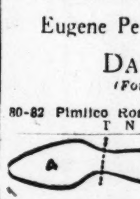
"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS – PERSONAL ATTENTION

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL

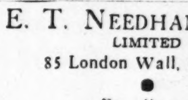
COAL		Tel
69 High Street, S. Norwood	Livingstone	2012
13a Alexandra Road	Wimbledon	0218
Wandsworth Common Station	Battersea	0831
New Cross Road	New Cross	1548
Catford Bridge Station	Hither Green	4046
127 Springbank Road	Hither Green	2594

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363 365 367 and 369 Harrow Road Paddington, London, W. 9



Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T N Sloane 1032



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH CHINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3.

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
●
For Every
INSURANCE

TEL. FLAXMAN 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S W 3

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E O H Hendery P Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery Printing, etc. Translations
Phone City 4521. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4

A Little Goes a Long Way!
A new water softener with the scent of oak leaf geraniums that will make your bath a luxury!
In tubs 3/6 d
from
Miss Chatwyn
50 SEYMOUR ST., W 1 PADD 7592

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1.
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St Edgware Road W 1.

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green (Highfield)

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57, Golders Green Road, N W 11

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LONDON

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N W

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
KUNZLE'S CAKE
The Confectioners
116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 CHURCH LANE
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
LEYTONSTONE 2873
Agent for JAEGER, SARACEN, KOSICLAD, MORLEYS and DENTS

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0552
and at 211 Upper Richmond Road
For Ready to Serve Foods

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W 15
Phone: PUTney 0361
CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY
at 1 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of *"Certified"* Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX RD. EALING TEL. EALING 0223
Sheets 3d Tablecloths 3d Shirts 4½d. Soft Collars 1d Stiff Collars 1½d Handkerchiefs ½d Silk Blouses 6d
BEST FAMILY WORK ONLY

Ireland

DUBLIN

ANTIQUES
For Old Irish Silver, Old Sheffield Plate, Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture, Paintings, China, old Irish Glass and Works of Art collected direct from distinguished Irish families
Visit the Galleries of
LOUIS WINE
31-32 Grafton Street, Dublin
Every article guaranteed genuine as to period
Established 1860

PIM BROTHERS LTD
FURNITURE to Be Proud of
Inspection of our Model Rooms and large stock cordially invited.
Agents for Vi-Spring and Staples Mattresses.
Illustrated Catalogue free on request.
Attractive Hire Purchase Terms if desired.
Furnishing Showrooms:
GEORGE'S STREET

Opticians
DIXON AND HEMPENSTALL
12, SUFFOLK ST.
PHONE 61903

GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars — All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Pictures & Picture Framing ●
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

Switzer's
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

W. HOLMES & CO.
Everything for
Ladies' and Children's Wear
MODERATELY PRICED
69/71 Sth. Gt. George's Street
DUBLIN

R. A. Seaman
32 WICKLOW ST TELEPHONE NO. 21443
Blouses, Gowns, Suits, Sportswear, Hosiery and Underclothing
High-Class Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

ANY Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life far too short for its vast means of usefulness.
—CHARLES DICKENS

Daily Features

AS GOD is the source of all good and of all happines, He is Himself sufficient to satisfy all our longings, and to fill up the gap which the loss of the world leaves.
—GENERAL GORDON

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WE PROMISED to start each week with an easy crypt, so here it is. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ZYXW WYV UTWTSV YXR QP

RWNSV UNS ONT MVLVPMR QP

X KXSJV IVXRTSV TLNP ZYXW

ONT LKXHV QP RWNSV UNS

WYV UTWTSV.

2. Letter Changing

THE score to date on the NORTH to SOUTH route is six changes—a tie between several readers who have all submitted North, Forth, Forts, Sorts, Soots, Sooth, South. In the meantime a Myrtle Creek, Ore., reader submits the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change SEEK to FIND in five moves.

3. Letter Juggling

A READER from Stoke-on-Kent, England, submits the following verse in which various six-letter words, all formed from the same letters, are to be inserted:

"A - - - - - - sat in an - - - - - - grey,
Watching the moonbeams' - - - - - - play,
In a pool that by the highroad lay.
'Thou - - - - - - the weak!'
"Thou - - - - - - the strong!'
'To thee the - - - - - - of great battles belong!'
And the leaves with a - - - - - - took up the song."

4. Dividing Numbers

TRY dividing the number 45 into four parts so that you will obtain the same result by each of the following operations: Add two to the first part, subtract two from the second part; multiply the third part by two; divide the fourth part by two.

5. Rebus

A McGREGOR, Minn., reader submits the following as representing a 13-letter word—a word which we should all seek to know more about.

ST IN
G

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Galilaean Dialect

THE Galilaeans appear to have spoken a rather different form or dialect of Aramaic from that which was used in Jerusalem, a fact which is clearly brought out in the account of how Peter denied the Master. On that occasion those who heard the apostle speak soon realized that his speech suggested that he had been born in Galilee, and they swiftly drew the conclusion that he was one of "the Galilaeans," a name early given to the followers of Christ Jesus, so many of whom came from Galilee (Matt. 26:73; Luke 22:59).

Those who came from that part of the country seem to have had difficulty in pronouncing certain Hebrew letters, as is shown by the incident in Judges 12:5f., where certain men who insisted that they did not come from Ephraim (a term used to describe the northern part of Palestine, including Galilee) were asked to pronounce "shibboleth" and those who said "sibboleth" were thereby known to be Ephraimites, despite their protestations to the contrary.

Brevities

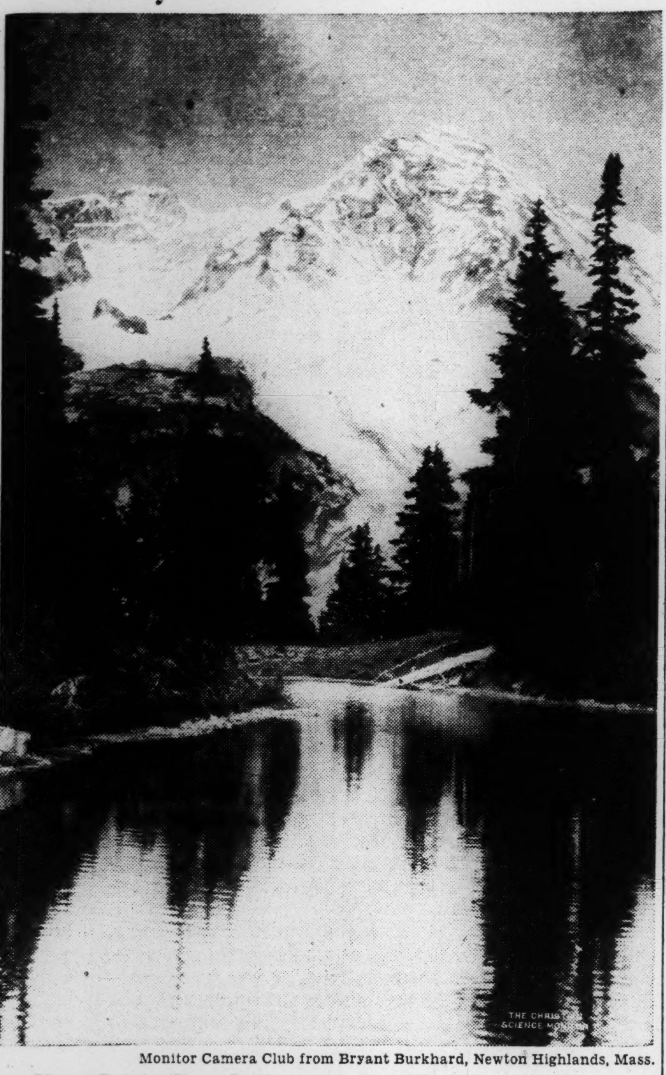
Tyler (Texas) Journal: A fellow has to be a contortionist to get by these days. First he has to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. Then he must put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head and have both feet on the ground.

Detroit Free Press: An ice cream factory is making money selling its product to the Eskimo. Perhaps after all carrying coals to Newcastle isn't so silly.

St. Louis Star-Times: This machine age hasn't robbed us of exercise. There is still the job of removing cellophane.

Humorist: "Prospective wivesshould give their husbands-to-be proof of their abilities to cook," says a writer. But not concrete proof.

Beauty in the Pacific Northwest



Monitor Camera Club from Bryant Burkhard, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Mount Rainier Rears Its Snowy Head and Peers Into the Mirror

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Spoons of Water

THE ladies form a line across the room on one side, and the men form another line, each line about three or four feet apart and the same number of players in each line. At the head of each line, on a chair, is a bowl of water (about a quart). The person at the head of each line is provided with a tablespoon. Each leader starts at the same time by taking up a tablespoonful of the water, which he passes on to the next person, who, in turn, passes it to the next, and the next, and so on, down each line, without spilling any from the spoon; and what water is left in the spoon when it reaches the end of the line is poured into an empty receptacle.

Then the two empty tablespoons are started back on their journey to the head of each line for more water. The line that empties its bowl of water first is declared winner.—Roy R. S., Denver.

Daily Anecdote

The Author's Preference

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN of high literary ideals was talking to one of our successful writers. "It is true that you have gained much prosperity by your writing," she commented, "but you have written nothing that will live."

"Perhaps not," admitted the author, "but when it comes to a question which shall live, myself or my writings, I never hesitate to sacrifice my writings."

In Lighter Vein

Fretting

The only frets
With which one wins
Are those one gets
On mandolins.

Wasted Effort

Professor: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy?"

Student: "Yes; telling a hair-raising story to a man with a wig."

Young Webster

"What is a bankrupt?"

"A man who gives everything to his lawyers to keep his creditors from getting it!"

Reason Enough

Advertisement in English Paper (republished by *Punch*): "For Sale—Bakery business. Good oven, been in it 11 years; good reasons for leaving. . . ."

Foolish Question No. 3,741,629

A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep as small a cow as that?"—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

But No Small Ones

Lady (to fruit dealer): "Are these the largest oranges you have?"

Fruit Dealer: "Oh, no, lady—those are only the 'large' size. We also have the larger, mammoth, giant, jumbo, colossal, and supercolossal sizes!"

Be More Specific

A backwoods woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fireplace one day when her husband addressed her:

"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly, "Which foot, paw?"—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What country has demanded that its submarines and warships have free passage through the Dardanelles?

2. What steps have been taken to protect the Swiss franc?

3. Will the acceptance of Fulvio Suvich as Italy's new Ambassador at Washington constitute American recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia?

4. How many persons in the United States are receiving federal old-age assistance?

5. For what flight did Capt. A. W. Stevens and Capt. O. Anderson receive the Mackay Army Aviation Trophy?

6. Is the United States Navy reviving its interest in lighter-than-air craft?

7. What action has been taken in the cause of woman suffrage in the Philippine Islands?

8. Has Japan accepted the three-power London Naval Treaty?

9. How many Atlantic crossings has the Hindenburg made in the last six weeks?

10. Why has Haile Selassie been asked to stay out of Switzerland?

11. What is the annual "crime tax" of the United States?

12. What is the weight of a cubic inch of the newly found dwarf star, Ross 627?

13. What situation has caused wheat prices to soar?

14. If France doubles the pay of its defense forces, as reported, how much will the soldiers receive?

15. Will French athletes compete in the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany?

16. What time-honored rule was changed at the Democratic National Convention?

17. What did the military conquest of Ethiopia cost Italy in money?

18. Is the new Democratic platform based mainly on policies that have already been started by the New Deal?

19. What recent court action affects 1,000,000 railway workers?

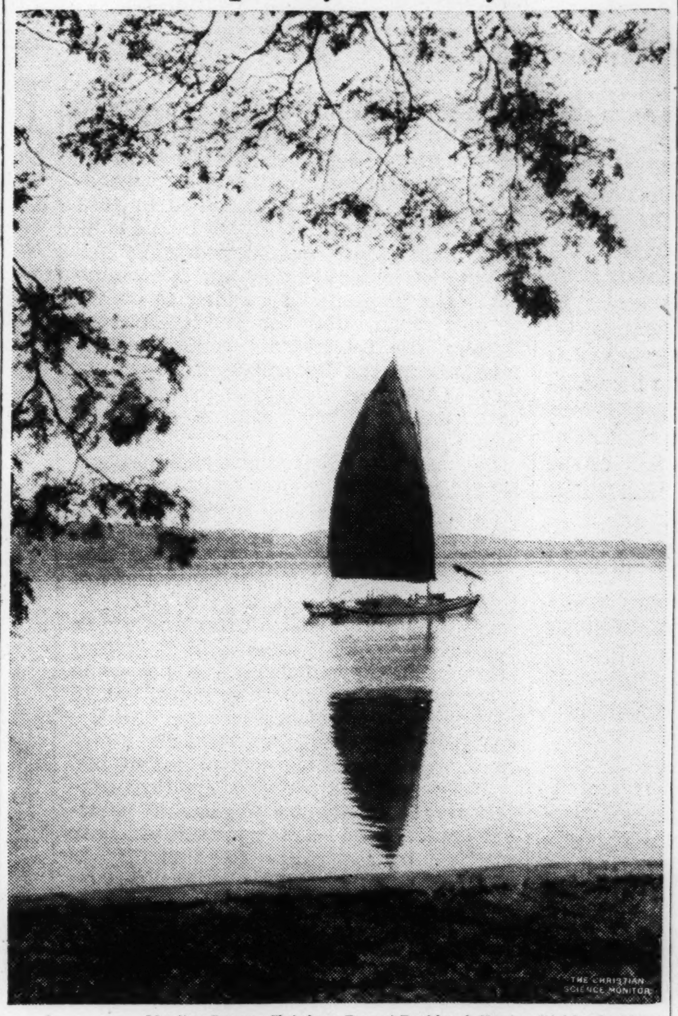
20. In what unusual way was President Roosevelt renominated by the Democratic National Convention?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tranquillity in Malaysia



Monitor Camera Club from Bryant Burkhard, Newton Highlands, Mass
A Junk Slips Slowly by the Jahore Embankment

Odds and Ends

The Trailer

The trailer has been transformed from an ugly makeshift box on wheels to a sleek streamlined vehicle as luxurious as a first-class cabin on a liner. Many of them are equipped with every convenience. The prices range from $400 to $5000, for the custom-built trailers. There are said to be about 100,000 persons in the United States who live in trailers permanently, changing their climates and their localities whenever the whim seizes them.

Fast for Elevators

An elevator in the R. C. A. Building, New York City, attains the fast speed of 1400 feet per minute.

The Horseshoe

Horseshoes were made by machine as early as 1835, by Henry Nurden of Troy, N. Y.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Kites and Wood Boxes

WHEN the first windy days came this spring, L. C. called at my sister-in-law's home with home-made, sturdily built kites. Each one had been carefully measured, had a solid frame, firmly glued, strong paper, a good tail, and a generous ball of heavy string—substantial enough for active boys, simple enough to be copied by them in home workshops. Could any mother of boys resist them?

This same man had called last fall with wood boxes painted and fitted with roller casters, so that they might easily be rolled to the door to be filled. Where wood is the main fuel for both heat and cooking, anything helping to eliminate dirt and drudgery finds a welcome.—D. K., Houston, Mo.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Welfare Meeting

Question: Our bylaws provide for four quarterly meetings, and another section provides that special meetings may be called. Nothing is said about "welfare" meetings.

We understand that the only business that may be transacted at a special meeting is what the notice of that meeting contains. Would this apply also to a welfare meeting? Or could the membership act on any business coming before a welfare meeting in the same manner that it may be handled under the heading of "church welfare" in the order of business at a regular meeting? In other words, is it legal to call a welfare meeting and say in the notice that the membership will act upon any matters that may come before the meeting?

Answer: A welfare meeting, since it is not specifically provided for in the bylaws, is a special meeting; and all the rules in the bylaws relating to special meetings, such as previous notice and restrictions, if any, apply to it. Thus, if the bylaws require the notice to state the business to come before the meeting, a welfare meeting could meet for discussion only, unless the notice specified some action to be taken. The statement in the last sentence would not make action legal, since, if bylaws require notice of business, the notice must be specific.

A Prayer

WE THANK Thee, Lord . . . for the pleasures we have enjoyed. . . . And now, when the clouds gather and the rain impends . . . permit us not to be cast down . . . let grateful memory survive in the hour of darkness.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Precept and Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scot.

A TAILORING firm of standing here, during its annual sale, was clearing out a number of suits at less than half their former price.

A passing workman was anxious that a certain suit in the window be laid aside for him, saying he would call for it later; but he was unable to comply with the firm's regulation, which required a deposit. He departed in the hope that he might yet procure the suit.

Immediately after him came another man requesting to try on the same suit. During the fitting process it transpired that he was a clergyman. The suit fitting him perfectly, he decided to purchase it.

In further conversation with the clergyman, the owner of the business happened to remark that the previous customer might be disappointed when he returned. On learning the circumstances, the clergyman declined to complete his transaction until the other was first suited; remarking that he could afford to forgo the undoubted bargain, whereas the workman was possibly not in so affluent a position.

The tailor, impressed by the generous attitude of the clergyman, offered to supply him with a new suit (a duplicate of the other) at cost price in token of his appreciation of precept practiced.

The workman returned that same evening and bought the suit.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

RIDLEY—This is a local name, and stands for the "red-lea."

Stoddard, as well as *Stoddart*, is a "herd" compound, like *shepherd*, and represents *Stot-herd* from Middle English *stot*, meaning "a bullock or stag."

Hinman, like its variant *Inman*, is occupative and represents the man who tended guests at the inn.

Butts is a patronymic surname, which is derived from the French *Bout*.

Banks is a local surname, showing residence near a river or stream.

Frederick, Frederic—These variants illustrate the fact that English spelling has never been normalized, though the former is used for German names and the latter generally for English.

Traver, Travers—These names are local and mean a crossing or road starting from a highway.

Cotton is derived from a shortened form, *Cot*, of the French personal name *Jacot*.

Burgess—This is occupative and describes one who shared the duties and enjoyed the privileges of the citizen.

Penfield is both local and occupative, indicating the officer in charge of the inclosure in which stray animals were penned. It also in some cases marks his place of residence.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Russia.

2. Speculators "attacking the national money or credit" may be punished by imprisonment or by a heavy fine.

3. No.

4. Six hundred and thirty-five thousand persons.

5. For the record stratosphere balloon flight of 72,395 feet.

6. Yes; because of the zeppelin Hindenburg's successful flights to the United States.

7. President Quezon has urged the speedy passage of a bill providing for a nation-wide plebiscite on woman suffrage.

8. No.

9. Eight.

10. The Swiss Federal Council is unable to offer him hospitality as long as Ethiopia considers itself at war with one of Switzerland's neighbors.

11. V. W. Peterson, chief of G-men in Milwaukee, says it amounts to $15,000,000,000.

12. One ton.

13. The news of an extended drought.

14. About three cents a day.

15. Yes; the French Cabinet appropriated a fund to send the team to Berlin.

16. The "two-thirds rule" for nomination was changed to the requirement of a mere majority.

17. About $1,000,000,000 in money.

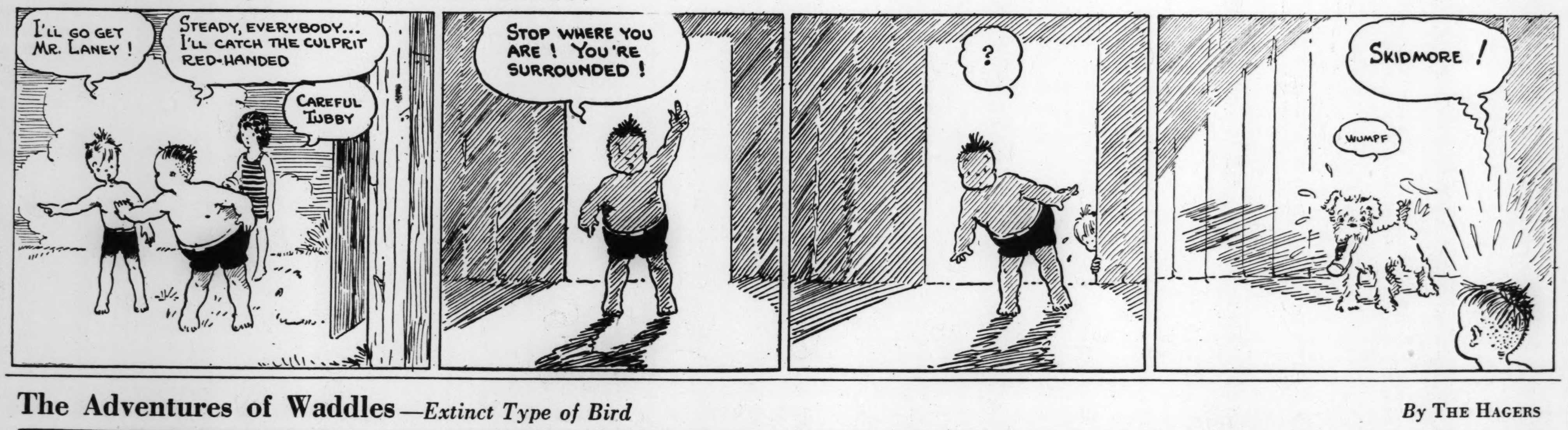
18. Yes.

19. When the United States District Court in Washington ruled the 1935 railway pension act unconstitutional.

20. By acclamation — discarding the formality of a record vote for the first time since Wilson was so named in 1916.

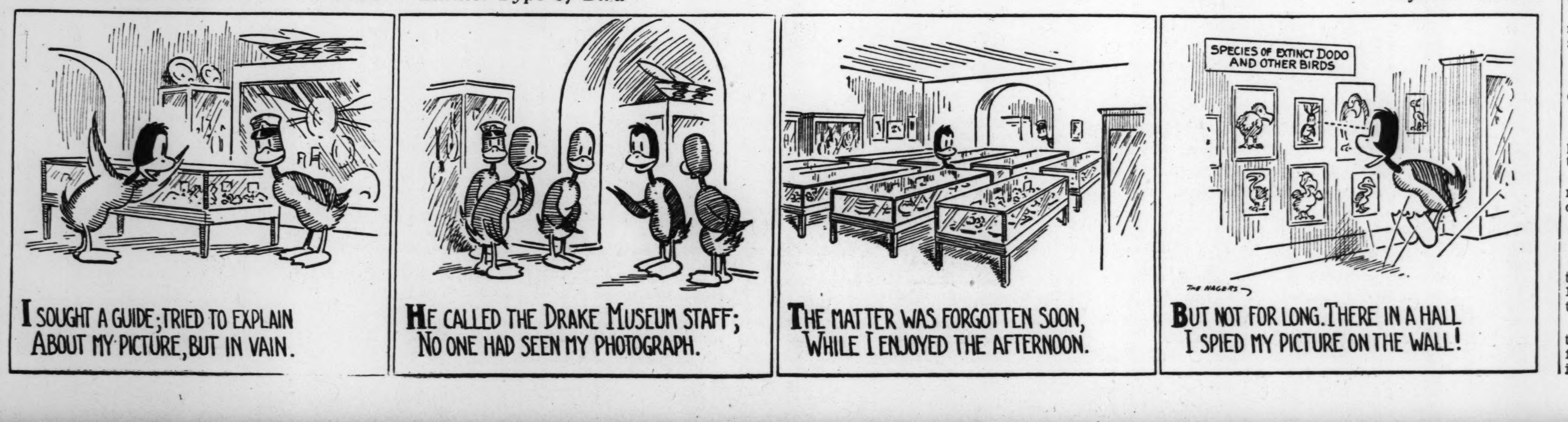
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Who's Here . . .*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Extinct Type of Bird*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Footnote to a Speech

THE use of political power to serve economic ends is no new thing. In fact, it is the most noticeable feature of all government. But in the reshuffling of politico-economic power in the United States today the old factors have taken on new guises which make what is happening more interesting but harder to understand. Even to read intelligently the speech at Philadelphia Saturday in which President Roosevelt summed up his political creed it is necessary to discern some of the economic factors. To the student of government who tries to look behind the political mists, the present presidential campaign hinges on one prime question: How far will the shift of political power from East to West, from factory to farm, from employer to employee, from creditor to debtor which occurred in 1932 be reversed?

That description of what happened in 1932 may be disputed. It is oversimplified. The economic stresses of the time were more complex. And of course many voters in the eastern, industrial, employer, creditor groups are still supporting the Roosevelt regime while many in the opposite divisions are opposing it. And of course there is another division—that between those who want more use of political power to achieve economic purposes and those who want less. This is sometimes expressed as greater government interference with business or less. But some analysis discloses that the purpose rather than the amount of government interference is usually the cause of division.

Thus those who found no objection to economic planning for industry through the tariff raise strong protest when planning is extended to agriculture through crop control. And those who welcome the centralization of government when directed to control of banditry through the G-men object to it when directed to control of banditry in another field through stock market regulation.

This again may be an oversimplification. There are many who see the present campaign as a crossroads beyond which lies mob rule or dictatorship. They believe that the present Administration is not content with necessary regulation, but is bent on regimentation; that it would control not merely economic abuses, but the freedom of the individual. The point at which regulation becomes regimentation is one for individual judgment. And the danger that government will establish bureaucratic bondage while attacking economic dictatorship is one for each voter to assess.

But it should be clear that the economically powerful resist any control and are likely to label it socialism. Every extension of democratic control in the United States has been so resisted and so labeled. The so-called "agrarian revolution" marked by Jefferson's election; the triumph of the West under Jackson; the similar movement under Bryan which failed in 1896 but won part of its objectives in the constitutional amendments providing for direct election of senators and for the income tax graduated according to ability to pay; battles over the Federal Reserve System, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission—all represent struggles involving the extension of political control over economic power.

This is not to say that every such extension is justified. Nor that political control cannot degenerate into mere demagogy. Indeed, the gravest danger in America today is that every special interest bloc in the country will exert political pressure to gain federal favors. Only it is necessary to recognize that all these efforts to use government for the benefit of certain sections of the population do not come from one party. And it is important to perceive that "economic freedom" for the economically powerful may not mean economic freedom for the economically weak.

Those who seek to extend political control over economic power or to shift political control from one economic group to another bear a grave responsibility to avoid stirring up hatred and violence. And they should be careful not to promise more than they can perform; government cannot permanently provide happiness and prosperity. And equal responsibility rests on those who are defending their economic power against political control. They too must seek to avoid hatred and violence. And they must prove that their control is better than that of government.

There is a happy medium between excesses on either side. Recently Governor Landon said: "The road our people wish to follow avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand and on the other avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship." In his acceptance speech President Roosevelt said: "The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. . . . The flag and the Constitution stand against a dictatorship by mob rule and the over-privileged alike."

There is a road between bureaucratic bondage and the tyranny of monopoly, between dictatorship by either the over-privileged or the mob. If the American people will look for underlying economic causes they will understand the speeches and the issues in this campaign. And if they seek to make their final judgments on such understanding rather than on the bitter strife of partisanship they can find that road. Its beginning is marked by tolerance and its signpost is the Golden Rule.

Mr. Garvin Suggests

THE noted editor of the London Observer minces few words. It is not surprising, therefore, that when he proposes Great Britain should make a war-debt settlement with the United States, he is frank enough to emphasize its expediency rather than its morality or its economic feasibility. J. L. Garvin would have Britain pay for one war so that she might buy for another:

> Above all, we would reopen the United States market in the old way for a supply of munitions, machines and instruments. And we would not shrink from the crux which scares conventional politicians. We would enter into negotiations—and try to make them short and quick—for compounding the settlement of the American debt.

This is a suggestion that contains still another suggestion: If Great Britain can pay at all, could she not have paid earlier? There are many people in the United States who have held that the difficulties of payment were greatly exaggerated. However, even today, one obstacle to payment which has many times been cited by the United States' war debtors, still stands. That is, the unwillingness of Americans to accept payment through those channels usually employed to settle international debts—the channels of trade.

Still another suggestion within this London editor's suggestion will strike American ears as slightly off pitch. It is that Great Britain would not have found it necessary to pay its last war debt had not the possibility of another war loomed in Europe. As Mr. Garvin puts it:

> The British Government demur to further repayments to America was based, like so many other miscalculations, on a presumption of continued peace.

So if another war really were to turn out to be a war to end war, the debt for it—probably a larger debt than the one repaid on the 1914-to-1918 account—might never be paid. Of course there would be compensations in that situation, but it seems unlikely any such condition of perpetual peace will ever be achieved as a consequence of war. On the other hand, if war debts are to be paid only as war again approaches, creditors will wish to advance war loans only on international agreement to hold a war every few years.

SPCRV

THE letters stand for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Returned Vacationists. In Milwaukee, Wis., a group of United States Forest Service workers gathered recently for grave deliberation.

Someone had asked, "Is there not a Society for the Suppression of Calling Pullman Car Porters 'George'?" And another, mindful of the importance of being earnest, rose up and demanded, "Shall it be said that there exists an Association for the Abolition of Lifting the Lid on Lifts, whereas no fraternity cares for the timid, unprotected Returned Vacationist?"

With such zealots, to think is to act. SPCRV was the egg laid hard upon the clacking. The cause is noble and the movement should spread like butter on a hot biscuit. For what R. V. has not suffered? As acts of cruelty the society defines the tactless interrogation by fellow-workers of the luckless wight who got his sun-tan on his own back porch, "Did you go swimming every day?" or "Didn't you find it lovely at Bermuda? You *did* go there, *didn't* you?"

Still unkinder has sometimes been the cut administered by the girl with the golden hair—she who condescends to substitute occasionally in summer months—to the chatty R. V. who expatiates long and eloquently on his thrilling adventures at Slincombe-by-the-Sea. By the new rules she restrains that impulse languidly to inform him that she herself is taking time off to do the Mediterranean with papa.

On the side of active benevolence, flowers for the homecoming rather than the leavetaking are suggested—a graceful gesture of pleasure at the wanderer's return. And a special Badge of Merit will be bestowed for gentle tolerance of tales even when they are twice-told.

THE DONKEY, according to the decibel-meter at the Philadelphia convention, brays louder than the elephant trumpets, but the question really hinges on a public comparison of the sweetness of the tones.

Talk About Nothing

Book News of the Day

IN WINGS OVER EUROPE: Or How to Make War About Nothing (London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.) Mr. Wyndham Lewis writes with all the verve and some of the irresponsibility of the critic whose business it is to condemn but not to construct. It is far easier to discover what he dislikes than what he stands for in the political world today. What he dislikes may be summed up in a word-picture of the events of last autumn, which is characteristic both of his style and of his opinions:

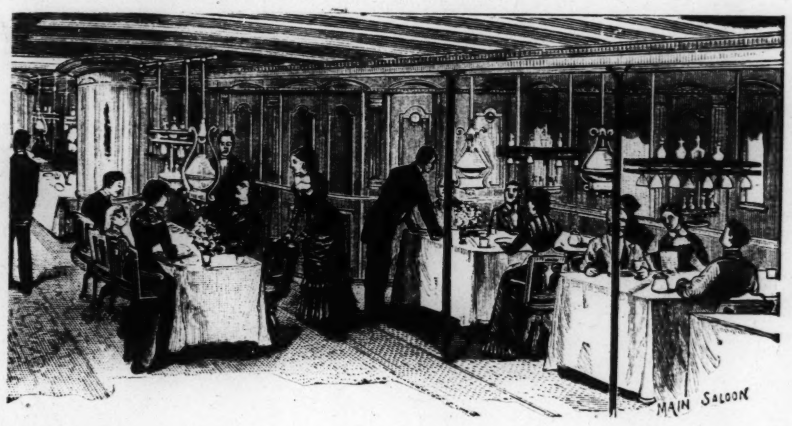
> The "common front" of internationalism in all countries storming together week after week: all the Bench of Bishops roaring together . . .: fifty-four countries agreeing with one voice to buy no more lemons from the wicked Fascist lawbreaker . . .: Mr. Litvinov in the role of law-abiding citizen-of-the-world, in whose mouth unsanctioned butter would not melt, performing a frantic carmagnole in the middle of the stage: Mr. Baldwin squatting down and smoking the pipe of peace with the gunman who bumped off the Tsar and all his family circle: while "Onward Christian Soldiers" was being community-sung by all the Free Churches and the League of Nations Union, with Viscount Cecil as choir-master.

Positively, Mr. Lewis may perhaps best be described as a Die-Hard Pacifist. His philosophy is still that of Die-Hard Imperialism and no truck with democracy, the League of Nations or international commitments. But he reserves the fiercest of all his castigations for those former Die-Hards who, like Mr. Churchill, are so anxious to fight Herr Hitler, or Signor Mussolini, or both, that they are quite prepared to use the accursed League of Nations, and even embrace "the Scarlet Women of Moscow" for the purpose. The prospect of collective war—a "war about nothing"—organized by Geneva and Moscow has turned Mr. Lewis into an ardent pacifist. "The extremist of the Right is . . . the most truly pacific person upon the stage at the present juncture."

There is nothing perhaps far-fetched about this point of view; and it must be recognized that the first case in which the League has come within measurable distance of having to consider military sanctions has caused honest misgivings about the possibility of converting an organization whose primary object is peace into an instrument of war. But Mr. Lewis does not improve his case by wild exaggeration and misstatements. The long account of the way in which Mr. Eden tried in October last to appeal to the Italian people over the head of Signor Mussolini is nothing but a mare's nest discovered by a French journalist. The discussion of the motives of British policy last autumn, leading to the conclusion (if Mr. Lewis's picturesque but rather incoherent style can be said to lead anywhere) that it was all meant as a "dress rehearsal" for the next war against Germany, is an amazing blend of ingenuity and naïveté. And who that knows the present British Cabinet will recognize the picture of them as "gone suddenly all Wilsonian, and hobnobbing with the disciples of Karl Marx"? Mr. Lewis's opponents owe him a debt of gratitude for presenting his case in a manner which provides its own refutation.

E. H. C.

Dining on an Even Keel



From "Leslie's," supplied by Howard B. Collins

Scraps From the Captain's Table

IN THE old days of steamship travel, dining saloons were fitted with long tables accommodating fifteen or twenty people who sat on hard, swivel chairs, securely bolted to the deck. Tables were provided with "fiddles" consisting of strips of wood projecting about three inches above the tablecloth, to prevent dishes and plates sliding off when the ship took an extra heavy lurch.

Meals were served punctually, the several courses being introduced to the loud stroke of a gong. Anyone arriving late had to commence the meal at whatever course was being served, or, if he did not care for a certain dish, he waited patiently till the next course came round.

To be given a seat at the captain's table was deemed a great honor and as most of the old martinets insisted on doing their own carving, dinner was often a prolonged ordeal. On the other hand, the lucky ones who sat near the captain were supposed to be well in the know regarding weather ahead, or probable time of arrival, and their utterances on these matters would receive the respectful attention of their fellow travelers.

About 9:30 p. m. a light supper of savory snacks would be handed round in the saloon. This was quite an informal repast at which all the passengers got together in a sociable manner and generally finished up with music and games till "lights out" at 11 p. m.

Today, long tables have disappeared along with swinging trays and gaff-topsail hats. In their place we have small, round tables for six or eight people, with orthodox chairs that can be moved about. *A la carte* meals are served "between" certain hours and a messenger can order anything from a grilled sardine to a pèche melba, or go through the "bill" from soup to nuts as suits the fancy.

The captain's table is still considered the place of honor, but many folk now fight shy of it, fearing that they may be let in for a series of formal meals with uncongenial people. Whether this would be the case or not depends largely on the character and personality of the captain. If he has the faculty for bringing folk together, they will soon begin to entertain one another. But I have heard the cleverest shipmasters say that occasionally they find it "hard going."

The task of allotting seats in the dining room usually falls to the lot of the second steward. He first consults the captain and gets his table partially arranged at least, and may also do the same for the chief engineer, purser and surgeon. Then, between the time of embarkation and the first meal, he takes up his position behind a large plan of the dining saloon. On each table is a card bearing a number, corresponding with numbers on the plan. He also has beside him the passenger list and also a special list of the more important people expected.

As the passengers come forward singly, or in parties, he consults their wishes, places them as best he can and hands them tickets showing the number of their table. It is inevitable that numbers of strangers must be seated together and this presents a pretty problem in psychology. Successful second stewards and head waiters soon acquire a good working knowledge of this science. Without it they are sunk.

Regular travelers who feel at home in the ship generally have their favorite seats and a smart second steward who knows his business will have these earmarked in advance. He knows that passengers appreciate being remembered.

The less experienced ones are usually vague on the subject or express a wish to be seated "quite alone," or with "nice people." Others either want to be near the orchestra or away from it; near the center of the saloon or at the side; and a few nervously ask to be "near the door!" One dear old lady asked to be seated with her "back to the engines!"

If there is a balcony seating forty people, over two hundred will want to sit there.

There is a tendency nowadays for people to be late for meals. Many, especially the ladies, never appear for breakfast.

As for the captain and officers, the business of the ship demands from them a fair degree of punctuality at meals.

Through many years of steamship travel in all parts of the world I have often enjoyed the privilege of dining with the ship's people and I must say that the captain's table has always afforded me interesting, instructive and often amusing experiences.

CAPT. J. G. BISSET

"Behind the Political Mists"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot believe that you actually intend your readers to infer that the "democracy of free competition," which you mention in the fourth of your political series, should be adopted without qualifications. It seems to me that there are certain natural monopolies, primarily in the field of public utilities, that could not operate efficiently in the public interest were they thrown back into the wastelands of the competitive market.

In denouncing merely monopolistic abuses, whereby industry co-operates to foist high prices and curtailed production on the public, you are on impregnable grounds. But when you ask that we go back to free competition, you are asking that industry be forbidden the orderliness it might achieve by co-operating to set standards of fair competition.

The capitalistic system under free competition never functioned ideally. It was distraught and chaotic; it adjusted itself efficiently only in the theoretical charts of Adam Smith and his school. Ever since the industrial revolution there has been a monotonous repetition of business cycles.

It seems to me that the current agitation for returning to so-called free competition expresses a common weakness in human thinking. America has been watching President Roosevelt fail in his attempt to preserve the advantages of co-operation and planning, either because the controls he sought to impose were too weak, or the opposition is as yet too strong, or both. Many well-intentioned people witnessing this effort, disillusioned by its failure, and by the political and economic abuses that were its by-product, experienced an excessive revulsion of feeling. This revulsion took the direction of nostalgia for the past. Let us be done with bigness, booms Senator Borah; let us go back to economic Middletown to save America's soul, pines Herbert Agar, and it has all been given a very creditable support by statistical studies of the Brookings Institution. Yet it is part and parcel of the present-day romanticizing of the past. Even as the toilsome frontier days seem glamorous in retrospect, so the confusion of competition that was yesterday's economic system takes on a nimbus of the ideal. Yet both represent a sighing, in the manner of the poet, for something that never was on land or sea.

The very act of reversing business in the direction of free competition would necessitate a degree of paternalistic governmental interference that would make the New Deal seem like an overindulgent parent. The process of perpetuating free competition would necessitate a degree of centralized control that would repudiate the very idea of free competition.

I can see no other way than to work toward more co-operation and planning. You point to the New Deal and say that business was given this chance under the NRA. And it might be answered that the principle of co-operation was not invalidated but rather the essential blundering of this new experiment turned out a poor model as a starter, even as many an inventor has done. The NRA codes were drafted by business; business was permitted to govern, with little or no control by labor and the consumer. Consequently, business raised prices and curtailed production, and the result was negative. But there is no final reason why the results could not be different.

It seems to me our job today is to make co-operation yield dividends and not to shy away, even though the principle of co-operation lead in the direction of greater socialized control in some fields, in order that service might really be paramount.

R. M. B.

Brookline, Mass.

[Editor's Note.—In carrying its discussion on monopolies further, the Monitor recently said in "Monopolies and Monopolies": "Doubtless completely free competition never existed. The *laissez faire* ideal never was more than an economist's dream. And in the modern industrial state many monopolies are either natural and beneficial, or so entrenched that their destruction could be approached only with the utmost care. Possibly the most that can be achieved is wise regulation and the curbing of new monopolies which would further impair the operation of the capitalist system."]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorials, "Behind the Political Mists," should prove quite helpful to those of your readers who wish to be impartial and fair in considering the political issues upon which citizens will have an opportunity to express themselves on Nov. 3. To those who have read the Monitor throughout the years, opinions which have been expressed recently relative to our economic problems may lead some into erroneous conclusions. You repeat what you have said in substance many times lately that: "Corporations, trusts, labor unions, trade associations, farm co-operatives and other devices for controlling production have transferred from the consumer to the producer the sovereignty over prices of goods and services. In many sections of the economic system this dictatorship over production has destroyed the democracy of free competition."

Today organization seems desirable and most trade associations and unions are distinctly democratic and it is not fair to infer that they have been indifferent to the public interest. Some may have missed the mark, but as ex-President Herbert Hoover stated so well in his foreword to "Trade Association Activities," published by the Department of Commerce: "Trade associations, like many other good things, may be abused, but the investigation of the Department of Commerce shows that such abuses have become rare exceptions. Within the last few years trade associations have rapidly developed into legitimate and constructive fields of the utmost public interest and have marked a fundamental step in the gradual evolution of our whole economic life."

The NIRA aimed at providing the balance that seems desirable through representation of industry, labor and consumer, and perhaps had its ideal been allowed to mature through a longer trial, it would have achieved a greater "freedom of honest competition." Surely the freedom of the dead past with its child labor, its sweat shops, its unfair trade practices, its short pay, and its long hours (16 hours a day 7 days a week in the steel mills, for example) did not produce "honest competition." Neither does it follow that some form of NRA or government control means either oppression or regimentation.

There is much in the Brookings Institution reports favoring some sort of control. Something must be done to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and in regard to this, organizations can and will serve the public interest.

L. A. IRELAND

San Francisco, Calif.

Price Fixing and Monopoly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read a few days ago that John L. Lewis, his labor union and some coal operators want to fix a price for coal themselves. Many have expressed great apprehension that such a combination should presume to fix prices. But what about the prices that have already been fixed by other combinations? Why may not that also be cause for apprehension if it were actually comprehended?

How about the price fixed for grain many years ago? One man in the town where I lived then jumped from ordinary circumstances to great affluence, changing his abode to a much more pretentious one. He had gone into the grain business. At that time, I remember hearing my father, who ran a little hen business on the side, murmuring over the increasing cost of grain. Many engaged in that activity said it hardly paid to keep hens any more. In wartime, one who had charge of fixing some prices remarked that he made so much money he was ashamed of it.

Cannot we find some way to prevent human nature from taking advantage of opportunities to fix prices which work to the advantage of the few? Can't we end monopoly?

Melrose, Mass. H. E. C.

The Wide Horizon

Balance Sheet of the Conventions

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE two conventions may now be summarized and compared. It is a comparison that means much to the American people. Let us do it under three heads: Candidates, Platforms, Management or Domination.

Candidates: Both tickets are strongly headed. Governor Landon has shown that he has great political appeal; he brings the fresh progressivism of the prairies to the national scene. He is moderate and reasonable, a friendly straightforward American, whose every attribute appeals to his fellow-Americans. The best evidence I know of Governor Landon's appeal is the effect he has produced on all the newspapermen who have traveled to Topeka to see him. Even the most critically pre-disposed have been greatly struck by his open-minded simplicity, and his self-respecting poise, based not upon know-it-all, but upon willingness-to-learn.

President Roosevelt stands forth, particularly after his speech on Franklin Field, as a resourceful campaigner. He will probably continue strong and effective work right up to November third, visiting all corners of the country. His appeal to the ordinary man was again shown Saturday night by the more than 100,000 people who turned out to hear him. If he duplicates that approach all over the country, his chances of re-election will loom large. But he has to overcome accumulated dissatisfaction with centralization of authority in Washington, and a thousand and one other policies which have not worked out as planned.

Platforms: Both are what the candidates will make them. Governor Landon began redrafting his on the night it was adopted. He may continue doing so. He faces two divergent groups of voters. One set completely distrusts the New Deal, would like to see most of it uprooted and thrown out. This group believes, in the opening words of the Cleveland platform, that "America is in peril." Will they be satisfied by the platform's re-interpretations? Who else can they support but Governor Landon, no matter how far he swings toward progressivism?

The other group thinks with Charles P. Taft or William Allen White that America is not in peril, that the New Deal's objectives have been all right but its methods of attaining them largely wrong. They would retain many of the basic laws enacted in the last three years, but administer them better—they hope. Governor Landon has representatives of both groups in his official family; he must walk warily but can probably do so because all of them are agreed on one thing: the necessity to win in November.

The Democratic platform is a broad pledge to continue the New Deal, with no retreat on its more vulnerable points. It even goes ahead to make some concessions to the fringes, such as in pledging the commodity dollar. It attempts definitely to win back some of the discontented "have-not" vote which has been drawn away by various more or less demagogic appeals.

Management or Domination: By this I mean not only the technique of campaign but the "real forces" behind both parties. This is a difficult subject to interpret and each voter has his own ideas. But on the surface one sees the Republican campaign in the practical hands of John D. M. Hamilton, who is now lining up financial support in the East. He spent Saturday night, for instance, in the Philadelphia suburban home of Joseph N. Pew, vice-president of the Sun Oil Company. Some close Kansas friends of Governor Landon told me last week they do not want the campaign too closely associated with the "Old Guard" group in the East, and that they fear an under-cover alliance is being cemented.

On the Democratic side, one sees James A. Farley and the local or state organizations, some on the Tammany model, that he has helped build throughout the country. The federal budget and federal officeholders have undoubtedly been enlisted in this electioneering task. Undoubtedly great abuse of the social ideals of the New Deal has taken place because of the alleged need of forging a political machine. Here is the counterpart of the Republican "Old Guard," and it has many objectionable attributes, some of which can be seen only by the discerning.

That is part of the balance sheet of the conventions, and of the parties. The Cleveland meeting was a much more vital affair. Philadelphia was a stage-setting. The Republican Convention undoubtedly impressed the country and made votes. Philadelphia, deliberately contrived to persuade the nation that the President was irresistible, over-reached itself badly by ballyhoo and campmeeting hysteria. This was only partly counteracted by the impressive speech Saturday night. If I were scoring the two parties, I should say the Republicans have gained substantially on the strength of the two quadrennial meetings, but that is probably obvious anyway, since the party out-of-office always had that chance. In any event, the country can now get a little peace—if this is not a contradiction in terms—out of its radio.